The New-York Times.

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NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CHURCH DISSENSIONS—A CLERICAL TURFITE—THE CONGRESS AT BRIGHTON—DISORDERLY SCENES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874.

Everything is very dull here except ecclesiastical squabbles. People are still in a panic about gunpowder, and it seems almost a wonder, from the way in which the conveyance of explosives is managed, that London has not long ago been blown off the face of the earth. It seems likely that none of the sufferers will get compensation, as the insurance offices are not responsible, and it will be scarcely possible, the necessary witnesses being dead, to prove negligence. The Prince of Wales' affairs are still making a great deal of talk, and it seems to be thought that the subject can hardly be kept out of Parliament next session. Everything I hear confirms my impression that it would be extremely injudicious to propose an additional grant of public money. The Ministers are still scattered, and there will be no meeting of the Cabinet till next month. Most sportsmen are now either returning or making preparations for return from the North, and there is a movement toward the midland shires for the hunting season. Experience of cub-hunting is said to promise well for foxes.

THE CHURCH IN DIFFICULTIES.

It has happened this week that by an odd series of coincidences, public attention has been directed to some curious traits of clerical character. One day we have an announcement that the clergy of the now disestablished Church of Ireland, having commuted their claims for compensation and shaken off their allegiance, are pouring across the channel in large numbers in order to push their fortunes in England. It may be remembered that, when the question of disestablishment was under discussion, one of the most hotly contested points was what should be done with the surplus of the endowments of the Church which would remain after the ministers had been compensated, and that ultimately the disposal of this fund was left to be determined at a future day. It now turns out that the whole of the money has been absorbed by the claims for compensation, and that the Irish Church has practically lost both its endowments and many of its clergy, the latter having bolted with the former in their pockets. If anything was wanted to prove the utter rottenness of the institution, it would be furnished by the present behavior of its officials. It is asserted that a large number of young men were ordained by special license in order that they might be qualified for a share of the plunder. Next day we have a fulmination by the Bishop of Lincoln against Rev. W. J. King, a clergyman of his diocese, who is, it seems, the owner of Apology, the winner of the St. Leger, and other race-horses, and who, when urged by the Bishop to retire from the turf, as his connection with it was a scandal to the Church, replied by requesting the right reverend prelate to settle the question with his solicitor—in other words, challenging him to put the law in force. The Bishop, however, is perfectly aware that there is no law to prevent a clergyman from keeping race-horses if he likes, and he has therefore declined the contest, contenting himself with a final "solemn and affectionate" appeal to the conscience of the recalcitrant parson. "I had hoped," the Bishop writes, "that you might have been induced, at your advanced age, by regard for your own spiritual welfare, as well as for that of others, to listen to my earnest expostulations. But with much sorrow, I perceive that you have shown no signs of remorse for your offense in bringing discredit upon your sacred profession and in inflicting injury on the Church." Mr. King is a clergyman of the old school. When he first entered the Church, clergymen had much more freedom than nowadays, at least as regards their personal amusements. As long as they were sound Christians, they could hunt or shoot, or join in the other of the ordinary sports of laymen at pleasure. The difference now is, that they must atone for more latitude in regard to belief by submitting to less liberty in their personal habits. Mr. King probably sees no harm in his Yorkshireman's passion for horses, and it is probably sympathized with by a good many of his parishioners. Still, it is scandal, on account of the general scoundrelism of the turf. Mr. King is incumbent of two benefices—Ashby-de-la-Laund and Bassingham—and takes his racing name of "Mr. Laund," from the parish where he resides. He is now in his eighty-second year, and has just broken his leg. At Exeter some of the very High Church clergy are making a public exhibition of themselves in another way. They have raked up some old tax called "Domincals," which they insist upon the people paying, and when their demands are resisted they call in the Sheriff's officers and sell off the furniture of obstinate rate-payers by public auction. This has led to much unpleasant agitation and some rioting.

THE CONGRESS AT BRIGHTON.

As if these things were not enough, the members of the Church Congress have been making rather a pitiable spectacle of themselves at Brighton. It is well known that the air of this favorite bathing-place is extremely brisk and exhilarating, and it certainly seems to have a remarkable effect in bringing out all sorts of clerical humors. The proceedings, which lasted for several days, began with an exhortation from the Bishop of Ely, in which he pleaded for peace and deprecated those passions "bred in the torrid zone of controversy." Dean Howson, who was one of the fathers at Dr. Döllinger's happy family conference, was also for peace, and ingenuously disclosed the sort of shuffling by which it was sought to obtain peace at Bonn. "It was," he said, "our wisdom there to keep many things in the back-ground. We were reaching out our hands toward those who had been separated from us by centuries, if by any means, even by the temporary use of language admitting of various shades of meaning, we might come to a mutual understanding." In other words, it was a question which side would manage to dupe the other by the use of vague expressions, which anybody could interpret as he pleased. There was a great uproar of cheers and cries of "no" when Canon Clayton protested against the anti-Scriptural articles adopted at Bonn, such as those on confession, commemoration of the faithful departed, invocation of saints, and especially traditions. The Anglican Church, he declared, held the Bible to be the only standard of truth, containing within it all that was sufficient for salvation. But this view did not command general assent.

THE SALE OF LIVINGS.

One of the subjects of discussion was the sale of livings, and Canon Ashwell warmly denounced the abuses of the system. It was, he said, disgraceful to see advertisements of livings in Church papers, setting forth the advantages of light duty and a small number of parishioners, of being near a yachting station, or good shooting, or pleasant society. Lord Harrowby argued that it did not matter how a man got his living if he was a good man for the place. Canon Gregory said it was scandalous that there should be a certain number of persons in orders who kept changing about from living to living as jobbers changed horses at a fair. There was also a discussion about the representation of the laity in Convocation. One speaker remarked that no one could say whether the lay element was to be used inside Convocation, like an effervescing draught, or outside it, like a blister. Canon Ryle thought it was not good for the clergy to be alone, while Canon Perry predicted that, if laymen were admitted to Convocation, the voice of spirituality would be extinguished, at which there were cries of "Hear, Hear!" and "No, No!"

A SCENE OF DISORDER.

The noise and confusion increased as Col. Barttelot, M. P., protested against the growing tendency toward sacerdotal supremacy, and declared that the laity were determined not to tolerate it. He hoped that in the revision of the rubrics Convocation would set itself against any efforts at Romanizing. The Bishop of Chichester here interposed, in the midst of tremendous uproar, to say, "Surely there is no friend of Rome here." There were more cheers and continued noise; and the disturbances were renewed when Col. Barttelot went on to say that he should be glad if the friends of Rome would stand up so that they might be seen, and not crouch in corners, creating confusion. [Laughter, hisses, and cheers. Several voices cried, "We are Catholics, but not Roman."]

TOPICS OF DISSENSION.

Next day there was a fierce controversy about the prominence which should be given to the altar. Mr. Bereford Hope held that the altar should be the centre and crown of the church, and in the line of sight from every part. Mr. Street, the architect, pleaded for more ritual processions through the aisles, and screens "to give an air of mystery to the chancel." Prof. Donaldson, another architect, denounced reredoses and baldacchinoes. Canon Hoare besought his brethern to beware of strange fire. A question was raised as to whether altars were recommended in the Bible. Canon Rawlinson remarked that the table was always called altar in the Bible, except once, when it was called table in contrast to the table of devils. [Hisses and uproar which lasted for a couple of minutes.] On the question of scientific skepticism, the congress was more at home; but toward the close, Dr. Hayman, the late Head Warden of Rugby, produced a conflagration by tracing modern skepticism, in a great degree, to the teaching of Dr. Arnold and his disciples, such as his son, Mr. Matthew Arnold, the author of *Literature and Dogma*; Mr. Richard Congreve, a pupil of Arnold, and afterward a master at Rugby, and now the leader of the Comptists; and a third, "popular everywhere, from the courtly cathedral to the dissenting chapel," whom Dr. Hayman refused to name, but whom his audience had no difficulty in identifying with Dean Stanley, Arnold's biographer. This attack was received with vehement protests. Altogether the proceedings of the congress afforded a melancholy illustration not only of the internal dissensions of the Church, but of the inaptitude of the clergy to understand the temper of the times and the direction in which their work really lies.

J. H. F.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS—DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 17,202.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The full and official returns of the late election show that 238,406 votes were cast for William Bell, Democrat, for Secretary of State; 221,204 for Allen T. Wikoff, Republican, and 7,815 for John R. Buchtel, Prohibitionist, for the same position. Bell's official majority over Wikoff is 17,202 votes. The official majority in several Congressional Districts of the State are as follows: First District—Sayler, Democrat, 3,314 majority. Second District — Banning, Democrat, 1,535. Third District — Savage, Democrat, 1,162. Fourth District—McMahon, Democrat, 1,099. Fifth District, Rice, Democrat, 5,199; Sixth District, Hurd, Democrat, 1,787; Seventh District, Neal, Democrat, 2,225; Eighth District, Lawrence, Republican, 378; Ninth District, Poppleton, Democrat, 428; Tenth District, Foster, Republican, 160; Eleventh District, Vance, Democrat, 1,941; Twelfth District—long term—Walling, Democrat, 3,913; Short term, Finck, Democrat, 4,789; Thirteenth District, Southard, Democrat, 3,951. Fourteenth District, Cowan, Democrat, 5,180. Fifteenth District, Van Vorhees, Republican, 999. Sixteenth District, Danford, Republican, 1,226. Seventeenth District, Woodworth, Republican, 276. Eighteenth District, Monroe, Republican, 2,134. Nineteenth District, Garfield, Republican, 6,346. Twentieth District, Payne, Democrat, 2,519. This gives the Democrats thirteen and the Republicans seven Congressmen.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

QUEBEC, Canada, Oct. 23.—The speculations indulged in as to a favorable advance in the rates of freight as navigation draws to a close, are not being verified as substantially as looked for. The demand for tonnage is active, but without competition. Freights therefore, are slow to improve, even to figures that would reimburse owners the actual cost of carrying. The ship Colonial Empire, from Liverpool, with a cargo of coal, sailed for the South-west Pass, United States, without discharging her cargo. The ship Canterbury, from Liverpool, when off Berthier, was ordered round to New-Orleans, with a cargo of coal.

The bark Johanna Maria, from Rotterdam, cleared in ballast for Galveston, Texas.

The bark Home, from Liverpool, paid off her crew, and the vessel went into Winter quarters. The fact of these vessels leaving here and seeking business elsewhere is unprecedented, and one having gone into Winter quarters is sufficient evidence of the demoralization of the timber and freight business.

The number of vessels entered inward since the opening of navigation, including 195 from the lower ports, is 1,118, and the clearances, including 153 for the lower ports, is 1,033, leaving 85 vessels in port.

AN AGONIZING SITUATION.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—To-day Cyrus Lufkin, of Peabody, Mass., caught his foot in the railroad track and all efforts to release himself were unavailing. He was held fast for half an hour, when a train of cars came thundering along. The poor fellow saved his life by throwing himself on one side, but lost his foot, the cars running over and cutting it off.

THE PRESIDENT AND SUITE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 23.—President Grant and suite, accompanied by Hon. A. E. Borie and family, arrived here from the West this afternoon. At this point the party separated, Mr. Borie and family proceeding to Philadelphia. The President and party proceeded by the Northern Central Railroad to Washington.

LOST AT SEA.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.—Capt. Williams, of the schooner Nelson, just arrived, reports the loss of Benjamin Griffin and Neil McLain, two of the crew of the schooner Clara B. Chapman, of this port, on the Grand Bank, Oct. 4. This was caused by their dory being swamped while using their trawl.

WASHINGTON.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED BANK NOTES.

LETTER OF GEN. SPINNER TO A BANK CASHIER—ACTION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON THE DEATH OF JUDGE CURTIS—REMARKS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In a recent letter of Treasurer Spinner to the Cashier of a national bank, he says:

In a recent letter of Treasurer Spinner to the Cashier of a national bank, he says:

"All the national bank notes fit for circulation redeemed by me are carefully selected; but thus far the proportion has not been sufficient to warrant their assortment by banks. The reason for this state of facts is obvious. Prior to the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, there was no adequate provision for the redemption of national bank notes. Being perfectly secured and receivable in payment of dues to and from the Government, they passed into general circulation throughout the United States without regard to the place of issue. If the holder desired to have them redeemed he was under the necessity of assorting and forwarding them for redemption at his own expense. The consequence was that almost the entire bank circulation became badly defaced and mutilated. Immediately upon the passage of act of June 20, permitting holders of bank notes to forward them to the Treasury for redemption without expense, the defaced and mutilated notes began to be sent in for redemption in large amounts, and naturally those least fit for circulation came in first." The above was in an answer to a letter asking an explanation of the fact that all the notes of the bank, of which the writer was Cashier, redeemed by the Treasurer were mutilated, when, as the Cashier stated, the circulation had never been paid out twice.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to day: Currency, $13,805,108; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,730,000; coin, (including $29,454,800 in coin certificates,) $79,513,213; outstanding legal-tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $313,673.

ACTION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON THE DEATH OF JUDGE CURTIS.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, Attorney General Williams presented the proceedings of the Bar in relation to the death of the late Judge Curtis, and took occasion to deliver an eulogium on the character of the deceased, saying, among other things, that all that has been said of the ablest and best of the profession might with fitness be applied to him. Leaving out of view his personal, domestic and social qualities and habits, and judging only from his professional character, be filled the measure of a perfect lawyer. Mr. Chief Justice Waite replied as follows:

The court unites most cordially with the Bar in honoring the memory of the late Judge Curtis. I had not myself the pleasure of his personal acquaintance; but it needs no such acquaintance to know that as a lawyer he was true to his clients and just to the courts, and that as a Judge he was upright, learned, and practical. An able and useful lawyer and an honest and honored Judge is dead. The court mourns his loss, and trusts the time is far distant when his professional and judicial life will not be looked upon as worthy of imitation by lawyers and Judges. The Clerk will enter the resolutions of the Bar, and the remarks of the Attorney General in presenting them, upon the records; and, as a tribute of respect to one who, while a member of this court, performed all his duties faithfully and well, we will now adjourn for the day.

The court will meet again on Monday next.

NAVAL NEWS—THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND EUROPEAN SQUADRONS.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from the South Atlantic Station dated Rio Janeiro, Sept. 23. The Lancaster and Monongahela were in port, and the health of both ships good. The latter vessel was preparing to leave for Crozet and Kerguelan Islands to gather up the transit of Venus parties at those points. Paymaster Furey had arrived out to relieve Paymaster Wright, ordered home by steamer of 25th. Rear Admiral Le Roy brings to the notice of the Department the bravery and presence of mind of Ensign G. A. Merriam, Thomas Kelly, coxswain; Henry Edgsworth, ordinary seaman; Frank Burns, ordinary seaman, and Dennis Lacy, landsman, all of the Ticonderoga, in their praiseworthy but unsuccessful efforts to save Peter Greary, ordinary seaman, who fell overboard from the foretopgallant yard of that vessel Aug. 28. The Franklin, flagship of Admiral Case, of the European Fleet, with the Congress in company, left Messina Oct. 4, for the Ionian Islands. The health of all was good. The Alaska was last reported at Cephalonia, and the Juniata at Corfu. Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood is detached from the receiving-ship Vermont, at New-York, and placed on waiting orders.

ARMY ORDERS.

Surgeon J. F. Head, United States Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and ordered to Boston, Mass. Assistant Surgeon I. V. De Hanne is ordered to report to the Army Medical Board at New-York City for examination for promotion. After examination he will be assigned to duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic.

A CORRECTION.

In the synopsis furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of our foreign trade for the seven months ended July 21 1874, about seventy-two per cent. was carried in foreign vessels, and not in American vessels, as therein erroneously printed.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN HUDSON, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The first Republican rally of the campaign in this city was held this evening, and was addressed by Hon. James A. Briggs and Hon. W. A. Gleason, of New-York. Hon. J. C. Newkirk, of this city, presided. The attendance was large. The addresses were able, and the meeting enthusiastic.

NOMINATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23.—The Committee of the Democratic Convention in the Tenth Congressional District have declined to join the Seelye movement, and have nominated Henry C. Hill, of Gardner, for Congress.

NOMINATION DECLINED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23.—Hon. Charles R. Cutler declines the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eastern District. The Democrats, therefore, have no candidate in either district. The election takes place Nov. 3.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Chollar, 70; Ophir, 62; Overman, 81½; California, 64½; Consolidated Virginia, 105; Belcher, 63¾; Crown Point, 60; Savage, 81; Segregated Belcher, 158@160.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNODS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 23.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces and the Synod of the Church of Scotland, in session at New-Glasgow, have decided for union—the first unanimously, and the latter by a vote of 26 to 7.

RAILROAD OIL FREIGHTS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—A special to the *Gazette* from Parkersburg, Pa., says, "An adjourned meeting of citizens of the oil regions who are dissatisfied with the recent advance in railroad freights, was held there to-day. The reports of the various committees were read and adopted. The most important of which was that of the committee to interview the officers of the different trunk lines to see what modifications could be made. The officers of all the roads utterly ignored their overtures, upon which the committee sought legal advice. Eminent attorneys say that the power of proceeding is with the Attorney General of the State, and an application to that officer has not yet been answered. The Finance Committee reported that abundant means would be forthcoming as soon as definite action was agreed upon."

THE KENTUCKY KUKLUX.

JUDGE BALLARD'S REPLY TO SIX QUESTIONS OF THE GRAND JURY IN LOUISVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23.—The Federal Court Grand Jury presented a paper containing the following inquiries to Judge Ballard: Is it an offense against the United States of America for any person, within any State, by means of threats, or threats of depriving a person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented houses, lands, or other property, or by bribery to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, if such person be a person to whom the right of suffrage is secured by the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the said United States? Second—Is it an offense against the said United States for two or more persons to conspire together to deprive any citizen of the right to vote on account of his race? Third, is it an offense against the said United States for two or more persons to conspire together to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage on account of his race? Fourth, is it an offense against the said United States for any person to assault a citizen because he had exercised the right to vote, provided the violence was on account of his *race?* Fifth, is it an offense against the said United States for two or more persons to conspire together to prevent any citizen of the United States from engaging in the occupation or business of a free man, or in exercising the rights of a free man? Sixth. Is it an offense of which this court has jurisdiction for any person or persons, or combination of persons, by force, bribery, or threats, or intimidation, to hinder, delay, prevent, or abstract any person on account of his race or color, from voting at any election by the people in this State, such person being otherwise qualified under the law to vote?

To the first four and the sixth, Judge Ballard responds "yes." To the fifth be answers: "I have to say that my attention has been called to no Act of Congress, and I know of none, which attempts to make it a crime against the United States for two or more to conspire, or prevent any citizen from engaging in the occupation or business of a freeman or in exercising the rights of a freeman. The sixteenth section of the act of May 31, 1870, does declare that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State to make and enforce contracts and to sue, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, and exactions of every kind, and none other, and the seventeenth section does provide that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by the last-preceding section of this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; but you will perceive that it is not made a crime for any person to subject an inhabitant simply to the deprivation of any right secured. To constitute a crime the deprivation must also be on account of the alienage, color, or race of the person who is so subjected to deprivation. Now there is no law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom in the State which subjects, or attempts to subject, any inhabitant to the deprivation of any of the enumerated rights, and I suppose there is no instance in which any person, under pretense, or color of law or custom, has subjected an inhabitant to deprivation of any such right on account of his race, or color, or on any other account. The outrages and crimes which so abound in the State have not been committed under the color of law or custom, but have sprung from a most wicked, depraved, and lawless spirit. If it be assumed

That many of them have been directed against colored people because of their race, still, as they have have not been committed under color of some law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom they are not crimes under the statute, which we have been considering. These sections of the statute were undoubtedly passed to enforce the guarantee supposed to be contained in the last clause of the first paragraph of the Fourteenth Amendment. This clause declares: "Nor shall any State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. It was assumed by Congress that there might be in some State laws which subject inhabitants to different protection from others, and these denunciations of the seventeenth section are manifestly directed against those who attempt to enforce such laws. They are, I repeat, not all directed against persons who commit crimes under the influence of ill will, hatred, revenge, or other motives which ordinarily induces crime. Whether or not Congress might have passed a more comprehensive statute, it is hardly proper to inquire in this place, but I am inclined to think that when a Statute in its laws or its judicial tribunals, denies to some persons within its jurisdiction protection which it accords to others, Congress may under the express power conferred upon it to enforce all provisions of the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, pass laws investing the Courts of the United States with authority to give to all of its inhabitants equal protection; that is, to afford those inhabitants to which the State gives the least protection the same protection it gives to those whom it protects most. But where neither the State laws nor the State courts make any distinction in the protection which they give the inhabitants of a State, when the State laws and the State courts give the same, protection to all, there is no ground for Congressional legislation. There is in such cases no denial by the State of equal protection, and therefore no ground either in the clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which we have been considering, or in any other clause of the constitution, on which to base legislation looking to equal protection. Or, I should rather say, there is in such case no authority in the Courts of the United States to assume a jurisdiction under laws passed, or which might be passed, to meet the contingency of a State denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Syracuse *Journal* intimates that a grave question is being discussed in certain Democratic quarters, viz., "Did Tilden vote for Kernan?"

Dr. J. C. Gallup declines the Prohibition nomination from the Second Assembly District of Oneida. He is a temperance man, and a Republican.

More trouble for the Democrats in the Congressional Districts. The Rochester *Express* says that E. Kirke Hart has refused their nomination in that district.

A circular has been issued by the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee appealing to the members of the party to make a personal effort to bring out a full vote at the election on Nov. 3.

A physician writes to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*: A boy, four years of age, son of a prominent citizen, came with his grandmother into our office, one room of which was decorated with a series of anatomical plates representing the human body in all stages of dissection, down to the bare bones. The little fellow placed himself before them and commenced a scrutinizing examination of each. It must be said that they were not very attractive, except to the anatomist, and the little fellow's expression indicated that they were rather repulsive to him. At length, turning round, while pointing to one of the most repulsive looking plates, he said, Grandma, is them Democrats?"

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

MARINE DISASTERS.

ADDITIONAL DAMAGE BY THE RECENT GALES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The British bark Alabama has arrived at Greenock, from Pensacola, with loss of her port bulwarks, having experienced the heavy gales a few days since.

The American ship Hamilton Fish, which sailed from Liverpool Oct. 15, for New-York, has returned with loss of sails.

WRECK IN THE HEBRIDES AND LOSS OF TWENTY-FOUR LIVES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Majic, from Dundee, for Rangoon, was wrecked in the Hebrides during the late gale, and twenty-four persons on board were drowned.

The bark Josie Mildred, Capt. Ginn, which left London Oct. 16 for Boston, has put into Ramsgate leaking, and will have to discharge cargo.

AN ITALIAN BRIG LOST—THE CREW SAVED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Italian brig Saba, from New-York Sept. 24, for Limerick, foundered at sea. Her crew was rescued.

FRANCE.

THE COUNCIL GENERAL OF NICE EXPRESSING LOYALTY TO FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Council General of Nice have passed a resolution expressing the profoundest attachment to France. When the resolution was moved the members became very enthusiastic, and shouted, "*Vive la France.*"

TURKEY.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK SWINDLED BY AN AMERICAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.—A respectable-looking American has been arrested in this city for perpetrating a heavy fraud on the Imperial Ottoman Bank. It is rumored that other swindlers having forged passports are operating in this and other Turkish cities.

TURKISH OUTRAGES UPON CHRISTIANS IN MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—The Turks in Montenegro continue their outrages on the Christians. They have killed eight Montenegrins and some Saxon residents in the neighborhood of Podgoriza and burned a village. The Christians were compelled to flee to the mountains.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

FRANCE REPORTED TO BE READY TO SUPPORT RUSSIA ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—It is asserted in political circles here that the Government of France has confidentially informed the Czar's Government of its readiness, upon certain conditions, to support Russia on the Eastern question.

SPAIN.

AN IMPORTANT POSITION TAKEN BY THE REPUBLICANS.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Republicans have captured an important strategical position at Cincta, on the southern border of the Province of Cuenca. They intend to fortify the place and make it a basis of operations against the Carlists in Cuenca and Valencia.

INDIA.

THE CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB, THE MONSTER OF CAWNPORE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Indian Office has just received a dispatch confirming the report of the capture of Nana Sahib. He will be tried immediately at the place where he was captured.

The London newspapers unite in demanding that exemplary vengeance be visited upon Nana Sahib.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A PENNSYLVANIAN ATTEMPTS TO SWINDLE A RICH ENGLISHMAN—A DOUBLE-HULL STEAMER FOR THE BRITISH CHANNEL.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Two attempts to defraud wealthy Englishmen have been detected here, and the particulars made public. The person engaged in the scheme has been arrested. He signs himself Dr. William Parker, of Connellsville, Penn.

The Twin (or double-hull) steam-ship Castalia, built to overcome the effects of the rough sea of the English Channel and intended to ply between Dover and Calais, has made a trial trip from Ramsgate to Calais. She proved to be a most comfortable boat, neither rolling nor pitching.

GAS-WORKS IN DUBLIN BURNED.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23.—The Alliance Gas Company's works in this city took fire this morning and burned with alarming rapidity and fierceness. The military were called upon to aid the firemen in suppressing the flames. The loss of property is very heavy, but no lives were lost.

The damage by the fire is estimated at $25,000. Some 1,500 tons of coal were consumed.

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW STEAMER.

GLASGOW, Oct. 23.—The new steamer Klopstock, of the Eagle Line, made a successful trial trip to-day, showing an average speed of fourteen knots.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE HOSTILE FORCES AT BUENOS AYRES LOOKING AT EACH OTHER—DEFECTION OF 500 GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 21.—The main body of the rebels, under command of Gen. Mitre, are still encamped outside the city. Both parties refrain from making any aggressive movement.

Col. Gonzales, of the Government army, and 500 of his men have gone over to the Insurgents.

It is reported that an engagement has taken place in the South, and those wounded in it are being conveyed to this city.

Señor Daniel Cazor and Col. Lozo have been arrested and sent to prison. The reason for their incarceration is not known.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS GOING OVER TO THE REBELS.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 23.—Advices from the Argentine States, by way of Montevideo, Oct. 21, represent the condition of affairs as gloomy. The Government troops were joining the insurgents in great numbers.

DEATH OF AN EX-GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 22.—Ex-Gov. Harris Flanigan died at his home in Arkadelphia this morning. He was Governor of this State during the war, and one of the most prominent members of the Constitutional Convention.

WOMEN NOT ELIGIBLE TO THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 23.—Chief-Justice Appleton is preparing a majority opinion of the Supreme Court, in answer to the inquiry of the Governor, adverse to the eligibility of women to the office of Justice of the Peace, on the ground that the constitution contemplates that all offices named therein can be held by men only. If the acts of the women hitherto appointed as Justices are void, some interesting questions may arise, especially if the court goes to the extent of holding them incapable, by reason of their sex, of solemnizing marriages.

LOUISIANA.

THE PROPOSED ARRESTS AT SHREVEPORT—THE EDITOR OF THE NACHITOCHES VINDICATOR ARRESTED.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 23.—The warrants which were prepared yesterday for the arrest of the merchants who signed the labor pledge were not served to-day, and the whole matter is again in a muddle. The United States authorities are very reticent, and it is impossible to obtain any satisfactory information as to their purpose. It is rumored that Gen. Morrill now declares that he does not intend to make general arrests, but only make an example of the most prominent signers. Another rumor is in circulation to the effect that Deputy United States Marshals Keating and White have resigned, leaving the Commissioner without an officer to serve the warrants.

A letter from Coushatta states that no arrests have been made there since Sunday. A gentleman from Natchitoches states that Mr. Cosgrove, editor of the Natchitoches *Vindicator*, was arrested at that place on Wednesday, by the United States Marshal, and taken to the camp of the military. Our informant states that Cosgrove's friends are not allowed to communicate with him by the Marshal, who says he has warrants for the arrest of 100 others in that parish. The cavalry who left here the day before yesterday are now quartered at Minden, Webster Parish, but as yet have made no arrests. The company who has been at Coushatta and Natchitoches created considerable alarm in De Soto Parish, and attempted to make several arrests, but the parties they were after had been advised of their approach, and, as far as heard from, effected their escape to the woods. Passengers from the East report a cavalry detachment, accompanied by United States Marshals, operating in Lincoln and Union Parishes, but their intentions have not been ascertained.

REGISTRATION FRAUDS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Registration frauds have already been discovered, and the investigation continues. The location of residence given by ten persons was found to be a waste lot. One colored man had registered fourteen times.

THE REGISTRATION IN THIRTY-THREE PARISHES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Attorney General Field's opinion on the Second District Court naturalization question will not be given until Monday. The Police authorities took possession of all the registration books to-night. They were deposited in the State-house. The registration in the city is 28,978 whites and 17,431 colored, leaving a majority of 11,447 whites in the city. In the country thirty-three parishes give whites, 28,778; colored, 42,398. The total registered as far as heard from is—whites, 57,656; colored, 59,829, giving a net colored majority of 2,173. There are twenty-four parishes to be heard from. Some of the returns given above are incomplete.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Phoenix Woolen Mills at Seneca Falls, N. Y., were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $50,000; partially insured.

An incendiary fire at Newton, Mass., yesterday, destroyed a dwelling house. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

The Seashore Seminary, at Hindshore, Miss., was burned on Thursday. No particulars have been received.

Simpson's grist, carding, and oat-meal mill at Duncansville, Ontario, was burned to the ground yesterday afternoon. The loss is about $10,000, on which there was no insurance.

By the burning of L. D. F. Gates & Company's store, in Moodus, Conn., yesterday morning, and a barn adjoining, a loss of $10,000 was caused, which is covered by insurance to the amount of $5,800; in the Atlas, of Hartford, $800; in the Niagara, of New-York, $1,000; in the Hanover, of New-York, $2,000; and in the Tolland County Mutual, $2,000. The post office was in the building, but the contents were saved.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the North-west and on the lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, with southerly winds, frequent cloudiness, and rain in the Ohio Valley; north-east to south-east winds, high but falling barometer, warm and partly cloudy weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States; falling barometer, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, warm cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The rivers have risen at Warsaw and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and the entire lake region, and thence to Missouri and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, northeast to southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain in the Ohio Valley.

For the Middle States, high but decreasing pressure, easterly and south-easterly winds, stationary temperature, and cloudy weather, with occasional rain in Virginia.

For New-England, northerly winds, high pressure, warmer and increasingly-cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	51°	52°	3:30 P. M.	65°	62°
6 A. M.	49°	53°	6 P. M.	60°	58°
9 A. M.	53°	52°	9 P. M.	58°	55°
12 M.	63°	59°	12 P. M.	56°	55°

Average temperature yesterday..........55¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........56⅞°

THE REGISTRY.

Registration was carried on in the several places of registry throughout the City yesterday, and a marked increase was noticeable, 42,461 names being registered, making a total of 119,038 registered during the first three days of this year, as compared with 97,254 on the first three days of last year. The following table shows the comparative result of yesterday's registry:

Assembly Districts.	Registered Oct. 6, 1874.	Registered Oct. 14, 1874.	Registered Oct. 23, 1874.	Total for three days.	Total Registry for first three days in 1873.	Total Registry for first three days in 1872.	Total Registry in 1873.
1	1426	1609	1728	4763	4132	5563	5455
2	1286	1370	1470	4126	3858	4753	4808
3	1176	1166	1308	3650	3184	4965	4144
4	1688	1864	2061	5613	5199	6436	6321
5	1456	1716	2048	5220	4477	6403	5873
6	1261	1317	1487	4065	3439	4443	4305
7	1160	1313	1699	4172	3252	4967	4426
8	1609	1856	2635	6100	5456	7209	7319
9	1870	1946	2152	5968	5321	6724	6705
10	1123	1333	1986	4442	3781	5968	4967
11	1594	1739	1879	5212	3353	6419	5565
12	1517	1453	1666	4636	4267	5361	5342
13	1650	1772	1819	5241	4406	5754	5327
14	1157	1062	1398	3617	2956	4116	3811
15	1977	1998	2039	6014	5298	7130	6550
16	2001	2105	2119	6225	5247	6478	6591
17	2322	2620	2963	7905	7159	8466	8059
18	1941	2013	1814	5768	5815	6969	6861
19	1005	1237	1175	3417	3060	3431	3704
20	2453	2949	2919	8321	6883	8752	8834
21	2840	3129	2958	8927	7371	8633	7218
23d Ward	908	1019	739	2666	....	....	....
24 Ward	499	525	399	1423	....	....	....
Total	35922	40655	42461	119038	97254	126849	123878

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

ON HORSEBACK THROUGH LOUISIANA.

AN UNEDUCATED WHITE CLASS—THE BITTERNESS OF POLITICAL STRIFE—THE COUSHATTA TROUBLE—TABLE OF TAXATION—THE PINE REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NATCHITOCHES, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874.

In traveling on to the ancient city of Natchitoches, on Red River, my route still lay through the pine woods. The fact is, that the northern part of Louisiana, away from the river bottoms, is nearly all pine hills. And here I found myself at length on the true "dark and bloody ground." The farmers of this region are nearly all "poor white men," who have very small holdings of from forty to eighty acres, of which only three or four acres are cultivated. By what I saw and heard of them, I should certainly class them as the most uneducated white men that exist anywhere. It follows, of necessity, that they are to a man Democrats, and to a man have a holy horror of the colored people. Those of the readers of THE TIMES who have seen Edwin Booth's face when he says "I hate the Moor," in the character of *Iago*, can form some comprehension of a pine-woods man's face when he says emphatically, "—— the —— niggers!" Yet I must believe that this feeling is not one springing from nature, but is a political graft. If it were not for the bitterness of political strife these men would probably live in harmony with their colored neighbors; for there are in this district many colored farmers, who have taken up land under the provisions of the Homestead act. But they generally seek the rich but unhealthy creek and bayou bottoms, or even the vicinity of the large lakes which lie to the west of Red River. Books of land registration for this district were opened in April of 1871, and up to December, 1872, no less than 851 individuals had taken up parcels of lands, from forty to three hundred acres, but averaging about eighty acres. Two-thirds of these were colored men; but the increasing threats and turbulence of the white pine-woods men had such an effect upon the negroes, who are excessively timid, that during 1873 and 1874 only 140 farms have been entered, and these principally by white men.

With every desire to be kind to the people of Louisiana I should be blind, indeed, if I failed to recognize the fact that the animosity of the white men in the pine hills is carefully stirred up and controlled by the wealthy class living on the rich lands along the river and in the towns. The object of this is twofold: first, to repress the immigration of colored farmers from other States; and, secondly, to secure their laboring hands from leaving the plantations and working for themselves. And read by this light my mind is satisfied as to the Coushatta trouble. There can be little doubt that the Radical carpet-bagging officials were working in their usual fashion to get up an outrage, by exciting the anger or the apprehensions of the whites, and getting them to arm themselves so as to place them on the windy side of the law. But the negroes fired on and desperately wounded a white man, and so put themselves in the very position in which they had desired to put the white man, that is to say as the first aggressors. Then came the arrests, the departure from Coushatta under a safeguard, the interception by armed bands, and the massacre. It has been believed up North that this was a mere concerted business, that the safeguard was a blind, and that the massacre had been arranged in Coushatta. But, fortunately for the honor of the American race, the people of Coushatta cannot be accused of this. The circumstances of the case show conclusively that the bloody deed was achieved without the participation even, much less with the knowledge, of the parties who arrested Homer Twitchell, the tax collector, and his friends. The safeguard, accompanied by the fugitives, had crossed the river, and had ridden at full speed some forty miles, knowing that bands of white men from the pine hills in all the adjoining parishes were coming in hot haste to Coushatta. The knowledge of the escape of the hated officials got abroad in that mysterious fashion in which news will travel even in a land where there is no telegraph, and the men from the northern parishes intercepted them at a bayou crossing, drove them back to the river, drove them southward again, and closed in upon them from every side. Two were shot down in the chase, two more had their brains blown out when the pursuers closed in upon the unhappy ones, and the remaining two were taken prisoners and murdered in cold blood after they had ridden a mile or two. Now they were intercepted about forty miles north of Coushatta, on the other side of the river, and the fugitives had ridden that distance in four hours. The men who intercepted them were in their front on fresh horses, and occupied the different roads in parties of about thirty-five to fifty men. It was a regular ambush, but it was laid by the men who were coming to help the whites of Coushatta, and who had in some way received the news that the hated officials had been permitted to escape.

That some influential villain on the west side of the river, and of a northern parish, hinted to the reckless pine-hill men that they would be great fools to go home without doing something, is, I believe, a certainty. But it would be unjust to assume that the great majority of the property-holders either sanctioned such a thing, or approved of it when it was done. The trouble is that in the poor whites of the pine hills Louisiana has a class of men who can easily be tempted to acts of political violence. Their respect for the wealthy aristocracy is unbounded, and the latter can wield them as a dreadful weapon against their enemies. Frankly, I believe that nothing can give security to a negro, or a Radical who acts with negroes in the pine hills, save the predominance of the landed proprietors. So long as the offices are held by negroes, so long as the lands are assessed above their value, so long as the parish funds are stolen by peculating officials, so long as the parishes are plunged in debt by negro Police juries, so long as courts of justice are founts of corruption and manipulated for private interests, just so long will there be a covert, secret, and under-the-table war to the very death maintained between the two parties. Every little while there will be an awful outrage, a shooting down of negroes and of Radical officials, a wild carnival of license. But there is not, and never has been since 1868, any dream of battling with the United States, or any thought of denying the Federal authority. Just as in Poland, under the influence of the old ideas, every ten years or so there would be a revolution to prevent the Poles from getting satisfied with the Romanoff rule, so, I believe, the leading party in North Louisiana blows the embers of class feeling, and gets up a trouble. And, to do them justice, the carpet-baggers are every whit as culpable. They get up outrages, too, to make the Federal Government believe that the old rebel element is still active, and that white Republicans cannot live in Louisiana without the protection of Uncle Sam's uniformed nephews.

It might be said that these things being so, sympathy would be wasted on either party. But it is not so. Besides the fact that the leaders of the white party only take this stand in North Louisiana, and nowhere else in the State, it is undeniable that the Radicals have plundered this people beyond endurance. In June last no less than $300,000 worth of property was advertised for sale for unpaid taxes in Natchitoches Parish. This was the last straw upon the camel's back. The citizens rose *en masse*, compelled all the officials to resign, and appointed the McEnery men. As they could not hold office because there was no connection at the other end with the State Government at New-Orleans, the result has been that at Natchitoches and in other northern parishes there are no officials, and everything is at a deadlock. To show that the citizens had some color for their acts I give the following table of taxation, premising that a State tax of 14½ mills has also to be paid:

TAXATION IN NATCHITOCHES PARISH, LOUISIANA.

Years.	Total Valuation of all Property.	No. of Mills Levied for Parish Purposes. Ordinary.	No. of Mills Levied for Parish Purposes. Special.	Licenses Collected.	Total.
1861	$8,085,187 00	1½	......	......	$13,475 32
1867-8	......	:	:	......	32,210 14
1869	2,930,905 00	6	10	......	46,894 48
1870	2,601,330 50	:	20	2,875 50	54,903 11
1871	1,664,032 00	10	20	1,670 00	51,590 60
1872	1,329,610 00	20	25	1,459 75	55,487 80
1873	1,274,540 00	24½	40	......	82,207 83

Total taxes from 1867 to 1873, inclusive..........$323,293 96

It now remains for me to show how some of this debt was increased. When it is remembered that this parish has only track roads, and has not pretended to build any bridges, save one on the road between Natchitoches and the river entrepot at Grand Ecore, and has no white schools, and only one colored school, then the increase in the indebtedness will seem the more striking.

Up to 1870 the Police Jury had provided for the expenses of the parish by assessment, according to what was required. But a ring was formed in 1869, of which the Boss Tweed seems to have been Dr. Boult, the Tax Collector. He saw his way to fortune, if the warrants issued by a parish could be sued for and judgment entered against that parish. The law gave no such power, but he and his friends procured in the Legislature that year the following enactment:

SECTION 2747. Hereafter when a judgment for money is rendered by any court of competent jurisdiction against a parish of this State, the Judge who shall render the judgment shall in the same decree order the Board of Assessors, or parish officers whose duty it is to assess taxes, forthwith to assess a parish tax at a sufficient rate per cent. upon the assessment roll of the current year to pay and satisfy said judgment with interest and costs.

SEC. 2749. In such decree of judgment, the Judge shall provide that immediately upon the assessment of the tax by the Assessors of the parish, the State Collector or Tax Collector shall proceed forthwith to collect said tax in the same manner that the parish taxes are now collected, and the proceeds shall constitute a special fund, out of which said judgment, interest, and costs shall be paid; and it shall not be diverted to any other purposes, provided sufficient proof be furnished to the Judge that there are no funds in the parish treasury to satisfy said judgment.

Dr. Boult now counseled the Police Jury (all negroes) that the best way to do would be to make no estimate for 1870, but just to pay in warrants and sue for them in batches. Having had his eldest son appointed to the position of Parish Judge, (one of the courts in which suits would be preferred,) Dr. Boult was ready. The milch cow was in the paddock, and nothing remained but to milk her. Proceedings were commenced by increasing the pauper list from 20 to 206. It was the custom in Natchitoches Parish to support all paupers by a monthly allowance, and to have no prison for them. This is a remnant of old French customs, for with the Creoles the indigence of old age or of misfortune has never been considered a crime, and has not been rendered additionally bitter by abuse and insult. The monthly stipend was five dollars, and the recipients were four white men, all cripples, and sixteen negroes, all either maimed or too old to labor. The Police Jury swelled this list by 180 additional members, but as they kept no books the only clue as to the honesty of the transaction or the actual existence of the beneficiaries would be furnished by the statistics of the warrant-book. As for the warrants themselves, nothing was heard of them until 1871, when batches of them were presented for judgment by Dr. Boult before Judge Boult, and the parish was cast in judgment as her sections quoted. On some of the warrants was the indorsement by mark of the recipients, but these were rare. Generally the signatures were in a free, flowing hand, although the beneficiaries were represented as ignorant negroes. In one case the indorsement was that of a negro who had been crippled by falling down a well, but as he had been dead for eighteen months it was difficult to comprehend who had made old Benjie's mark. And not satisfied with this plunder, soon appeared an ukase from the Police Jury that no more judgments should be obtained. Then the value of the warrants fell fifty per cent. The next move was to issue to the paupers an allowance of ten dollars per month, on the ground that the warrants were so much below par. When this had been done the Police Jury were once more of opinion that the warrants might be sued in judgment, and the cow began to give out her milk again. Under this arrangement no less than $96,000 was paid to the speculators in one twelve-month, leaving, however, more than $60,000 of warrants still due.

Another method of raising money was the building of bridges, which, by the warrants cost $7,000, though all the work done was worth only $1,500 according to the actual payment to the carpenter. Another method was the establishment of a Bureau of Emigration, for which $8,000 of scrip was issued. A Radical named Myers was made President, and he went to Ohio with these funds and brought back one man named Van Dusen, who is now schoolmaster of a colored school at Compte, a small place ten miles north of Natchitoches. That was the first and only effort of the bureau. Still another swindle was the establishment of a company to create a turnpike road between the city and Grand Ecore, with an exclusive privilege of collecting tolls. The President was a useful electioneering friend, and the Police Jury, as representatives of the parish, loaned him $1,500 to commence operations. But he was stopped by an injunction procured from the District Judge, Mr. Osborne, who was very averse to the whole business. So Boult applied to the Legislature, and for a moderate sum obtained a gerrymandering statute by which a new district was created sliced out of Judge Osborne's. Into this Myers was inducted, and Osborne was flanked. But the injunction was fatal to the turnpike company. Myers, however, passed judgments heartily against the warrants, but having some inkling of the feeling of the citizens, he and young Boult, the Parish Judge, repaired to New-Orleans before the indignation meeting in June, and both of them have remained there ever since. There is consequently neither a Parish Court, nor a District Court in operation at the present moment. Shall, how-ever, though bereft of this son, is not altogether desolate. Another son is Parish Attorney, another Parish Auctioneer, another son Deputy Treasurer. The Treasurer *de jure* is a Mexican named Ezernac, who can neither read nor write, so young Boult manages everything, and as the Treasurer is the check on the Tax Collector, he keeps a vigilant eye on his father by being in the same office, and keeping his books in the same safe.

The School Board is composed of Dr. Boult, our friend Myers, (who is not unsuspected of defalcation in the Post Office, where he assisted an ignorant negro named Charles Le Roy, who became a defaulter to the amount of $1,500,) and others of the ring. The parish receives for schools from the State Treasurer from $15,000 to $20,000, but there is only one school, a colored one, and if it were not for the exertions of the Catholic Bishop the rising white generation would get no education whatsoever. To the colored school there are three teachers, one Raford Blunt, the State Senator, who can neither read nor write, but who is a member of the School Board, and appointed himself teacher with a salary of $100 per month. Half of this he gives to a bright young colored woman, who is a teacher, and a good one. Her name is Miss Lucy Davis, and she is thoroughly competent, though even so $50 per month is rather large for the locality. The third teacher is a Canadian colored man, who gets $75 a month, and who is not very competent. There is, fortunately, a very excellent school for colored children attached to the cathedral, and under the personal supervision of the good Bishop, where the teaching is done by the Sisters of Mercy. There has been no white public school since 1869 in the city, and in the pine hills there are no schools whatsoever. All is darkness, indeed, in that region.

After the expulsion of the Radical officials last June, a committee went down to New-Orleans to seek redress at the hands of the Governor. Parish Judge Boult and District Judge Myers were there also. They endeavored to explain away matters, but the State Auditor silenced them, and told them to their faces that they were thieves, and that everybody throughout the country knew it. Gov. Kellogg promised to do something to amend the terrible state of the parish, and no doubt at the time he intended what he said. But we know what place is paved with good intentions. The influence of Marshal Packard was opposed to any improvement. That gentleman has been steadily opposed to any measure, however just, which would endanger the Republican majority. His question is not "Is it right?" but "Will it destroy our ascendancy?" Now as a United States official, he has no business to be of any party. He has a right to his own opinions, but no more, and he is justly looked upon by the people of Louisiana as the cause of all their troubles, as a viceroy governing a conquered country. "*Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum,*" ought to be the motto of the Republican Party. It was, while slavery existed, but then the reading was at the expense of the South. Let it still be our motto, even though every Southern vote should be cast against us. Our present majority in the South is but factitious. Take away the carpet-baggers and the negroes would vote out the white men of the country. Take away the soldiers, and the carpet-baggers could not remain for a moment. Hence, our present attitude to the South is a despicable tyranny, and these very acts of violence which we complain of are in a great measure due to that alone.

It is true that the Southern character is hysterical, but that is a consequence of the food and climate, and it is not rendered less prone to deeds of violence by a tyrannical Government. Things are done in Missouri and in Indiana which must shock every one, but we do not, therefore, take away the right of self-government from them. The only pretense for what we have done in Louisiana is disloyalty to the Union, and that is a lie—absolutely and in toto a lie. The carpet-baggers tell the United States officers that they will be fired on along the Red River route, but everywhere they have been treated with cordiality, even with excessive friendliness. The reason is that the people of Louisiana regard the soldiers of the Government as friends and protectors. Everywhere the same wish is breathed that the results of the election might be returned by a board of United States officers. In fact, the Terrebonne compromise is heartily disliked, and the one cry is for a board of officers. From them they are sure of truthful returns. G.

A BACHELOR BY NECESSITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter from Orange, N. J., in this morning's TIMES suggests to me that it is time a word was said for bachelors. Your correspondent, of course, applies the old, hackneyed epithet of "selfish" to them, and advises them all to marry.

I am now thirty-five years old. I do not suppose there is a man living in this City who has a higher estimate of the desirability of marriage or who is more anxious to marry than myself. Moreover, I have an extensive acquaintance among bachelors, and do not believe there is one person among them all who is not desirous of marrying. Moreover, I do not believe there is one in ten of the bachelors in New-York City who would not infinitely prefer to marry than to live as he does at present. For myself, I think marriage is the only proper condition for both men and women.

Why are we not all married, then? There are many reasons, of course, but the chief one, after all, is that no one will marry us. The man who has been fortunate enough to find the woman whom he can truly love, and who loves him in return, thinks nothing easier than for other men to do the same. So the successful business or professional man thinks the path to success and fortune a plain and easy one. It is not so. All men are not alike, and some meet crosses at every turn.

Where are these homeless, struggling girls who wish to marry? How are we to make their acquaintance? We cannot go out into the street and marry the first woman we meet. Selfish, indeed! Who is the more selfish, the bachelor who is willing and anxious to give a wife the larger half of his modest $1 800 a year, or the girl who declines to leave the luxury in which she has been reared except for the highest bidder?

I insist, Mr. Editor, that bachelors, as a class, are not so from choice, but from necessity; that they are entitled to sympathy, not abuse; that, instead of being treated with rough oppression, under pretense of forcing them into a condition which most of them would be only too glad to enter, they ought to be pitied and provided with alleviating comforts to render less unendurable the state of existence in which they find themselves obliged to remain.

A BACHELOR,
Who has been looking for a wife for fifteen years.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is all very well to moralize on young men of moderate means selecting for their life-partners the "working girls." Practically the plan can never succeed. There can be no congeniality where there is not equality.

"Wed not high and low together,
Rich with poor, or youth with age."

Let not the young man "rich in character" although "poor in pocket," condemn the "parlor-bred wax doll" of society. These same "dolls" are not all stuffed with sawdust, and are often made of better material than a casual observer would imagine.

Now, young men, ye Benedicts of society, my advice, from a girl's standpoint is marry—marry young and marry rich if you choose, but if you cannot then select a modest pretty girl, one brought up by a wise father and a good mother, and living in a comfortable home. There are plenty such homes, only do not look for them in the fashionable quarters of the City. Let me close with the advice lately given to a young man: "Before going to sleep pray once, before going to sea pray twice, before getting married pray three times." W. L.

END OF A LONG LITIGATION.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., Oct. 23.—The jury in the celebrated case of Dall & Tryon vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day brought in a verdict, under direction of Judge Elwell, in favor of the defendants on all the points, thus virtually terminating a long and vexatious litigation. The property at issue is, at a low estimate, valued at $600,000, and is part of the Munson and Williams tract in Schuylkill County, consisting of some 3,000 acres. This was the second trial, the former trial having taken place in Pottsville, before Judge Ryan.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN THE TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKETS INDORSED —HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY ON THE FINANCES—THE THIRD TERM AND THE GAG LAW.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District assembled in large numbers at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, last evening, to ratify the State and County nominations. Col. Walker S. Pinckney presided, and opened the meeting with a short address, after which several campaign songs were sung by the Republican Association Glee Club. The Chairman, in a few happily chosen remarks, then introduced Hon. Salem H. Wales, Republican candidate for Mayor, who in rising was received with a perfect storm of applause. Mr. Wales spoke in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association—I have accepted the invitation tendered me by you this evening most heartily, simply because I am here with my own boys. Boys with whom I have fought many good fights, and with whom I expect to fight many more. [Applause.] I am not here to speak in reference to my candidature, for I shall leave that all to you. I am not here to make any particular pledges. I am here, however, to say a word in favor and in behalf of an old friend. I allude to Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, a man with whose ability and integrity you are all familiar; a man who has been respected, nay, highly honored by the country. I consider that in tendering him this nomination for Congress you have not only honored him, but honored yourselves. [Applause.] And I believe his election will prove disastrous to thieves and plunderers and imbeciles. I trust Mr. Bailey will be elected by an overwhelming majority, for in him we shall have a man who on the floor of Congress will give utterance to such principles as shall make us proud of him. [Applause.] As your nominee is here to speak for himself, I shall give way and give him the opportunity. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY.

Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, who was received with cheers, said: I am not here to speak on any purely personal matters, but to testify my faith and devotion to the party in whose conflicts we have shared so long. I have been a member of the Republican Party during all its existence. I have seen it in its hours of adversity and in its hours of pride. I saw it when it was in an humble minority, and I have witnessed its advent to supreme power in the nation. I have never lost faith in it. There were times, undoubtedly, when it erred, but it has been swift to correct its own errors. It is a party which has maintained the perfect equality of all men before the law—the only party that ever has attempted to do that in this or any other country on the globe. For that alone it would be deserving of our devotion and of our fidelity, because when we started out to established a republican government, the first great central idea of its establishment was the right of every man in the community to equal political rights with every other man—no distinction arising from any circumstances of birth or complexion. The Republican Party under those circumstances has won a great renown in history. Last Fall, unfortunately, a great panic swept over this country, and disturbed its industrial interests to such a degree that every thoughtful man must have been certain that the result would be disastrous to the party in power, for we all know its obligations to preserve and continue the prosperity of the country. But those who have reflected upon the subject know that the causes which produced these disasters were causes for which the Republican Party could, under no circumstances, be held responsible. They dated back to a period when the Democratic Party attempted to dissolve the Union for the purpose of perpetuating their power, and preventing the Republican Party from gaining control of the affairs of the nation. Under these circumstances we were obliged, in the conduct of a great war, to depart from the standard of currency, which is necessary to the stability of the finances of the country, and we went on under this system until the great collapse came, and the responsibility fell with heavy weight on the Republican Party. That is undoubtedly the secret of the reverses which we are called upon to redeem and redress by the exertions which we are to make in the campaign before us. The calamities which have occurred were such that the National Legislature was called upon to redress, but unfortunately we found at the Capitol such diversities of opinion, such crudeness of ideas in regard to the disposition of the financial question that we have not yet disposed of it, and one of the issues that now lies before us is the placing of the currency of the country upon such a basis that it shall be sound and stable and firm. In meeting that difficulty, we have got to compare notes, reconcile differences, and to establish certain great principles which, although they might have been and are a part of the history of the globe, and have always arrived at one result, nevertheless they confront us with a new problem, and find us divided as to the means in which we can restore the industries and the business and wealth of the country. Our friends at the West have been persuaded that inflation, or making money plenty while decreasing its value, is the policy to be pursued, and there I think, at least, that they have committed a cardinal error; an error much more disastrous to them than to us because there can be no class in any community which is so interested in maintaining a sound and redeemable currency as the class that produces from the soil or in the work-shop. These questions unfortunately have not met with that consideration at the hands of the organs of public opinion to which they were entitled. Instead they have devoted their attention to that extraordinary question which seems to have agitated the public mind to an unusual degree, considering its unimportance, and that is the question whether Gen. Grant wants to be re-elected President a third time. I undertake to say that there never has been in political history a question so unimportant lifted into such magnitude—unimportant for the reason that I know, and I presume you know, that there has never been a moment, under any circumstances, in which President Grant has ever conceived or entertained the idea of being re-elected President after his present term expires. [Applause.] That is a fact, a fact so well known that everybody who has been in his confidence, or had an opportunity of enjoying a conversation with him on the subject, has not only discovered it, but has never been at any pains to conceal it. It has been universally considered among those who are most likely to know his sentiments that the idea of running the gauntlet of another Presidential election was one of the things his sturdy common sense never comprehended. He has had a most singular career—a career of great success, as well in the field as in the political arena—and when he was re-elected by the people of the United States in 1872, with an unanimity not often paralleled in the politics of the country, he undoubtedly consoled himself with the reflection that he had more contests to encounter, and perhaps he cherished the hope that he had no more misrepresentation to undergo. Now, notwithstanding there has never been, under any circumstances, or in any authorized quarter, the slightest intimation, direct or indirect, that the President of the United States entertained this ambition—an ambition not at all warranted by any act of his, either in his military or civil life, there has grown up gradually, and by an insidious process, a sort of disturbance—a kind of epidemic—in the public mind, that the one great terror which we are to guard against is, not the disturbance of the finances, not the reconstruction of the States, but Cæsarism. I have very great respect for the gentleman who conduct the press, but I have always supposed that Cæsarism was a pure invention of a very ingenious and noble journal in the City of New-York, which wanted to create a sensation, and which devised this mode of creating it. The directors of that journal must have felicitated themselves on their power of producing an immense effect on a very small amount of capital. Now I undertake to say that the three-term mania is one of the things which rational Republicans may dismiss from their minds as a perfect chimera, utterly without consistency, and having no relation to anything in the heavens above or the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth. Now, the question is asked why does not Gen. Grant declare himself on the subject? Well, I have heard that subject propounded in respect to Gen. Grant ever since he was a candidate for the office of President. I answer the inquiry by the assertion that Gen. Grant seems to have had a wonderful faculty of not stating anything in response to these questions, that his talent of silence is recognized by the people of this country as a wonderful gift, much greater than the gift of speech, and that he has exhibited it in this instance, as in all others, and left his vindication to time and the wise judgment of the people. I do not expect that this anecdote, this story, this whimsicality, which has found such extensive circulation, and which is believed by all the old women of both sexes, will be silenced by any argument or truth, however clearly announced, because truth is not always a weapon that produces effective results. I want now for a moment to allude to another delusion which has agitated the public mind, and has been put in circulation by 800 newspapers, and that is the talk in reference to the atrocious and terrible and infamous gag law. I took the trouble, in the midst of the intense excitement it created, to inquire into the character of this law, and while every one was ready to denounce it generally, no one, not even editors and newspaper men, could inform me of its true character. Finally I was obliged to send to Washington to get information as to the nature of this law, and I found that the only pretext that the only possible excuse for the circulation of this monstrous falsehood, was that the judges of the District of Columbia had asked the Judiciary Committee to place that territory of five miles square on a footing with the rest of United States with respect to jurisdiction. Only that and nothing more. It has no more relation to an editor, or to a man connected with the press, than to a minister of the Gospel of any denomination in the City of New-York. It is in no sense intended to repress the system, or cover the licentiousness of the utterances in the newspapers. The only possible relation that it could bear by an ingenuity of construction to the Press is in the fact that it enacted that a criminal indicted before a criminal court in the District of Columbia shall be subjected to precisely the same penalties as if he had been indicted in any other square inch or square mile of American country. That is all. So that if an editor goes to Washington and conducts himself as a peaceable citizen he is just as safe as any other man would be. If by chance he should go there and commit murder, and should be arrested for it, and through some ingenuity or contrivance he escaped, he would by the provisions of this law be subject to arrest within Federal jurisdiction, wherever he was found; but nothing different would have happened to him if he had committed the murder in any other section of the territory of the United States. [Applause.] Notwithstanding that you will continue to read these flippant articles in the papers, though the writers, in too many instances, know the falsity of their statements.

Mr. Bailey here adverted to more general topics and directed attention to the repeal of the Revenue law which had been in existence since 1799. Through all administrations it remained in the statute book, and it was left to the Republican Party to remedy the evils known as the moiety gifts which grew out of it. He spoke of the Democratic clamor against the law and incidentally mentioned that no prominent politicians who attended the Liberal Convention, and who strongly denounced it, grew rich out of the spoils which accrued from it. He believed that the great question for the people was that of the finances, and they should not bother about a third term and such moonshine. The wanted for a dollar a dollars' worth and nothing which represented it without possessing its value. He was willing to admit that abuses crept into the Republican Party, but the leaders of that party were the first to correct and to pluck out and thrust aside their unworthy associates. He insisted that the Republican Party was the only party in the nation deserving of the entire support, observing that if in 1864 and 1868 the administration of the affairs of the Government was given the Democratic Party in the first case, renewed war would be the result, and in the next repudiation would prevail. On the issues involved in the local campaign, he expressed the opinion that fusion tickets were productive of little good, and parties with strictly defined lines were indispensable to good Government. At the last election they made a very serious mistake, but this time they were determined to redeem it in presenting for the Mayoralty the name of Mr. Wales. He eulogized the character of their candidate, and asserted that, while his defeat was a possibility, they had done their duty in presenting him, leaving the people to determine the rest. For his (Mr. Bailey's) own part he had only to say that, successful or otherwise, he would never desert his party, and would always believe in Republican principles, Republican honor, and Republican desire to do the greatest good for the entire nation. [Cheers.]

Three rousing cheers were given at the close of Mr. Bailey's speech, after which Hon. William A. Darling was announced. Mr. Darling said he wanted to say a word concerning the two gentlemen who had immediately preceded him. He said New-York had only been having half a Mayor, and this infliction had come from party coalition. Now there was a strong, straight-out Republican ticket in the field all the way down from the venerable Dix to the popular candidate for Assembly, Mr. Jacob Hess. [Cheers.] He believed the Republicans of the Twentieth District ought to be proud of the honor which the City of New-York had conferred in nominating for Mayor a man from their own district. The speaker closed by an appeal to all true Republicans to vote without "scratching," to heartily support every Republican candidate, and to work zealously to the end of the campaign. Several other speakers followed Mr. Darling, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE HOUSTON REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Houston Republican Association of the Twelfth Assembly District held a meeting at its head-quarters, No. 1 Avenue B, last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Mr. Joseph Archibald for member of Assembly. This organization was formed only six weeks ago, enrolling but four members at its first meeting. Its roll now includes 255 active young men of that district, who have heretofore taken no part in politics, and have anounced their intention to support the Republican ticket in their district, and if possible defeat the Tammany nominations in their own stronghold. The movement on their part in putting forth Mr. Archibald in opposition to the regular Republican nomination for member of Assembly meets with the approbation of the majority of the Republican electors of that district, and it is confidently asserted that Mr. McAuley will withdraw from the canvass, in which case the former will receive the support of the regular Republican association, of which he has been a prominent member for the past eleven years. Mr. Archibald was sent for, and on his arrival delivered a brief address, in which he suggested that, before any further steps were taken toward canvassing for his election, he would prefer to have a committee appointed to confer with Mr. McAuley, who had, he said, been his friend from boyhood, and ascertain whether he would consent to withdraw from the canvass. Should his reply be favorable, the speaker would cheerfully consent to be their candidate. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to act in deference to the wishes of Mr. Archibald, and after some remarks in the German language by Capt. Edward Wertheimer, the meeting adjourned. A handsome transparency was raised to the front of the hall of the association, for the first time, last evening.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A large and enthusiastic special meeting of the Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District was held last evening in their rooms at No. 475 Fourth avenue. In the absence of the regular President, Mr. Henry E. Howland, Mr. T. K. Marshall was chosen Chairman, and he briefly addressed the meeting. Other addresses were made by Col. T. B. Thorpe and Capt. McClernand. At their conclusion the meeting adjourned, after passing a vote of thanks to the speakers and adopting the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. H. M. Beatty:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District, heartily reaffirm the nomination of Gen. John A. Dix for Governor, and Gen. Robinson for Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That we hail with pride and pleasure the nomination of Salem H. Wales for Mayor, feeling assured that in him we will have an honest, intelligent, faithful, and fearless representative of the people.

Resolved, That in the nomination and election of Patrick Henry Jones for Register, the people of New-York will have an honest, upright gentleman, who has served his country faithfully, and was not found wanting.

Resolved, That it is with extreme pleasure that we hail the nomination of Samuel B. H. Vance, O. P. C. Billings, Frederic Kuhne, and George H. Foster for Aldermen at large, knowing that the interests of the City and people will be safe in their hands.

Resolved, That the delegation to the Central Committee from the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association be instructed to return thanks to the Committee of Twenty-one, who so ably and conscientiously performed the duties intrusted to them.

On Monday evening next there will be another special meeting of this association, on the occasion of raising a large and handsome banner upon poles eighty feet high. Addresses are expected from Gen. Sharpe, Judge Howland, and Hon. B. K. Phelps.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A conference committee of five from the Dix and Robinson Campaign Club, and a like number from the regular Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District, met last night at Muller's Hall, Third avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, to arrange preliminaries for a grand ratification meeting, to be held some day next week. The meeting will be duly advertised, and will take place early in the week at the above-mentioned hall. Eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting, and the ratification will be enthusiastic, as preparations for a most extensive gathering are being made.

A meeting of the Isaac H. Bailey Campaign Club will be held to-night at Muller's Hall, Third avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, to ratify his nomination for Congress. Mr. William A. Boss will preside.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NOMINATION.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District met in convention last evening in Brevoort Hall, corner of Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, to nominate a candidate for Assembly. The convention was called to order by Hon. George Opdyke, who briefly stated the object of the convention. Col. W. S. Pinckney moved that Ex-Alderman James Owen be declared the candidate for Assembly, and he was unanimously nominated. Mr. Owen was then informed of his nomination, and thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him. Inasmuch as he could promote harmony by declining the nomination, he deemed it his duty to do so. The name of Mr. Jacob Hess, the German candidate, was then proposed, and he was unanimously nominated. Mr. Hess was then introduced to the convention, and made a brief speech, after which the delegates adjourned to the grand Republican rally in the same building. Mr. Jacob Hess is a promising young merchant, of considerable wealth, and is very popular in his own district. He has never sought any political preferment, and, until this nomination was tendered to him, has never received any. As his name indicates, he is of German extraction, and will receive a large number of the German votes in the district.

SUFFOLK AND QUEENS COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The local nominations of both parties, in both Queens and Suffolk Counties, are now complete. In the former, interest principally centres in the District Attorneyship, over which there will be a warm contest. The Democratic candidate is Benjamin W. Downing, who has already held the office during three terms, nine years; and the Republican candidate is Oliver N. Payne, of Oyster Bay, a lawyer well known in the county. For Justice of Sessions, the Democratic candidate is Charles A. Chipp, formerly a New-York Alderman, and the Republican candidate James L. Baxter. For Coroners—Valentine Bag[illegible] and Henry McGee, Democrats; Dr. D. Ray Porter and James G. Waldron, Republicans. For members of Assembly—First District, Solomon Townsend, Democrat; L. Bradford Prince, Republican; Second District, James M. Oakley, Democrat; Henry W. Rowland, Republican. The candidates for Assembly in Suffolk County are E. O. Jennings, Democrat, and N. D. Petty, Republican, both lawyers.

THE NOMINATION OF JAMES O'BRIEN FOR CONGRESS.

The Peoples' Liberal Democratic Convention of the Tenth Congressional District met last evening at No. 545 Third avenue, nearly 200 delegates being present. John McCool was chosen Chairman, and Frank Kearney, of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Secretary. As the meeting opened a delegation from the German Independent Citizens' Association entered the hall, and on motion they were admitted as delegates. A motion was then made to go into a nomination for member of Congress for the Tenth District, which was carried, and the chairman of the representation from each Assembly district named his candidate. James O'Brien was the choice, and his nomination was made unanimous. A committee of five was appointed to inform Mr. O'Brien of his nomination, and while they were out Mr. Kearney addressed the meeting. After an absence of half an hour, the committee returned, with Mr. O'Brien, who was received with cheers. After quiet was restored he spoke at some length. He cordially thanked the convention for the nomination, and accepted it heartily. He could look after the interests of the people at Washington as well as any man they could send, and he felt that he could be of great use, especially as there was every promise of a Democratic majority in Congress. The district at present was in a bad condition, as the men who had it in charge had run it down to such an extent that it could no longer claim such overwhelming majorities that it used to give before the split in the Democratic ranks. He appealed to the people of the district, particularly the working men, to rally to his support, and he advised them while they were assisting him to support the Democratic State ticket. He spoke of a fight that would come after the election which would be a great struggle, for he was determined to get into Tammany Hall. He was going to carry the fight there; he had been waiting outside long enough, and he was bound to enter it again. In conclusion he said that eight out of ten of those who had nominated Mr. Hewitt had assured him that they would work for him, and he expressed his confidence of being elected by 10,000 majority.

GERMAN OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY—FORMATION OF A CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATION.

The central organization of the German independent citizens and reform associations, now in revolt against Tammany Hall, held a special meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, to organize a central campaign organization. A full attendance of delegates was present. Prof. Theo. Glaubensklee presided, and the Central Campaign organization was completed by the election of Justice Marcus Otterbourg as President; Vice Presidents, Moritz Ellinger, Charles Wendt, and Casimir Krenkel; Secretaries, A. W. Petshaw, Col. Dengler, and Charles M. Eisig; Treasurer, Henry Autenrieth.

On motion a committee of twenty-five was appointed to constitute an Executive Committee and the German quota of the Committee of One Hundred, provided for by the Cooper Institute mass-meeting for the conduct of the campaign. The committee was composed of George Rauch, Frederick Stengel, Henry Sales, Isaac Wolf, Herman Stemmerman, Fred. Germann, David Marks, Hugo Gosh, William F. Schneider, Frederick Flaggus, George Kusser, Adam Hentz, Adolph M. Petshaw, Dr. Gerke, Bernhard Eybel, Charles M. Eisig, Charles Dengler, Dr. S. Waterman, Henry Nieman, Charles Lerdemann, Albert Elsasser, Edward Schlichting, Joseph Kuntz, Gustavus Levy, John Lochmann.

The headquarters of the organization will be at Irving Hall. A committee, composed of H. Uhl, Moritz Ellenger, and Gerson Hermann, was appointed to represent the organization at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, to be held on Monday, in reference to the constitutional amendments. In addition a committee of arrangements of twenty-one to arrange for a German mass meeting, were appointed. The demonstration is to take place at the Cooper Institute, on Friday. It was stated that the great hall had already been secured for the occasion, and extensive arrangements made to render this demonstration against the new Tammany Ring a success.

TAMMANY MEN LEAVING THE SINKING SHIP.

The following communication was sent to Mr. John Kelly yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1874.

Hon. John Kelly, Chairman of the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall:

DEAR SIR: I herewith resign as a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL,
Fifteenth Assembly District.

It is said that Assistant Alderman Brucks, a member of the Tammany General Committee in the same district, has also sent his resignation to Mr. Kelly, and that others are preparing to follow his example.

ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The Liberal Democrats of the Sixth Senatorial District met in convention yesterday afternoon, and nominated as candidates for Aldermen Messrs. Hugo Gorsch, of the Eighth Assembly District, and Arthur J. McQuade, of the Fourteenth Assembly District. A Committee of Conference, composed of five Liberal Republicans, represented that party in the convention, and accepted the above nominations.

GERMAN INDORSEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

The German Republican Central Committee, Dr. Muhr presiding, held a meeting at No. 349 Bowery last night. After the reception of a report of the Executive Committee, submitted by Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, on the subject of the recent nominations, on motion of Morris Friedman, a resolution was passed ratifying the Republican County ticket, as nominated by the Republican Convention on Thursday.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT INDORSEMENT.

The Eighth Assembly District German Republican Association, at a meeting held in Essex street last night, indorsed the Republican County ticket. Col. Charles S. Spencer, candidate for Congress, delivered an address, in the course of which he briefly reviewed the history of the Republican Party. The usual place of meeting of the association—the Tenth Ward Hotel, in Broome street—was taken possession of early in the evening by a rival faction of politicians, whose intrusion created considerable disturbance.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY IN BROOKLYN.

The Prohibitionists of Brooklyn met last evening at Granada Hall, in Myrtle avenue, and nominated county and Congressional tickets, as follows:

District Attorney—Henry Hagner.
County Treasurer—H. A. Hooker.
County Auditor—Charles Kennedy.
Coroners—B. Jones, Eastern District; and J. S. Lord, Western District.
Charity Commissioners—Joseph Whitaker, Second District; William W. Whitehead, Third District; Oliver Colter, Fifth District.
Justice of Sessions—William E. Parson.
Second Congressional District—James Morton.
Third Congressional District—Alexander Campbell.
Fourth Congressional District—Reuben C. Bull.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

Samuel Newell was, on Thursday evening, nominated by the Republicans of the First District of Passaic County for the Assembly.

The Democracy of the Fourth District, Jersey City, last evening nominated Alexander McDonnell for Assembly.

The Republicans of the Fourth District, Jersey City, Thursday evening nominated Arend Steenken for the Assembly.

The Third District Republicans of Essex County have nominated Francis K. Howell for member of the Assembly.

William H. Cleveland was nominated Thursday night by the Republicans for Assembly from the Ninth District, Essex County.

Dennis Reardon will run on an independent ticket in the Second Assembly District, Jersey City.

John D. Carscallen was last night nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the Third Assembly District, Jersey City.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY—REGISTER TO-DAY.

This is the last day for registration of persons in this City qualified to vote at the ensuing election. The Registration office in each election district will remain open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and those who fail to register cannot exercise the franchise in the approaching political contests. Republican electors should bear this fact in mind. A few minutes are only required to obtain the right to vote, and as the success of the State and County tickets may depend on the polling of the full Republican vote in this City, it is hoped that all who are desirous of aiding such a desirable object will not fail to register to-day. Morrissey and Kelly are making more than ordinary exertions to obtain control of the State and City Governments, and it therefore becomes the duty of all honest citizens to arm themselves with an instrument by which their designs can be frustrated. The ballot is that instrument, but you cannot use it unless you are registered.

CHANNELS OF TRADE.

LECTURE BY PROF. M. B. ANDERSON.

THE HISTORY OF COMMUNICATION FROM THE EARLY AGES DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME—SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE SUBJECT OF TRANSPORTATION APPLICABLE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The body of the lecture-room of Association Hall was filled last evening, and the galleries partially occupied by a highly respectable audience, including quite a number of ladies, who attended to hear the lecture of Prof. M. B. Anderson, of Rochester Seminary, on "Transportation, or Channels of Trade"—the opening lecture of the season at Association Hall. The lecturer was introduced in a few appropriate words by Mr. William E. Dodge. He spoke without manuscript, merely referring to a few notes now and then, and said: The facilities of transportation, whether of goods, or men, or mules, forms one of the material tests of an advanced civilization. These facilities, in the early history of the world, were generally of a natural character. All the early civilizations were around the deltas of rivers, on the borders of inland seas, and along natural water courses. These natural channels of trade and transportation vary with circumstances, and, although they are generally by means of water, they often wend their way through mountain passes and over rocks and deserts. As civilization advances there are artificial channels of communication, such as railroads and telegraph lines—for intelligence must be transmitted as well as gods and men. Let us cast a rapid glance over the communications of men with each other in the earlier ages. Look for a moment at the Mediterranean Sea. We shall find it a great basin of water lying between the Southern Alps of Europe and the great table-lands or flat-topped mountains of Africa, receiving the drainage of those mountains from either side. For the purposes of commerce the Mediterranean is a great inland river. Look more closely and we find that for carrying purposes this great river is amply extended into the Red Sea, the rivers in the Valley of Mesopotamia, the Tigris and Euphrades, thus reaching the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Going North, we find the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, and also a connection with the Caspian Sea. Along those channels of communication the great civilizations of the early times grew up. The trade of Europe was with the East, because the Eastern civilization was older. We find the first European trade grew up in the Levant, through the means of trade between the countries bordering thereupon on the east with countries still further east. There were lines of travel extending across the desert, developing cities in their course, down into the valley of Messopolamia. There were great cities on the coast maintained by the agriculture and trade of the far East. The trade was first developed by the Phœnicians, who were naturally fishermen and traders. Mount Lebanon furnished them lumber for their ships, and they were obliged to obtain their living from the ocean. According to the ancient method, they established their trading places along the shores of the Mediterranean, and raised up great cities all the way from Tyre and Sidon to Carthage. Carthage became a centre of trade, and extended its commerce not only all round the Mediterranean, but as far as Southern Great Britain. There was no such thing in those early days as a commission business, no such thing as a consignment. Every merchant went with his own ship and became a supercargo or a peddler of his own wares wherever he went. The business of commission and consignment is an out-growth of morality. The Greeks soon became a general trading people, and they established their colonies around the Black Sea. They developed much commercial life and power. Marseilles, in the South of France, became also a great place of traffic, and Rome itself became a place of trade to some extent, though Rome was rather a centre of robbery and imposition upon merchants through extortionate taxes upon imports. Commerce was never considered respectable among the Romans, and therefore the Romans can hardly be considered as among the commercial nations of the East. Carthage, on the other hand, was eminently a commercial place; and I think great injustice has been done to Carthage, for we are made to see it only through Roman eyes. I believe it was a vastly more respectable country altogether than Rome. This Mediterranean trade was always broken in upon by piracy, which was at that time considered rather a respectable profession, much more so than trade, at least by the Romans. After the breaking up of the Roman Empire, this trade was again broken in upon, this time by the Saracens from the South and the German tribes from the North, until finally it almost disappeared altogether. During the interval which we call the Dark Ages there was very little commerce among the nations; but what little there was grew up by means of traveling pilgrims who thought it prudent to mingle freely with trade, as has been often done at later periods. After the great uprising of Christendom against the Saracens trade became developed still more among the Italian cities. Venice began her trade in salt and fish. The uprising of the Crusaders, oftentimes looked upon as a kind of mania, had beneath it more of thought than people generally supposed. The Crusaders were an uprising of European Christendom against the advancing hordes of Islam, and decided that Europe should have a Christian and not a Mahommedan civilization. When the Crusaders started for the East they were under the necessity of making with the commercial cities of Italy contracts for supplies. These cities stipulated first that enormous sums should be paid them for their contracts, and that a portion of all the conquered countries should be assigned to them. In fact, those cities managed to obtain the lion's share of the results, while the northern people did the fighting. The Italian cities thus amassed enormous sums of money. Venice obtained the trade of the Southern, and Genoa of the Northern Levant. This state of things continued down to the fifteenth century, when Vasco De Gama discovered the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, and the Portugese established a trade with India—the time also when Columbus discovered America, about which I need not speak. The Portuguese trade struck a death-blow at the overland trade of Venice. Instead of entering into a commercial competition, the Venitians tried to drive the Portuguese away by force from the far East. They made a treaty with the East Indian rulers, but it failed and Venice was flanked. The Venetian authorities did not have the moral strength to enter into a fair and open competition with the enterprising Portuguese, and from that time dates the commercial downfall of the Italian cities. We may suppose, however, that it is possible for those cities to rise again and establish their trade with Eastern Asia by means of the Suez Canal. After the Portuguese established their relations with India, Lisbon bid fair to become one of the commercial centres of Europe, and would have been only that it came under the crown of Spain. The Dutch fleet took from the Spaniards their most important Indian colonies, and Lisbon was no longer a money or commercial centre. The trade was transferred to Amsterdam, which soon became and long remained the great money and banking centre of Europe. Next, the English and French went to colonize India. The French made an advantageous alliance with the Indian princes; but the genius of Lord Clive broke it up, and finally established the East India Company of England, who soon got the control of the trade of the East away from the Dutch, and gradually London became the moneyed and commercial centre of the world, which it remains to the present day. Let us now look at another Mediterranean—the Mediterranean of the North—the Baltic Sea. The Baltic receives the drainage of the Scandinavian and Russian rivers and of the Germanic Alps. In the twelfth century a trade in herrings began to grow up in the several seaports along the Baltic coasts, and it became a lucrative trade. The series of these towns on the Baltic shore became fettered on sea and feudal nobles on the land, and to protect themselves from both those pests the towns made a league with each other, known to history as the Hanseatic League. They extended their league to a large number of cities and towns in the interior. These Hanse towns built fleets and raised armies to clear their narrow seas and mountain passes of the obstructions that impeded their commercial progress, the pirates and the feudal nobles. They soon overthrew the pirates and swept them from the seas, and then devoted their attention to the feudal nobles, whom they soon compelled to give their goods a free passage through the feudal territories, where every noble had previously a custom-house of his own, at which every cargo was compelled to pay a heavy duty. These Hanse towns continued to extend their influence and league, and the Old Steel Yard in London, now a great railway depot, was a station where the German merchants congregated, and the Hanse towns deposited their goods under special privileges. This Hanse League continued until the formation of the present State system of modern Europe, and sovereigns found out the importance of protecting trade; but some of those towns remained until the late formation of the North German Confederation. The discovery of America, as we all know, was due to an anxiety to control the trade of the East, but it opened up a large trade with the West, of which I need not speak now. I will now speak of the artificial channels of trade. In the early past China had a large system of canals, but, strangely enough, the Chinese had never invented the system of locks. They had inclined planes instead, and drew up their canal-boats with a windlass, first covering the bottoms with mud and slime to lessen the friction. The Chinese canals have done an immense work for China. There were canals also in Europe, and there was formerly one across the Isthmus of Suez, which, however, was not cut entirely through, and there was a canal from the Red Sea to the Nile, which contributed to the trade of Alexandria, which was the depot for the trade of the Greek States founded by Alexander the Great. The modern canal system system sprang into being from the canal lock brought from Velarbo in Italy. I need not speak further of the modern canal, except to remark that the State of New-York must ever be proud of the Erie Canal, and the development which it gave to the internal trade of the country. [Applause.] The natural facilities for this canal were wonderful, for the depression at Little Falls is the only place where a canal could be cut through in the state of engineering knowledge at that time. [Here the lecturer paused to pay a just tribute to the memory of De Witt Clinton, and proceeded.] The moment the waters of Lake Erie and of the Hudson were joined the farms along the way were quadrupled tenfold in value, and the Erie Canal created the City of New-York. [Applause.] We may think it a trifling thing, but it is superior to any canal in Christendom. It has more traffic than the canals of Languedoc or Ladoga, more than the Baltic Sea or the Rhine, and it approaches the Mediterranean. The City of New-York cannot afford to undervalue the Erie canal or do without it. It must be protected from thieves—[loud applause]—and made the great highway of our internal trade. Of the artificial uses of the ocean I need hardly speak. The improvements of ships in their construction, and the application of steam, has revolutionized transportation by water. The railroad is an iron river over which goods, and men can run faster than steam or wind can carry them on water. The telegraph surpasses the railroad in the carrying of news, and within two years will supercede the mails in cheapness as well as in dispatch; and whatever company or body of men will act upon this one idea will make the grandest fortune of the time. Science defies all natural obstructions and the instances of its marvelous triumphs are too numerous even to allude to passingly. There is no obstruction still left over which it will not triumph. We must have a canal from St. Louis to New-York. Such a water connection with the great West is a necessity even for competition with the railroads. The moneyed centre has traveled from the East westward, and it is now at London. Where will it be in the near future? It will stop at a point midway between Europe and Asia, and I know of no place so fitted for it as New-York. [Applause.] It will be New-York if New-York capital and New-York brains do justice to themselves. Commerce is held only by free States. It is, too, the natural ally of science and literature. The men of trade owe everything to the men of ideas. The capacities of commerce owe more to science than any other branch of human interest. Far be the day when the money power of the land shall be divorced from the intellectual power of the land. [Applause.] The lecturer here made many valuable suggestions regarding the need to prevent capital from ever becoming able to demoralize the public sentiment, destroy the public liberties, and concluded by saying it was desirable that a broader education should be given to those intended for the mercantile profession, and that more merchants and farmers, and fewer lawyers, should have seats in our Legislatures.

The lecturer having retired Mr. William E. Dodge came forward and explained the proposed Constitutional amendments relative to the sale of the lateral canals of the State, urged the desirability of their adoption, and asked the voters present to register to-morrow so as to be able to vote for them.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

WITNESSES STILL TESTIFYING TO THE STATEMENTS OF MISS POMEROY—EVIDENCE OF THE DOCTOR AND CLERGYMAN.

The Jersey City Presbytery yesterday resumed the trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning, in the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church. The attendance, particularly of ladies, was very large, every seat being occupied.

Mary Ellen Graves was the first witness examined. She testified that on the evening of July 4 last, when, as she understood, Glendenning denied that he was visiting Miss Pomeroy at all, he accompanied Miss Pomeroy to her home, and left at 11 o'clock. As he parted from her at the gate he kissed her tenderly. Miss Pomeroy had assured witness that Glendenning was the father of her child. Witness asked her why she had not resisted his advances, and Mary answered: "Oh, I loved him so. He was a minister. I did not think he would desert me. I have sinned and suffered for him, and now he has deserted me. Oh! my God, how could he desert his own little baby?" As she said this she seemed to be in great mental distress. She covered her face with her hands and wept aloud. The witness testified also to the death-bed scene, already described by several other witnesses. She testified on cross-examination that just as Miss Pomeroy was dying Mrs. Miller stooped down and put her head on Mary's breast. Mary put her arms around Mrs. Miller and said: "Ethel, look after my child!" She also said that she had frequently noticed that while Glendenning was in Mr. Miller's parlor with Mary the lights in the parlor were turned down and up again.

Mrs. Caroline D. Wilson testified as follows: I live in Beach street, New-York City. I don't know Glendenning, but I knew Miss Pomeroy from her childhood. I always regarded her as a girl of irreproachable character. I visited her as soon as I had heard of her troubles. Mrs. Miller and Mary were both crying. I went into a side room and talked with Mary. She said the child was Glendenning's. Mary said "this is dreadful. No one knows how I feel." I asked, "don't you think this wrong, Mary?" She answered, "he told me he would marry me. He put a ring on my finger and said, 'Mary, we are as much man and wife as though we had been publicly married.'" I asked "did you think it right after that?" She replied "no; but I could not help myself." She said that he kept putting off the marriage until finally her condition became known. She said she loved him better than she did her Maker. If she had loved her God as she had Glendenning she never would have been in trouble. She also said, "When I objected to his approaches he would say, 'Why, Mary, don't you know that you are my little wife.'" Later she yielded to him because she was afraid that if she angered him he would not marry her. She told me that Glendenning had provided her with a place in New-York where she could become a mother, and no one know anything about it. He arranged that she should leave ostensibly for her aunt's in the West, and he was to meet her at the ferry, or somewhere else, and take her to the place indicated. She said to him, "Don't you think I have a mother's feeling? What are we to do with the child?" He said, "Put it in a basket and leave it on some one's stoop, and we can reclaim it." She suggested the possibility of her dying, and he said, "Oh, you won't die."

On cross-examination Mr. Dod asked whether the witness was in business? She replied that she did not think it necessary to answer the question. "Then you decline to answer?" said Mr. Dod. "I do," replied Mrs. Wilson. On being further questioned she said that she kept a genteel boarding-house.

Agnes Miller, a cousin of Miss Pomeroy, testified that she had seen Glendenning and Miss Pomeroy come out of the church together, half an hour or an hour after the congregation had been dismissed. Sunday-school was held in the afternoon, and witness saw them coming out of the church at dusk. Witness asked Mary once if she wished to see Glendenning punished. Mary answered, "I have suffered so much that he ought to suffer too."

On cross examination the witness testified: One Sunday in March last they remained so long in the church that my husband was going over to the church to kick them out.

Dr. Burdett, who attended Miss Pomeroy in her last illness, was next called. He testified: Miss Pomeroy, I think, got up and moved around the house too soon after her confinement—several days. She was in a very weak condition, and liable to take almost any disease. She took cold and died of congestion of the lungs. Anybody looking at her could see that she was suffering terrible mental depression, but her mind was clear and sound. I think that on the day of Mary's funeral I said to Mrs. Miller for the purpose of consoling her and for none other, "It is as well that she is dead, probably; for if she had lived she might have worried herself into an insane asylum." She was perfectly rational at the time of her death.

Rev. Mr. Tunison, who preached the funeral sermon over the remains of Mary Pomeroy, was next called, and testified that at the close of the services in his church on the Sunday before her death, Mr. Metz approached his pulpit and asked him to go to Mrs. Miller's house and see Mary Pomeroy. An effort had been made to secure a minister of her own denomination, but none could be got, for the alleged reason that all were absent from the city. He visited the house and she said she had greatly fallen, and expressed repentance for her sins. On Tuesday she said, "I said to Mr. Dunn on Sunday, and I now say to you, John S. Glendenning, and he alone, is the father of my child. I say this in your presence, and call God to witness that I speak the truth."

On cross-examination Mr. Tuni on said that he conducted the funeral services, and delivered an address there. He fully believed Mary Pomeroy's story, and said in his sermon that he would be as willing to doubt the existence of a God as to believe that her seducer could go unpunished. He said also that her seducer was worse than her murderer. He believed it then, and believed it still.

The Presbytery, at 5:30, adjourned until Monday at 1 o'clock.

FATAL RESULT OF A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

Albert Crocker, who was stabbed on Thursday morning in Jay street, Brooklyn, by Melchisedeus d'Ambrugia, an Italian barber, whose shop Crocker, with some drunken companions, was attempting to wreck, died yesterday afternoon in the City Hospital from the effects of his wounds. Crocker was conscious up to the time of his death, but made no further statement in reference to the affray in which he received the fatal wound. The barber, d'Ambrugia, and his assistant, Piemonti, were brought before Justice Walsh yesterday morning and committed to Raymond Street Jail (Crocker being still alive at the time) to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. Charles Scholl, one of the men who, with Crocker, assisted in wrecking the barber-shop, was also taken to court. When questioned he replied that he knew nothing of the occurrence, and was committed for examination. The Italians, who are badly cut and bruised, claim that they acted altogether in self-defense. A post-mortem examination of the deceased will be made to-day, and an inquest during the ensuing week.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

CAUSES OF THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

A CLOSER VIEW OF THE RETURNS—THE EFFECT OF THE TEMPERANCE PLANK—THE REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS AFRAID TO SHOULDER IT—OTHER CAUSES OF DEFEAT—THE ADMINISTRATION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1874.

We are far enough recovered now from the effects of the disastrous defeat of Tuesday last to view the situation with an approach to calmness, and to determine with reasonable certainty the causes that produced it. To within a very short time of election day I think the great majority of leading Republicans truthfully believed in and assuredly expected the triumph of their State ticket—a ticket composed of men with a record of one term of faithful service unsurpassed in the administrative history of the State. Certainly, under ordinary circumstances, there could have been little question of the re-election of officers who had served so faithfully and intelligently, and against whom no word of complaint was uttered from the opening to the close of the canvass. Indiana has had too much experience with bad and corrupt State officers to discharge the present corps without there were some powerful underlying causes that warranted the experiment of trying new men and a party with so black a history as the Democratic, in the hope of accomplishing a future great good. Gov. Hendricks, in an interview a day or two since, expressed himself warmly that the Democratic triumph had come to stay. But he looked through the roseate-hued glasses of self-interest, for there is nothing in the returns, so far as they have come under my observation, to indicate a permanent change in the political belief of the majority of the people of the State. I believe it will be discovered, when the returns are completely made up, that the Democrats won on Tuesday, not by reason of any gain of their own, but by the apathy and the small vote of the Republicans, added to the unexpectedly large proportion of the Republican voters who were seduced into the Independent movement.

The causes which have operated to produce this state of things I have alluded to in letters published in THE TIMES during the Summer. There are any number of causes assigned by men here, the most of them dictated by the personal interest each one may have in shifting the burden in a certain direction, and the great majority jump at once to the conclusion that whisky is king, and that the temperance attitude of the party is to be credited with the sole responsibility of its defeat. I can not so interpret the returns, and believe that other causes were more potential; that while in localities the temperance question did us hurt, the greatest damage in that behalf accrued from the gingerly and cavalier manner in which the issue was treated by the men having the canvass in charge. In Vanderburg County, for instance—a county filled with Germans of rationalistic views—the Republicans carried their State ticket by a handsome majority, the county, as a rule, being very evenly balanced. In this county, where it was thought the temperance vote would do us deadly injury, the county is carried by the Democracy by an average majority of about 600 only, when the last city election gave the Democracy the control of the Government by a majority of fully 1,000, the outside townships being always Democratic. The Republicans really gained here, considering the shameless conduct of the Democratic police, 400 extra men placed on the Street Supervisor's rolls, and the most outrageous frauds and violence in two or three wards where the Irish Democracy have supreme control. Every liquor vote in the State was at the polls—distilleries, breweries, saloons, all were closed tight, and the 639 men supposed to be engaged in the mere retailing of liquor in this city, constituted themselves a working force to bring every Democratic vote to the ballot-box. On the other hand, the moral sentiment of the community has been steadily and persistently snubbed by fatuity beyond comprehension, inasmuch as the action of the State Convention irrevocably drove away every liquor man from the party. Not a single politician touched the question throughout the canvass; Senator Norton, in his opening speech at Terre Haute, did worse than to have ignored it, and the campaign on this proposition was left to the care of two professional temperance lecturers. Not only did the leaders generally avoid the temperance plank, but not a few of them openly spoke and worked against it. Gen. Coburn, the Congressman from this district, let no opportunity slip to whistle local option down the wind; Senator Pratt never alluded to the question in a single speech, and the candidates, with the exception of Secretary of State Cary, fought shy of it in the ridiculous hope that they could hoodwink a percentage of the liquor men and steal their votes from the Democratic Party, to which they had been solemnly conveyed by a compact between the Democratic Convention and a representative Liquor Dealers' Convention for the State, under the name of "The Society of Freedom and Right." It is the opinion of Gen. Thomas J. Brady, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, that just here was the weakness of the campaign, and he is free to assign the Republican defeat to Republican mismanagement and cowardice. He did all he could to force the party to back up its platform on local option, believing that the enthusiasm attending the temperance movement early in the Summer could be protracted and rendered available to help the party that had shouldered restrictive legislation; but he was overruled, and Republicans went into the fight, as he expresses it, "with water on one shoulder and whisky on the other."

DISCONTENT OF THE PEOPLE.

The other prime cause for Republican defeat is the wide-spread discontent among the people to certain administrative acts of the National Government. The Credit Mobilier frauds, the Sanborn fraud, the Secor claims, the District of Columbia robberies, the Boss Shepherds, &c., had shaken the confidence of the people in the National Administration, and the uneasiness over the possibility of an attempt by the friends of Gen. Grant to force him as candidate for a third term added to the distrust. It has become pretty thoroughly and generally felt, out in this country, that the Federal Administration is treated by those in charge too much as a plaything, for their own amusement and profit, and there can be no good end subserved by not voicing the general complaint. That spirit is ripe among the people, and has met every man in the progress of the campaign. Added to all this, or rather magnifying it in the popular mind, are the hard times, from which people have suffered since the panic. Money has been dreadfully close, and the Democracy and the Independents have taken advantage of the necessities of the farmers and the stagnated condition of the labor market to present their sugar-coated, or rather greenback-covered, panacea for all national and economic ills. The party in power is held responsible, in a sort of impalpable, but very effective, way on election day, for all the trouble in the world. The bloody murrian among the cattle, the Colorado bug eating the potatoes, the grasshopper denuding the pastures, or the fever and ague prostrating the family and causing a heavy doctor's bill, are each powerful workers in behalf of the minority party. Change has come to be the great desire among the people, and they have struggled for it without knowing particularly why or wherefore. The Independent movement grew out of this discontented spirit, and it has polled certainly twenty thousand, and probably more, votes throughout the State for its State ticket, not to speak of the numberless county officers it has elected and the twelve members of the Legislature it has secured.

A very large proportion of this vote has been taken from the Republican Party. Every effort to organize and hold our membership has failed. There seemed to be no cohesion in the Republican organization, while the Democracy has moved as a solid body, with all the magnificent *esprit du corps* that has ever distinguished it. The Greencastle speech of Mr. J. E. McDonald sounded the old Democratic tocsin; the old feelings and the old idea sprang up, and took on the flesh of living realities, as did the dry bones in Ezekiel's vision in answer to the magic wand of the prophet. There has been no such vigorous and masterful speech from the Democratic point of view for years, and it infused an energy and spirit into the canvass strangely at variance with the spiritlessness and ennui that marked the Republican campaign.

ADDITIONAL CAUSES OF DEFEAT.

These were the two great causes for the defeat of Tuesday. Added to these there were some operating more in a local way, but from which the party generally suffered. There were several really bad nominations. The candidacy of Benjamin F. Claypool, in the Sixth District, against William S. Holman, was especially unfortunate. Had the district been raked, a more unpopular man than Mr. Claypool could not easily have been found. His own county, Fayette, went against him. The nomination of Hon. Thomas J. Cason, in the Ninth District, was another unfortunate one. His career in Congress had disappointed everybody, and he only received the nomination through a blunder. He is re-elected, but simply because three candidates ran—the Independent one, Charles Bowles, of Tippecanoe County, making a vigorous canvass of the district, securing a handsome vote, which did much harm to the Republican State ticket. Major Calkins, of the Tenth District, defeated by W. S. Hayward, of White County, was accounted too young, besides, as State legislator, being the author of an unpopular law relating to the draining of swamp lands in that portion of the State. Between his inexperience, the draining law, and the bad feeling engendered by the course of Gen. Packard, present Representative, that district was lost. Gen. Coburn, in this district, has the happiest faculty of making enemies of any man in the State. He grumbles about everybody and everything; will take no counsel or suggestion, and manages "his district," as he calls it, as though he owned it. An appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue displacing the incumbent, who was a faithful and competent man, did him and the whole ticket much damage. Gen. Hunter in the Eighth had offended the better class in that district by bad appointments, while he incurred the disfavor of many intelligent men by advocating as a financial remedy an act of Congress fixing the rate of interest at six per cent., and confiscating principal and interest as the penalty for the exaction of a higher rate. The Civil Rights bill injured the Republican Party greatly in the First and Second Districts by reason of the large infusion of Kentucky and North Carolina elements in their population, and in the northern part of the State—a region where Greeleyism most abounded in 1872—"the Southern outrage business," on which the attempt was made to run the campaign toward the last, did incalculable damage. Last, but not least, is to be accounted the effect of independent county tickets and the generally demoralizing effects of the enormous emoluments attached to the Sheriffs', Clerks', and Treasurers' offices in the counties. A fortune is the result of an election to either of these positions, and, per consequence, the party for years has been gradually decaying under the influence of the corrupt and dishonorable practices resorted to by men to secure these comfortable places. The independent movement this year emphasized this demoralizing business; and in nearly every county in the State all sorts of artifices were resorted to in these unseemly struggles. Anybody and everybody were "traded off" to secure a vote, and, as these movements seemed stronger, on the average, in Democratic counties, the State ticket and Congressmen were sacrificed to defeat or elect this or that man to the clerkship, the shrievalty, or the treasurership. Unless some effectual means are taken to deprive these offices of the enormous fees that attach to them, elections will soon become a farce, so far as their being any indication of the political sentiments of the people.

Thus, at some length, I have given the best view of the causes operating in this State on Tuesday last to produce the temporary victory of the Democracy, over which there is so great cackling. None of the causes are beyond easy and speedy remedy, and it is a good sign that nowhere are the Republicans discouraged. Bad judgment and indifference have led them to the political Vienna, and though the fire was hot while it lasted, it is but a slight skirmish that will arouse the mettle and stimulate the blood. If it was to be fought over now the result would be different. There is nothing in it to strengthen the enemy in other States, while the lessons it teaches may not be without salutary effects upon Republicans in the twenty-one States who measure strength with the Democracy in November next.

THE LEGISLATURE AND ITS WORK.

The Legislature will be Democratic. The Senate stands 24 Republicans, 23 Democrats, and 3 Independents; the House, 52 Democrats, 37 Republicans, and 11 Independents. According to this there would be a tie on joint ballot, but several of the Independents are of Democratic proclivities, and will vote with the Democracy on party questions. The Senatorship will, doubtless, be decided by the election of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, who is entitled to it by reason of his services as Chairman of their State Central Committee, and his work in former years. He is a man of brains, of culture, a splendid lawyer, and as Senator will be a credit to his party and no disgrace to the State. Voorhees may contest the place with him before the Legislature; but if there is any "dead duck" anywhere in politics, it is Dan Voorhees. Even in his District he is without influence, and it may be well said of him as regards his old stamping-ground: "But yesterday his word might have stood against the world; now lies he there, and none so poor to do him reverence." There are a number of amendments to the State Constitution pending for legislative action, seven of them being verbal alterations, to make it conform to the national instrument. One places the State election in November, but that will be defeated, as the Democracy have an antipathy to its "centralizing tendencies." The State must reserve, at least, its own election day. The Erie Canal scrip again looms up in the distance, and the probability of a State debt of eighteen millions of dollars is not so remote as the schemers would have the people believe. There will be many other jobs—the new State-house and the like, which may make fat picking for the new law-givers.

One "straw" in the election is the narrow escape from defeat of the author of the Baxter law, Hon. William Baxter, candidate for State Senator from Wayne County. While his county gave the State ticket 1,300 majority, he is elected by only five, and his seat will probably be successfully contested. The liquor men strained every nerve to secure his defeat, and the Meredith family influence, together with that of other prominent and influential families of that county, was actively arrayed against him. *Per contra* in this county, the two candidates who were members of the Methodist Church, and rigid temperance men—being opposed on that ground—have the smallest majorities against them—108 and 303, respectively, while other candidates range from 900 to 1,500 behind their successful opponents.

Senator Morton is still in California, and reports are not flattering of the great improvement of his health, though he is much better than when he left here, worn down by the labors and anxieties of the campaign. Senator Pratt will resume the practice of the law at his residence in Logansport, Cass County, upon the expiration of his Senatorial term.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

BAYONNE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

TRAVELING FROM BORDEAUX—BAYONNE—ITS INHABITANTS—DISASTROUS FLOODS IN CATALONIA—THE OPPOSING FORCES—SUSPENSION OF TRAFFIC ON THE MADRID-ALICANTE RAILWAY.

From our Special Correspondent.

BAYONNE, Friday, Oct. 2, 1874.

Upon arriving at Bayonne, a stranger might very easily be excused for inquiring whether he was in a French or a Spanish town; indeed, had he not the name to guide him, he would be inclined to come to the conclusion that Bayonne is in the occupation of the Dons. For one person speaking French in the streets at least three speaking Spanish are encountered, while many are speaking in a different language altogether, *i. e.*, Basque.

I have been here but a few hours only, having traveled by night from Bordeaux. Accompanied by my friend, the Commissioner, we started from that place at 11:15 P. M., having secured a very comfortable carriage and arranged our rugs, &c., so as to form as good sleeping quarters as possible. We had the carriage to ourselves, and were just congratulating each other upon our good fortune, when at the first station we stopped at, the conductor entered and, much to our disgust, informed us us that the carriage was for *dames seules*. We were aware of this before entering, but as the only travelers besides ourselves were a lot of red pantalooned French soldiers, under orders to proceed to Bayonne, where stringent measures are being adopted to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition across the frontier—we relied upon a *pour boire* making it all right with the conductor. We were mistaken. Nothing would induce him to allow us to retain our comfortable position, and we were compelled to turn in to the next carriage, which was occupied by a *sous officier*, stretched at full length along one of the seats, snoring vigorously, with his head through a hole in his blanket. There was no help for it; being the last comers, we could not claim more than the vacant side of the carriage, and so we spent the night in a half-sitting, half-reclining position. The aggregate height of myself and friend is something under twelve feet, and to retain a horizontal position upon a seat seven feet long by scarcely a foot in breadth, was a problem we tried to solve until 6 o'clock in the morning, when we gave it up, and resigned ourselves to our fate. The tantalizing part of the situation, however, was that the little Frenchman opposite was sleeping as fast as any one of the "Seven sleepers."

But to return to Bayonne. We arrived here about 7 o'clock, and upon reaching the Hotel St. Etienne, in the Rue du Government, the principal street of the town, we were shown by the usual white-capped, bright-looking *femme de chambre*—a perfect type of her class throughout France—to a room, the beds in which appeared so enticing that it was impossible to resist the temptation, and in less than ten minutes we were sleeping soundly. Feeling refreshed after about two hours' sleep, I went out to have a look at the town, in spite of a drizzling rain which was falling. Proceeding along the Rue du Government, past the barracks, I entered the Place Notre Dame, in which the cathedral stands. It is a very fine building, but is still in an unfinished state. The basement is very old—so old, indeed, that in some places the stone is crumbling away. Other parts of the building appear to have been erected within the last ten years, while the spire of the cathedral is still surrounded with scaffolding. The interior presents nothing strikingly different from the interior of similar edifices to be met with throughout France, but the large painted glass windows immediately over the altar are certainly very fine specimens of art.

After visiting the cathedral I strolled round the fortifications, and was struck with the efforts the French have made to render the town as impregnable as possible. Most, if not all, of the fortifications are very old, and the bastions are covered with grass. Leaving the old citadel—which, like some portions of the cathedral, is much the worse for age—to the left, I made a detour to the right, and strolled along the Alée Marine. The circumstances under which I paid my first visit to this, the fashionable promenade of Bayonne, were not of a nature likely to create a favorable impression. It was still raining, and during my walk since leaving the hotel, I had encountered no one but soldiers and an occasional priest, with his long gown and round, broad-brimmed hat, from which the rain was dripping. In spite of the rain and the mud, however, which in some places was ankle deep, it was impossible to do other than admire the Alée Marine, which consists of a broad carriage way, with a promenade on either side, a line of handsome trees dividing the carriage road from the footway, and other lines skirting the outside of the latter. Arriving at the end of the promenade, I turned to the right along the Quai, which seems to be the busiest part of the town, with the exception of the market place. Leaving the Quai, I crossed the Place d'Armes, and returned to my hotel for the purpose of writing these notes.

Reverting once again to the prevalence of the Spanish element in Bayonne, I may mention that all the shop signs here are printed in Spanish as well as in the French language. Nearly opposite to the window of the room in which I am writing is a little *bureau de change*, over the portal of which are the words *cambio de monedas*, as well as *change de monnaies*, and an attempt even at rendering these words into English has been made by painting upon the window in large blue letters, "The money-changers' office." The proprietor of this little establishment is a Jew—if I am any judge of nationality by outward appearances—and for the last hour he has been sitting in exactly the same position with a little heap of gold and notes before him. I have not seen a single customer enter the shop during this time, but possibly the unfavorable state of the weather may account for the dullness of trade. During my walk this morning I passed quite a number of these money-changers' establishments, most of which are kept by Jews, of whom there are a great number in Bayonne. These, with the French, Spanish Basque, and a few English comprise the inhabitants of this town. Like St. Petersburg, where every one who is not a Russian is addressed by the title of "Monsieur," so every one here who has any appearance of being a foreigner is supposed to be a Carlist. Although I must confess that my sympathies are with the Carlist party rather than with the Republicans, yet I do not think my attire is such as to warrant the children in the street muttering "Carliste" as I pass, which they did this morning. The Carlists in Bayonne far outnumber the Republicans, so that it is not of much consequence here; but such a remark made in Santander, or even St. Sebastian, might call down an inquiry as to my business, which would be likely to delay me longer than I care about.

Among the visitors at the Hotel St. Etienne, during the past week, was the English Ambassador to Spain, Mr. Layard, who arrived on the 29th September, and left for Santander in the British gunboat Fly, which had been sent to meet him. Mr. Layard reached Santander on the morning of the 30th, and left immediately for Madrid. M. De Chandordy, the French Ambassador to Spain, was also at Bayonne on the same day, and left in the steamer Chamois for Santander, upon arriving at which place he proceeded immediately *en route* for Madrid.

I am informed that among the English visitors at Biarritz, which is about six miles from here, is Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of England. His Lordship is probably recruiting his health during the long vacation, a proceeding rendered doubly necessary this year in consequence of the severe labors attendant upon his lengthy hearing of the Tichborne trial.

News from the head-quarters of the contending armies is quite at a discount in Bayonne at the time of writing. Public attention is entirely turned toward the Province of Catalonia, where, in consequence of the late heavy rains, the River Segre has overflowed its banks. Considerable loss of life has attended this flood. More than 100 persons have been drowned, and the damage to property is immense, nearly 250 houses having been swept away. The principal loss of life and property has occurred in the neighborhood of Lerida, about thirty miles from Mequienza, at which latter place the Segre flows into the Ebro. In the lower quarters of San Agustin, at Tarrego, the water has attained a height of three metres. At Guimera ninety-six houses have been washed away and thirty-three persons have lost their lives. Among those who were drowned are the Mayor and all his family. As the inundation took place in the middle of the night the loss of life has, of course, been much greater than it would have been had it occurred in the day time. The River Segre takes its rise in the Pyrenees, near Mount Louis, about sixty miles from the Mediterranean coast and not far from Puycerda, at which place, it will be remembered, the Carlists were severely defeated about a month since.

It would be useless for me to give you particulars of the movements of the Carlists or Republicans, if my information were based upon the news contained in the different French and Spanish newspapers published here. If I were to do this, I should be giving you an account of a Republican or Carlist victory, as the case might be, one day, only to contradict it the next, a proceeding I intend avoiding, if possible. Among the news I have been able to gather this morning, during an interview with a strong supporter of the Carlists in this place, is that the traffic upon the railway from Madrid to Alicante has been entirely suspended, it having become dangerous for passengers to travel by this route in consequence of bands of Carlists in the vicinity. In speaking of the attacks which have been made by the soldiers of Don Carlos upon various parts of this line, it is stated by a Republican paper that the damage done to rolling stock, &c., amounts to more than 3,000,000 of reals, ($150,000.)

The head-quarters of Don Carlos are now situated at Puerte del Reina, in Navarre, about twelve miles from Estella and thirty from Pampeluna. The distance from Bayonne to Puerte del Reina is about a hundred miles. There are two ways of getting there; first, on horseback, and secondly, on foot. I am inclined to think I shall adopt the first-mentioned course, but of this, more hereafter.

HUNTING FOR PEARLS.

DEPARTURE OF AN EXPEDITION FROM NEW-LONDON IN SEARCH OF PEARLS NEAR THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

The New-London (Conn.) *Telegram* of Saturday contains the following: "The schooner Florence Bailey, Wesley Clark, of Essex, owner and master, sailed from this port to-day for the Society Islands, where she will engage in the pearl fishery. Capt. Clark was the first person who ever successfully prosecuted the business of pearl fishing by submarine diving in armor. He made his first experiment about twelve years since on the coast of South America, and, his venture proving successful, has followed the business ever since, either in South American waters or in the Gulf of California. When he first went out to South America he found on the coast several submarine armors which had been abandoned, the parties owning them having come to the conclusion that they could not be employed to advantage in the pearl fishery. He estimates that one submarine armor has a capacity equal to twenty-five men, and he bases this estimate upon his actual experience during the past twelve years. He has heretofore found the richest pearls on the coast of Ecuador. During one season, working four submarine armors, he took out seven pounds of pearls in four months. Many of them were very choice and found a ready market at large prices. On the coast of California last year, Capt. Clark, in company with other parties, worked eleven armors and met with fair success, realizing from the sale of the shell, (which is extensively used in the manufacture of knife-handles, paper-cutters, &c., and always finds a ready market,) $50,000, and from the sale of pearls, $35,000. The weight of the pearls taken out by him last year was over seven pounds, but in quality they were not generally equal to those which he has found in South American waters. The last season's work pretty effectually exhausted the supply of pearl oysters in the Gulf of California, and he has therefore determined upon striking out in an entirely new direction, and undertaking something in the pearl-fishing line that has never, to his knowledge, been attempted before. Knowing that there are pearl oysters in the waters about the Society Islands, he feels very sure that he can get his share of them. He goes first to Falkland Islands, thence through the Straits of Magellan, and then to the Society Islands, calling first at the port of Tahiti. He takes with him provisions for twelve months. His brother, who accompanies him, and the first mate of the Florence Bailey, Laban Clark, are both expert submarine divers. Six men are required to operate each armor, and the whole number of persons attached to the expedition is eighteen. The cost of fitting out the expedition, including the price paid for the schooner, will not fall much short of $25,000. The fishery is carried on from small boats, which are anchored in what is deemed to be a promising locality, and from which the diver descends. He takes with him a basket which will hold about three pecks of oysters, and when this is filled makes a signal on the life-line, which is attached to his body. Upon this signal the full basket is hoisted into the boat and an empty basket sent down. The diver ordinarily remains under water from four to five hours, but Capt. Clark informs us that in shoal water he has worked ten hours per day for eight days in succession. In shoal water, of course, the pressure on the diver is comparatively small, and he experiences little fatigue compared with that which he feels when working at a great depth. The small boat with which the life line communicates shifts position as often as may be necessary, upon a signal from the diver. The pearl oysters are found at various depths, from one to twenty fathoms, but Capt. Clark's experience has been that they are most abundant in water from ten to twelve fathoms deep. They are generally found on rocky bottom, sometimes in sand, but never on a muddy bottom. The general impression that the pearls are attached to the shell of the oyster is incorrect. They grow in the meat of the oyster. Sometimes they break through the skin and attach themselves to the shell, but pearls of this description are always of an inferior quality and generally defective in formation. In South American waters 1,500 oysters are considered a large day's catch; but the average is much less than this. Capt. Clark has seen as many as forty pearls taken from a single oyster. There seems to be no rule governing the growth of the pearls. Often a whole day's catch will prove comparatively worthless, and then again a hundred oysters will be opened in succession, each one of which contains a pearl. The largest specimen ever taken by Capt. Clark weighed one-quarter of an ounce, and had it been perfect, would readily have brought in the market $50,000. It was, however, marred by several serious defects, and only $1,000 was realized from its sale. Capt. Clark contemplates an absence of from twelve to eighteen months."

A PULPIT INCIDENT.

The Pastor of a church in Fall River, Mass., the Providence *Journal* says, had made an arrangement to exchange pulpits with a Methodist clergyman from over the river. The good brother came according to agreement, but unfortunately at the appointed time for afternoon service he walked into the wrong church, entered the pulpit, and took his seat. While the choir was singing the voluntary in walked the Pastor, and discovered his brother clergyman seated comfortably in his place. The worthy Pastor, who knew him, said: "Are you not in the wrong church?" He replied, "No, I know where I am. I was to exchange with the Pastor of this church." To which the Pastor rejoined that he knew nothing of such an arrangement, and proceeded to give out the hymn, and preached his sermon as usual. Finally the strange brother whispered, "I really believe that I am in the wrong place." At the church where he was to preach the congregation sang, waited, had prayer, and departed for home.

ITALY.

LIBERALISM AND THE CLERICAL PARTY.

GOVERNMENT ACTS—THE EXPRESSION OF OPINION—PRESS SENTIMENT—PARTY TENDENCIES—PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874.

The Government has carried it with a pretty high hand in shutting up political clubs, and abolishing associations charged with having designs against the actual constitution of the State. On a superficial view one might be led to believe that public liberties guaranteed by the fundamental law were trifled with, or trampled upon without any conscience or sense of responsibility by those who happen at the moment to be the directors of affairs. As acts of prudence, at least, many apparent errors of excess may find excuse. But the question is now asked by influential journals why, if Republican organizations are not to be allowed to meet for the purpose of holding deliberations, the clerical associations, with ends in view which menace not less the present order, should not be treated in the same way. The Pope on receiving a large company of his political friends on the anniversary of the 20th of September, permitted the utterance of treasonable language, and responded to the addresses in the same tone. He even called the King and his company usurpers of the authority they now hold. In spite of the alleged tyranny of the Government, so much impunity has been allowed the Vatican, partly from fear and partly from policy, that there is no knowing what lengths it may have the audacity to go. Such journals as the *Perseveranza*, of Milan, and the *Nazione*, of Florence, and others of equal influence, now ask whether the time has not arrived for putting the screws on to press out the treasonable life of the clerical party, as one having for its ultimate purpose the destruction of the constitution of the State, and the re-establishment of a foreign domination in Rome. But the Government is afraid of giving opportunity for a louder cry of "persecution" to be raised, and so it lengthens out the tether instead of hauling in this "hooking cow" of the Papacy. Certainly, up to the present there has not been a great deal of cruelty to complain of, for no Bishop or other has been burned alive, a mode of punishing its opponents formerly practiced by the Church, and which, under its privilege of infallibility it has the right to practice again—if it has the power.

THE EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

It is interesting to follow the tendencies of opinion and the various forms of expression it takes, now that full liberty of discussion is allowed in every part of Italy. Here we have the *Opinione*, a political publication, one of the oldest in the country, and the semi-official organ of the Ministry, examining with moderation ecclesiastical and social questions, and giving a good example to check the intemperate tone of the so-called religious newspapers, which appeal to the passions of the multitude in a manner quite worthy of the worst class of printed sheets which find a large circulation in communities with a low moral standard. In speaking of the reform which the Old Catholics of Germany and other countries have begun in the Church, and the convention lately held at Fribourg, in which the voice of Italy was also heard, the *Opinione* says:

"Attempts were made to introduce the reform into Italy, (of the sixteenth century,) but the torments and martyrdoms of the Inquisition put a stop to the work, forcing into silence or exile the new apostles. Yet it would be an error to believe that the Protestantism of Luther, left free, would have found growth here. The moral temperament and the religious aspirations of the Italians would not have consented. The influx of classical culture and the clear intelligence of the Italians would have given to the reform another direction. It would have been Socinian or Unitarian, and not Protestant. In these centuries it would have followed the Unitarian movement of the Channings and Parkers. It would not have had the social inspiration which breathes in the books of the great American reformers, because the times do not yet take such a direction. It would have been held under theological restraint, but the germ implanted would not have been less fruitful. By suffocating the Socinian movement in Italy, the Church has lost and has gone to sleep for want of opposition, and religious indifference has increased. * * * Italy is the country in which are found more fanatics, or those who are indifferent, than true and hard-working believers. * * * The contrast between Italy and the Vatican is political. We cannot withdraw from the ground upon which we have been placed by the course of events. In a State which guarantees liberty of conscience and of worship, and full liberty of religious discussion, and in which are found Dissenters, Reformers, and apostles of new forms of belief, no one has the power to hinder another from maintaining his thesis, to declare his faith, or establish an independent church. We do not confound the ecclesiastical with the theological question. For the latter Italy is little inclined, and it may be, we freely confess it, because of the lack of instruction here. But the ecclesiastical question is imposed upon the country by the exorbitant pretensions of the Vatican. * * * The combat to which Italy is called is rough. To triumph in the struggle it is necessary to exclude every heterogeneous element and avoid doing any violence to the national genius. The question is a purely politico-ecclesiastical one, and instead of expediting the victory of the State, there would be risk of hindering such victory, were the imprudence committed of adding religious quarrels. We know the enemy, and we have the power of watching him in his intrenchments. For the rest we must repose our confidence in the progress of institutions, and in a vigorous moral education, which keeps the intellect active, and the sentiment of duty alive in the heart. These are the forces with which Italy must brace herself up, and no one can tell what influence these may not have in the course of time upon the Church itself, convinced of the impossibility of re-establishing its moral authority, living in antagonism with science and civilization."

THE ARRAY OF PARTIES.

The citation is given as one among many illustrations of the condition of the more enlightened public sentiment of the country. The Government and the party it represents are arrayed on the side of the unity and independence of the nation and perfect freedom of inquiry, making its appeal to the patriotism and moral sense of the people. The party of the Papacy founds its hopes of restoration upon the entrance of a foreign army into Italy, and the imposition by force of a system of rule repugnant to a majority of the population. Italy presents an example similar to that of the United States at the time of the beginning of the war declared by slavery against the unity and civilized progress of the country. On the side of the Papacy, as on the side of slavery, arguments are ignored, and the influence of rational deliberations to bring about a reconciliation of the antagonisms of interests and of passions. In one sense, at least, force must be met by force, and the priests restrained by a strong hand from the execution of purposes which can have no other result than the overthrow of the State.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

The people of the country are now busy getting in the grape harvest, and a smile of contentment is on every face. The Pope, for three or four years, has been threatening Italy with short crops, earthquakes, starvation, and "the devil to pay." But in spite of all that, God has rewarded the patient labor of the husbandman, and kept His promise to His faithful servants, as in all the ages of the past. He has made even the folly and wrath of the Vatican to praise Him, by disappointing unreasonable hopes, and turning a deaf ear to petitions which have had only in view selfish ends. The Romans have three or four play-days this week, as the festa of the Archangel Michael, the protector of Rome, is added to the anniversary of the plebiscite of four years ago, and Sunday is, by habit, also a day of recreation. *Dolce far niente* is something besides a mere phrase of school-girls; given as a specimen of their first efforts in Italian. But as inertia is the normal condition of matter, nothing better was expected of the Romans, until they began to be stimulated and pushed on by an extrinsic force. Now, every year, increased action among them is noticed.

BRAZIL.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT—THE COFFEE CROP — TIDINGS FROM THE NORTH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, Sept. 25, 1874.

The dissolution of the Parliament of the Empire of Brazil eventually took place on Saturday the 19th inst., after having been prolonged one week beyond the day indicated, in order that a semblance of a result might be achieved, after five months of excited if not earnest labor. This result is embodied in the so-called Conscription act, and was intended to relieve the Brazilian citizen from the arbitrary and tyrannical rule of the press-gang. As passed, finally, it is a verbose bill of articles, sections, and clauses innumerable, and practically, fails to meet the desired end. The dominant party feel that the concession of a liberal bill would rid them of the machinery by which power is retained, and hence the involved and impracticable character of the only act of national importance passed by this most industrious body of "serious" statesmen. Reduced to its active elements, the bill may be summed up thus:

"ARTICLE 1. All able-bodied citizens, between the ages of nineteen and thirty years, shall be liable to enrollment in the army or navy of the Empire of Brazil.

ART. 2. Shall be excepted all citizens between the ages of nineteen and thirty years."

Having accomplished this sapient piece of legislation, the Chambers of Senators and Deputies were in due form dissolved by his Majesty Dom Pedro II.

Since the departure of the Merrimac one month ago, the total sales of coffee have reached nearly four hundred thousand sacks, of which two hundred and sixty thousand were for the United States. During the last month there has been an average decline of two cents per pound. Arrivals from all parts are estimated at nearly twelve thousand sacks per day. The Superintendent of the Dom Pedro Segundo Railway, the principal artery of supply, has at last awakened to the necessity for more freight capacity during the crop-moving season, and has, tardily enough, given to the Baldwin Locomotive Works an order for twenty first-class "mogul" locomotives, but these will not relieve the present pressure.

The republic of the north is now the cause of a great deal of commotion in political circles. The Conservative Party make the misdeeds of Tweed, Sweeney, also the Credit Mobilier paroxysm and District of Columbia exposures, telling arguments against the avowed form of government openly admired and sustained by the Liberals, who, as best they can, quote the rapid advancement in material progress and civilization of the United States as an evidence of the superiority of our form of Government over the monarchical. Rodriguez, of the *Novo Mundo*, fires young Brazil with terse editorials, sustained by statistics, concerning the advancement and growth of our young States—his last example being California, which, by adroit parallels, he proves to have grown, in the short quarter of a century of its life, into a greater manufacturing and agricultural power than Brazil with its 8,000,000 people, and hundreds of years of existence. The *Nation*, the organ of the Conservatives, edited by a son of Rio Branco, the Prime Minister, resorts to the hidalgo way of overlooking arguments and sneering at facts. In its review of the news in the morning press on the 21st, referring to the fact that one of its contemporaries had published four columns of news from the United States, it used the following refreshing words:

"To a certain number of simpletons who admire the political organization of that great nation this may be profitable reading."

The United States steam-ship Monongahela, Capt. James Thornton, will leave this port on Oct. 1, to proceed on her cruise to the Cape of Good Hope, Crozet Island, and Kerguelen, for the purpose of picking up the observers of the transit of Venus at these points, returning via St. Helena to Rio, on or about the 1st of March, 1875. The United States steam-ship Lancaster, Capt. Rowe, the flag-ship of Admiral Le Roy, will remain here until the middle of October, when a cruise to the River Platte is contemplated.

Mr. John Quincy Hayes, a prominent American merchant and manufacturer, in Para and Rio, died of consumption, on the 18th inst. Mr. Hayes was the first resident who practically introduced improved agricultural implements and machinery into Brazil, and made of Visconde Maua's great plantation, at Sapapemba, a model farm.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 21.

The success of the Chicago Public Library attests the necessity that existed for such an institution, and the great benefit to the public that has resulted from its establishment. A few figures will show the operations of the Library. There are now 30,809 volumes in the Library, of which 5,000 are for reference and other books which are not circulated, leaving for the circulating department 25,000 volumes. The number of registered book-borrowers is, males, 8,116; females, 5,197; total, 13,313. And this number is increasing at the rate of 100 per day. The total circulation during the week ending Oct. 17, was 8,471, or a daily average of 1,412. The number of books given out on Saturday, the 17th, was 2,194. On Monday, Oct. 19, the circulation was 1,601 volumes. It may be interesting to give a list of the works of fiction which are called for by readers. We have compiled the following list, giving the names of the authors, the number of sets of their works and of volumes of each in the Library, and the number not taken out, as it stood on Monday morning. To this we have added a like statement as to the juvenile works of fiction. The list thus compares:

WORKS OF FICTION.

	No. of sets.	No. of vols.	Copies in.
Banim	9	10	0
Bennett	8	30	1
Collins	4	15	0
Clemens (Mark Twain)	3	20	0
Cole	7	42	5
George Sand	16	44	6
Dumas	21	155	1
Dupuy	11	59	0
Eggleston	4	27	2
Hentz	13	74	1
Holmes	16	240	0
Hugo	6	46	1
Kingsley	11	13	2
McDonald	9	27	2
Mundt	17	60	3
Oliphant	10	32	6
Reade	7	37	0
Roe	10	36	4
Simms	17	51	7
Smith, J. P.	5	23	2
Southworth	38	380	0
Stephens	22	176	0
Terhune	13	80	0
Verne	10	91	3
Warner	14	56	3
Whitney	8	56	3
Wilson (Evans)	5	50	0
Total	314	1,938	52

WORKS OF FICTION FOR JUVENILES.

	No. of sets.	No. of vols.	Copies in.
Adams	49	478	16
Alcott	8	65	5
Alger	20	181	1
Ballantyne	15	62	1
Castlemau	14	111	3
DeMille	6	42	2
DeFoe	1	6	0
Reid	33	221	15
Total	146	1,266	43

These figures show that of the 1,938 volumes of works of fiction of the authors named, representing 314 works, all were in circulation except 52; and of the 1,266 volumes of juvenile fiction, all were in circulation except 43. Of the total of both classes, numbering 3,204 volumes, all were out in the hands of readers save 95.

CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

John Cowan and John Kahoe, who were indicted for conspiring to defraud the United States Treasury, were tried yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that Cowan, who claims to have been the Chaplain of a New-York regiment during the late war, alleged that he was the owner of a United States $1,000 five-twenty bond, and that it was partially destroyed by having fallen under the wheel of a street car. He produced Kahoe, who swore to the identity of the fragment which be presented to the Treasury Department, and who also swore that he had received the bond for Cowan in a negotiation. It was proved by the prosecution that the fragment in question was a portion of a Spanish American bond, from the fact that the Spanish words *Presidente de la* were plainly to be seen on one of the torn edges. The jury, after a very short absence, returned with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

VERMONT POLITICS.

THE QUESTIONS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

RAILROAD MATTERS—THE CONTEST OVER THE CENTRAL VERMONT—RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR EDMUNDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1874.

When I wrote last the Legislature of Vermont had just convened and organized. The wheels have now fairly begun to move, and the various schemes begin to assume form. The bill to abolish passes on railroads and steam-boat lines, which the Legislature passed at the close of the session of 1866, only to repeal it at the commencement of the session of 1867, is now before the Senate, with little hopes of passing, notwithstanding the strong push that will be made for it by its author, (Col. Clarke, of St. Albans.) The bill authorizing the formation of the "Central Railroad Company of Vermont," the intent and purpose of which is to take the road out of the hands of the "Central Vermont Railroad Company," over whose destinies Ex-Govs. Smith and Page preside, and to place it in the hands of a new party, (representing other and antagonistic interests,) known as the "Bradley-Barlow party," has been simultaneously introduced into both branches, but it is too early to predict its fate. A bill to tax railroad property has been introduced into the House, and one to prevent discrimination in freights into the Senate. The celebrated Wisconsin "Potter bill" to establish rates of freight and fares is understood to be in the hands of its friends, and only awaits a vote upon some kindred bill to determine the sentiment of the Assembly, when it will be introduced if there is a prospect that it may pass.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Slate Produces' Associaton of Western Vermont, which is represented here by an able and experienced legislator who was elected solely upon the railroad issue, have been holding consultations, and seem to be making an earnest effort to arrange their troubles without bringing them before the Legislature, and it is the earnest wish of all good men that they may succeed; for while there is now a conservative element in the Legislature that will act without rashness, and will endeavor to do justice to both the railroads and the people, any manifest grievance such as is claimed to exist in the case of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, might, and probably would, engender a bitterness and hostility that would result in a positive injustice to the railroad interests in Vermont. Many of these require the most kindly legislation and fostering care to enable them to carry out many projects much needed by the agricultural interests of the State.

The Reciprocity Treaty is being thoroughly examined, and it now seems more than probable that the Congressional delegation from Vermont will be requested to oppose it as prejudicial to the agricultural interests of the State.

The several Legislative officers are becoming familiarized with their respective duties, and it is said that both branches are very creditably officered. Especial mention is made of the Speaker of the House, Hon. H. H. Powers, of Morristown, who is said to make one of the best presiding officers since the days of his celebrated namesake, Hon. Thomas E. Powers, who filled the Speaker's chair in Vermont some twenty-five years ago.

The much-mooted question of who shall be the next United States Senator from Vermont has been settled to-day by the re-election of Senator Edmunds. It has been one of the field days in Vermont politics. The substantial unanimity with which Mr. Edmunds is returned is sufficient proof of the estimation in which he is held by the Republicans of Vermont. Mr. Willard, whose fingers the Democracy would fain have made use of to pull out their hot chestnuts, respectfully declined the honor and came squarely to Mr. Edmunds' support. The vote against Mr. Edmunds in the Senate was 1 in a vote of 29, and 61 in the House in a vote of 218. Of these 61 opposing votes, 48 were for E. J. Phelps, of Burlington, the Democratic candidate, and 13 for Charles W. Willard, of Montpelier.

The session now promises unusual length, and much more than ordinary importance, on account of the railroad issues to which I have referred.

THE APPEAL CASE OF ROBERT SHAW.

A STATEMENT FROM THE PARTIES CONCERNED—THEY CONSIDER THEMSELVES TO HAVE BEEN MISREPRESENTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Mr. Robert Shaw makes the following statement in writing, which has been forwarded to your correspondent by Mr. J. H. Stedwell, of the firm of Stedwell & Prentiss:

NEW-YORK, No. 48 Howard street, Oct. 19, 1874.

I read a statement in the Washington dispatches of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 16th inst., referring to certain appeals made to the Secretary of the Treasury, in my name, and making imputations upon the good faith of the brokers or attorneys who represented me. As a matter of justice to these gentlemen, I beg to say that I am the agent and consignee of George T. Knight, doing business at No. 48 Howard street, New-York City; that William Heartt is my duly-appointed attorney, with power to sign my name to any papers necessary to Custom-house proceedings; that Mr. J. H. Stedwell has been retained by Heartt, with my knowledge and approval, for the purpose of prosecuting the question involved in the appeals named above for judicial determination; that there is nothing irregular or unauthorized in these appeals, but that all the proceedings taken have been by my request and under my express authority, considering my rights to be disregarded in the assessment of duties on my importations. I have simply taken the course prescribed by law for their protection.

ROBERT SHAW.

Mr. Stedwell regards the publication of the specimen appeal in the dispatch to which reference is made as having done his firm injustice. Mr. Stedwell's name did not appear in that dispatch, except in the heading of the appeal, and it was not intimated that his firm acted as the brokers in the case. But it might possibly be inferred from the representation that the appeals themselves were bogus, and from the fact that they were made upon Stedwell & Prentiss' blanks, that that firm was carrying on the bogus appeals business. Mr. Stedwell denies this most emphatically and his denial is sustained by the above-quoted letter from Mr. Shaw. Mr. Stedwell explains that the only connection of his firm with the case thus far has been to furnish the blanks on which the appeals have been made, and that he has been retained by the brokers of Mr. Shaw to bring suits in accordance with law. The whole of this case is in a nut-shell; the department officers thought the appeals in question were fictitious and unauthorized. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Stedwell declare they are not. This is a difference with which your correspondent has nothing to do, and it will be decided by an investigation which the Government officers will make in due course.

ILLNESS OF RINEHART, THE SCULPTOR.

Referring to the serious illness at Rome of William H. Rinehart, the sculptor, the Baltimore *Sun* says: "Since Mr. Rinehart returned to Rome, after his visit to Maryland last year, he has fallen into ill-health. With fame in his art fully reached, he found himself latterly overcrowded with orders for specimens of his skill, including busts of many of our prominent citizens, and had determined to forego his usual Summer recreation and remain in Rome to endeavor to fill those orders, but, by advice of his physician, he retired to the watering place at Sodon, in Germany, where he sojourned for some time. He had written to friends in Baltimore that he was considerably better, but it was at the same time understood that his lungs were diseased, and yesterday advices were cabled to Mr. William T. Walters, one of his earliest and most earnest friends, indicating that there is no hope of his recovery. This is sad news, Mr. Rinehart being in the very zenith of his fame and in the prime of life. It will be of interest to his admirers to note that Mr. Rinehart has completed over 100 statues and busts since he has been residing in Europe, and has enough orders to occupy him fully four years if he should recover from his illness. Some Baltimoreans recently returned from Europe state that he is acknowledged to be one of the best sculptors on the Continent. Among his latest works are an 'Atlanta' for Dr. Keener, and an 'Endymion' for Mr. John W. Garrett. He has also recently finished and sent to this country admirably-executed busts of Messrs. S. Teackle Wallis, A. S. Abell, W. W. Corcoran, and Dr. William Whitridge; also of Mr. Thomas A. Scott, wife, and sister; Mr. Ridgely, of Hampton, [illegible] Mr. Henry R. [illegible] [illegible] Walters."

ALABAMA.

THE TRUTH ABOUT "THE REIGN OF TERROR."

THE STATE QUIET AND THE NEGROES AT WORK—NO EXCITEMENT AND NO FEAR—MURDERS COMMITTED BY BLACK MEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Oct. 19, 1874.

When Mr. Congressman Hays and others specifically and in detail announced that "a reign of terror" had been established in Alabama, there were many persons of all political parties who were forced into believing the statement. Since then the unscrupulous partisan press of the country has taken the matter in hand, and just now the people of this State are being denounced as a set of bloodthirsty cut-throats, whose chief delight is to shoot white Republicans, and who have less regard for negroes than most men have for stray dogs. No one who will come to Alabama and travel among the people can fail to discover that these statements are untrue in every respect. I have been in all the large cities of the State, have ridden for miles along unfrequented roads into the country, and have not only failed to discover any trace of "a reign of terror," but have found the negroes quietly at work upon the plantations and the white men as quietly superintending their labors. There is absolutely no excitement and no fear. White men and negroes are just as safe here as they are in any of the Southern States, and even Mr. Hays is allowed to go peaceably about the country making questionable speeches to ignorant and excitable black men. Yesterday, in conversation with a well-known planter of this county, who is a German and not attached to any political party, he stated very positively that in his opinion there was no armed organization of white men in Alabama, and no desire on the part of the people to maltreat the negroes or others on account of the political party to which they belonged. It could not be doubted that there were bad, wild men in the State, and that murders had been committed, but the idea that the planters and other respectable natives were a party to such murders, or that they would encourage any attempt to frighten the negroes was simply ridiculous. Just now the people of the State were in the midst of their harvest. The existence of themselves and their families depended upon the cotton crop which the negros are now engaged in picking. Was it likely that they would be so mad as to sacrifice their own best interest by driving away or killing the men upon whose labor they relied for support? This was a question which sensible people at the North should ask themselves before believing the stories of Mr. Hays and his friends. Statements similar to the above are made by every respectable white man with whom I have spoken. Not only the white people but the negroes also speak in the same strain. Many of the more ignorant field hands do not even know of the reports which have been circulated in relation to the so-called "reign of terror," and when asked if it is true that "outrages" have been committed upon them seem very much surprised at the question. One old fellow, after thinking over the matter for a long time, seemed suddenly to have been struck with a bright idea, and looking up from the ground, on which he was working, said: "I don't know noffen 'bout 'rages, an' I aint see'd no Kukluxes; the pork aint no ways so fat as it used to be, that's the only trouble wid this 'ere nigger." At this the boys in the field exclaimed, "Dat's so; dat's what's the matter," and went on with their work apparently as happy as people could be.

MURDERS COMMITTED BY NEGROES.

As already stated, there are many lawless, desperate men in Alabama. It is a mistake to suppose, however, that all these men have a white skin, or that the Caucasian has nothing to fear from the negro. Many persons all over the country entertain the belief that the blacks of the South are inoffensive, simple-minded creatures, half a dozen of whom can be cowed into subjection and fear by one white man. This is, to a great extent, true of the negroes of Arkansas and Louisiana, and, in a lesser degree, of those who live in South Carolina. In Alabama, however, from one cause or another, the colored people are, as a class, more ignorant, immoral, and superstitious, and at the same time more self-willed and brutal, than those of any of the other States. Mr. "Reign-of-Terror" Hays, who is a native and life-long resident of Alabama, cannot fail to be aware of this fact. Yet he has never made it public, probably because it would not have "a good political effect." Notwithstanding his action in the matter, the statement is undoubtedly true. If proof is needed, it can be found in the Montgomery jail, where there are at present no less than eleven negroes confined for murders committed quite recently. Many of these crimes were of a most horrible character, and most of the culprits have admitted their guilt. There is one old black man here, with white bristling hair, who makes no secret of the fact that for little or no provocation he stepped up behind a fellow-workman, and without a word of warning, blew his head off with a three-ounce load of buckshot. Several of the other murders were of an equally brutal character. Only a few days ago a negro named Henry Ware, who was well known in Montgomery as a peaceable, hard-working man was killed by a black desperado named Tom Johnson. It seems that Ware had lent the murderer twenty-five cents some two months ago, and had not seen him again until the day of the killing, when he politely asked him if he would not pay him the money he had borrowed. Johnson said "No," in a gruff, insolent way, and upon Ware's again asking for his money, turned on him and plunged a huge clasp-knife into his body. Death was almost instantaneous.

In the neighborhood of Mobile three murders have been committed by negroes within the past four weeks. The murdered men were all Democrats; but as yet no effort has been made to ascribe their deaths to political causes, and the white natives of the State are not now engaged in the preparation of any "statement" regarding the matter. Three or four nights ago an old white man named Tom Wheeler was found by the roadside near Mobile, his shoulder torn open by a gun-shot wound. He is a strong Democrat, and was shot by a negro; but he has sense enough to know that the attempt upon his life was made for the purpose of robbery, and not from political motives. At St. Elmo about a week since Mr. W. D. Toler, a white man, who keeps a store at that place, was shot at and dangerously wounded by a negro, who escaped. About the same time a white Constable named Robert McDonald was shot by two negroes at a small place called Whistler. Mr. McDonald, it seems, had a warrant for the arrest of the men, and went to Mobile to apprehend them. Not succeeding in this, he was returning to Whistler, and had nearly reached that place when he was fired upon by the negroes, who were concealed by the roadside, evidently waiting for him. After firing they escaped, and McDonald, who was only slightly wounded, reached home in safety. These facts are related for the purpose of showing that while it cannot be denied that murders are of frequent occurrence in this State, they are not all committed for political reasons, the assassins are not all white men, nor the victims all innocent Republicans.

THE SUMTER COUNTY PRISONERS.

On Saturday, while in Mobile, I had an interview with Renfroe and Bullock, the so-called Kuklux leaders, who are in prison there, charged with the murder of W. P. Billings, a Republican politician of Sumter County. From newspaper accounts and from the assertion of a timid Federal office-holder of Mobile, who told me that Renfroe had killed at least fifty men, I was prepared to see two very formidable and possibly very savage looking creatures. I was exceedingly surprised to find the prisoners mild-mannered gentlemen, who spoke easily and well upon every question of the day, and who asserted positively, and with every appearance of truth, that upon their trial they could prove by scores of witnesses that at the time Billings was murdered they were at home with their families. Mr. Bullock is a simple, good-natured man, who looks what he is, a Southern farmer. Renfroe, on the contrary, is possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, and is evidently a man of refined feeling. While I was in his cell the keeper handed him a telegram. He hastily tore open the envelope, glanced at the dispatch, and while two great tears rolled down his cheeks, he fervently exclaimed, "Thank God for that." After a moment he handed me the message; it was from his wife, and read as follows: "The baby is born safe and well; it is a boy." Renfroe explained that his wife, who is young and delicate, is now, for the first time, a mother; and he asked, smilingly, "Do you think it probable that I would be going around the country shooting men who had never harmed me, when I was expecting this?" During the course of an hour's conversation which followed he spoke very freely of the crime with which he is charged and the evidence upon which he was committed. The principal witness against him is a young negro lad, who, at the preliminary examination, swore positively that he had seen Renfroe while in the act of shooting Billings, and that there was a large party of men present at the time, and that after it was ascertained that Billings was dead, Renfroe turned to the witness and, handing him $20, told him to say nothing about the murder. In explaining this part of the testimony to me Renfroe asked, "If I had just killed a man, and had a dozen or more friends at my back, would I not have also killed any chance witness to the deed, instead of offering him $20 to keep silent on the subject?" This was the only comment he made upon the testimony or the case. He is sure that he can prove an alibi, and has not the least doubt that the trial will result in his honorable acquittal. He states that he only saw Billings once in his life, and that was some time before the murder. His conversation with him on that occasion was of a friendly character. Bullock declares that he never saw the deceased either before or after he was killed. Both men speak calmly and dispassionately regarding the murder, but are very indignant at the way in which they were treated by the United States Deputy Marshal who brought them from Livingston to Mobile. They state that on the 28th of September, while they were in attendance on the Democratic Convention of Sumter County, they were arrested by the Deputy Marshals. Renfroe's clothes were thoroughly searched, but no weapon of any kind found upon him. He was then taken out of the Court-house, where the convention was being held, and placed in charge of four United States soldiers. Soon after Bullock was brought out, and the two men, after being handcuffed and chained, were taken to the County Jail, and were kept there chained together as they were from Monday night until Friday morning at 4 o'clock. They were then taken from the jail and conveyed by slow stages to Montgomery, where they were placed in an underground cell, which, as they state, was so filthy that they could not lie down. The next morning they were taken to Mobile, where they are well cared for.

This morning I visited the jail in which they were confined while in this city, and of which they complain so bitterly. I was shown the cell they passed the night in, and found it to be a small, close, coffin-like place, built entirely of stone. It is four feet wide, eight long, and six high, is two feet under ground, and ventilated only by a small hole cut in the iron door. The cell is known here as the "condemned dungeon," and for this reason was strongly objected to by Renfroe. Just now it is fresh and clean, and having been recently whitewashed it is impossible to judge of its condition when last occupied. Clean or filthy, however, it is not a fit place in which to confine human beings, and as Renfroe and his companion were given neither bed nor blanket, their suffering can well be imagined. Whether or not these men and the others who have been arrested are guilty of the crimes with which they are charged must, of course, be decided by a court of justice. In the meantime, it can be definitely stated that there is no "reign of terror" in Alabama; that the negroes are not being intimidated or molested, and that Mr. Hays and his consorts hold nightly political meetings in remote places without insult or interference.

H. C.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BACHELORS AND MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Somebody writes you that bachelors are "selfish" because they do not marry. It is just the other way. He is the "selfish" man who marries when his judgment bids him to remain single. Bachelors are the altruists of our community. Sometimes they refrain through fidelity to an actually hopeless attachment, believing that life is vulgar and unstable, wholly void of respectability, which shifts its affections whenever either an adverse fate suggests it, or a bright, new face invites it. Oftener still, bachelors refrain, through devotion to duties already accepted, or pressing upon them for acceptance, and which duties the marrying man may ignore when he "selfishly" chooses to take unto himself a wife. Such duties are various. They may come in the form of pecuniary support of mother or sisters. Or it may be that one of these kindred is an invalid and dependent upon him for daily, social sympathy and attention that would be almost altogether broken up by a marriage. And oftener still, bachelors refrain through a wise recognition of the disparity of their means to the pecuniary demands of the estate of matrimony. For the money question here is fundamental and variable also. What is amply sufficient to float some couples would be totally inadequate to the exigent requirements of others whose social and intellectual wants are larger and more imperative.

Bachelors preach little, but practice a true altruism. They move among us, teaching us all the grand lesson, never more needed than now and here, that we should no longer ignobly worship our own inclinations—that a vision of happiness must be put aside if the conditions of its permanent existence are not afforded, or if a present duty will be therein by even a little neglected.

J. H.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in my last paper that Hon. Gerritt Smith in his address attributes the recent murders in the South to the failure of Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill. Allow me to say that I think the reverse of what Mr. Smith says to be the cause. I am, and have always been, an uncompromising Republican; but I have never had one-half the political abuse heaped upon me that I had at our late election, and the Civil Rights bill was the whole cause. My only argument of defense was that Congress, after seeing the feelings of our people, would never pass it. What makes the people of the North so anxious that the bill should pass, when a large majority of the colored people do not want it passed? In our County Convention (three-fourths were colored) a resolution opposing the passage of the Civil Rights bill was offered. I then asked if there was a colored man present in favor of it, and every vote was recorded in the negative. In conclusion, the late campaign would convince any one that its passage would be death to the party in North Carolina, if not in every Southern State.

THOMAS E. PAGE.

PITTSBORO, N. C., Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

FINE ARTS.

OUR PICTURE GALLERIES.

A DULL SEASON—SOME SPECIMENS OF MERLE, GOUBIE, VAUTIER, COOMANS, AND OTHERS.

There may be some doubt in regard to the cause, but there can be none of the fact, that our artists and picture-dealers have never experienced a duller season than the one just past. It may have been due to the heavy failures that occurred, to bad business prospects, ominous rumors, or tightness of the money market, to one or all of them, but it is certain that for many months past there been a perfect stagnation in art-circles, unbroken by a single ripple indicative of latent or of returning vitality. There are indications, however, that the dead calm has been broken, and that during the next few months a gratifying revival will be experienced. Most of our picture-dealers have already made extensive preparations for the Fall and Winter trade, and their galleries now display numbers of charming and valuable works.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

Mr. Knoedler has made a large importation of works of the modern French, German, Spanish, Italian, and English schools, some of which are already on public view. Goubie's "Riding-school in the Time of Louis XIV." will attract attention from the brilliancy and harmony of its color, its perfection of drawing, and the charming freedom and ease of attitude of the principal figures. In the centre are some half dozen handsomely-dressed and well-mounted cavaliers, brilliant in scarlet and blue and green and gold, with whips upraised, waiting on their sleek, well-fed, Roman-nosed horses for the word of command. In the middle distance is a horse made fast to the "pillars," who is receiving his first lesson in the *menage*, and in the background a number of equestrians are on the move. In delicacy and beauty of finish, variety and strength of expression, and brilliancy and harmony of color, this small work stands almost unrivaled. It received a medal at the exhibition in Paris. In Vautier's "Sunday-school,"—a German one, of course,—we have a very simple and rather unpromising subject, it may be thought; but under Vautier's pencil it becomes interesting. On the left stands the pastor, with forefinger pressed against his cheek, his back supported by the angle of a pew, listening to two young girls who are reciting their lessons, and apparently are not quite perfect therein. In the middle distance and background, seen under a very subdued light, are the other pupils, some of whom are taking sly peeps at their books, while others are giggling and nudging each other, evidently highly elated by the contemplation of the uncomfortable position in which the two girls in the foreground are placed. Painted in a very low key, the principal charms of this work are its harmony of tone and the softness and transparency of its shadows. It possesses, however, other excellences, which cannot be overlooked, in its firm drawing and variety and strength of expression. This painting was exhibited at the Royal Academy, in London, and 2,000 guineas were then offered for it and refused. Coomans, though not, perhaps, quite so great a favorite here as formerly, always meets with a good reception. He is represented by a Pompeiian scene, brilliant in color and firm in drawing. Rumpf has a charming, broadly-touched, domestic scene—a mother and children assembled round the table, and each intent upon her own special occupation—a work displaying more true feeling than many of a more pretentious character. Merle has an ideal head which he entitles "Prayer." The face is refined and spiritual, certainly, yet it is too conventional in treatment to be satisfactory. From Seypel there is a very good, carefully-executed picture representing an old gentleman inspecting his own portrait, which has just been brought home, and which is evidently highly satisfactory. At the end of the room hangs a large coast scene by Mr. W. T. Richards, with more motion in the water than Mr. Richards usually gives us. Of this artist's skill as a marine painter there can be no question; yet in this work the rocks are scarcely so solid and substantial as they should be. They rather give the idea of being afloat. To the fidelity with which the remaining, and, of course, much larger portion of the work is painted, all praise may be given. There is depth and motion in the water, sunlight, and atmosphere.

Among the large stock of water-colors at this gallery one by Detaille (unrivaled as a painter of military scenes on a somewhat small scale) will attract notice. It represents a review of a squadron of cavalry, who are cantering past—

"In helm arrayed,
With flashing blade,
And plumes in the gay
Wind dancing."

The attitudes of men and horses, the careful attention to every detail, even the most minute, the variety of expression, the truthfulness and purity of color, render this one of the most notable of Detaille's many admirable works. Attention may be called to the crayon drawings by Allongi and Cottin. The first devotes himself to landscapes, the latter to illustrations of animal life, chiefly from the poultry-yard. The advantage that works in this medium possess is, that effects can be produced which cannot be obtained by any other means; further, they never fade, and lastly, they can be sold at an extremely moderate price. Cottin's drawings are admirable, vigorous and full of life. We have seen nothing superior to them.

Many new engravings are now on view, and others are promised within a few weeks. Among the most notable are Beyschlag's "Woodland Vow," very effectively translated in mezzotint by Eichens, and George H. Boughton's "Too Near the War-Path," and "The Pilgrim Exiles." Of the first, Mr. Knoedler, we believe, possesses the original.

THE SCHAUS GALLERY.

One of the finest specimens of Merle that has been seen here for some time past is on view at this gallery. It is an illustration of the old French legend of "Pernette, the Spinning Girl." With sad, but lovely face, around which the dark hair clings, Pernette sits and spins, while her tearful eyes gaze into the future. Merle has done nothing better than this recently. It recalls his old and better style, which, judging from some recently-imported works of his, he was fast losing. A strong contrast to this fine picture is afforded by De Coninck's "Carnival at Rome," with its rich color, and its three bold-featured, but handsome women. Standing on a balcony and habited in bright-colored Italian peasants' dresses, the central figure has the right arm raised, and is about to throw a handful of bon-bons at some cavalier below, while her companions look smilingly on. It is an excellent specimen of a certain school, not showing much imagination, and depending for its success on its bright and glowing color and the bold attitude and strong expression of the principal figure. From Schreyer, we find a Russian, or, perhaps, a Wallachian scene—a sleigh, with two fur-robed, anxious-eyed occupants, and four rough-coated horses, that are hesitating about passing through a small pool of water in the road. In the background a drifting rain is descending on a dismal landscape, and the night is closing in. The attitudes of the four horses, shrinking from an unknown danger, with lowered heads and pawing hoofs, are truthfully and finely rendered. The work is painted with all Schreyer's well-known breadth of touch and mastery of manner, and is certainly one of the best specimens of his smaller studies we have recently noticed. A Winter afternoon scene, "Nanterne, near Paris," by Loir, a name not much known here, shows some remarkably fine atmospheric effects, which our artists would do well to study.

Turning over a few of Mr. Schaus' heavy portfolios we find a remarkably good and varied collection of the once neglected but now appreciated water-colors. Louis Leloir has a striking picture of "Une Femme Valque," of the higher class; Baron, a superbly-colored *genre* picture—a young mother looking on at her first-born's attempts to walk; Von Elven, some finely-drawn interiors, admirable in color and perspective; Saunier, a quiet river scene, with dappled sky, showing a charming blending of those quiet tones so often seen in nature and so very seldom anywhere else. We know, indeed, of but one artist here who could obtain anything like such effects as Saunier has produced with so very little color. Vibert is adequately represented by an old monk gathering salad in a convent garden, his venerable back shielded by a yellow umbrella, through which the light pours in a golden stream; a masterly picture indeed, and worthy of an hour or two of study. Doré has a somewhat fantastic sketch of Epsom Downs and the races, one-third English and two-thirds French in idea and treatment.

In the window a large oil-painting by George H. Yewell, (a New-York artist,) executed in Rome in 1872, and exhibiting the interior of "The Senate Chamber in the Ducal Palace at Venice," is attracting attention. So far as we can judge of a work of this kind seen under such unfavorable circumstances, it seems to be carefully executed, harmonious in tone, and truthful in color and perspective.

THE SNEDECOR GALLERY.

Mr. Snedecor has always some good pictures on view, though his stock is not very extensive. Among them we notice some landscapes and marines by Kuwasseg the elder, a very strong work by a Roman artist, representing three Italian women peeping out of a richly-carved doorway, evidently afraid of an impending storm; and a fine collection of water-colors of the Italian-Spanish school. Mr. Pott's Wolsey and Henry VIII., to which we have heretofore referred, is now on view in the gallery. It is but justice to it to say that on a nearer inspection its technical merits are more evident than when the picture was seen previously.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is a pleasure to be able to note improvement in the works of any artist. Mr. Constant Mayer is one of those on whose productions careful study and the experience acquired by practice have had a marked effect. His unfinished picture, "The Truants," bids fair to be a very notable work. It represents two little girls beneath a tree, who have absented themselves from school, and, judging by their faces, have learned that, in spite of the proverb, stolen pleasures are not always sweet. Their playmates have just been released from their studies, and are bounding away as good little boys and girls always do on such occasions. The two truants, weary, foot-sore, demoralized, and disgusted, are looking glumly on, evidently at war with themselves and with each other. They are not pretty children by any means, no curled darlings, but, sturdy, bold-eyed, coarse-featured, and tangle-haired, they seem ready to abide the world's buffets; and they are just now receiving a rough, practical lesson that will probably do them quite as much good as poring over their school-books would have done.

Hon. William M. Evarts has purchased the large picture of Ascutney Mountain, painted by R. E. Miller, of Claremont, for $600.

The engraver is at work on Holman Hunt's "Shadow of the Cross."

Mr. Henry Blackburn writes from the Garrick Club, London, to the *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, as follows:

When I was in America last year I took some pains to discover whether in your newspaper-devouring country you had attained proficiency in the art of sketching in line and of reporting events pictorially. The result of my investigations and of the two exhibitions of "sketches in black and white," in New-York, seemed to prove that you are as yet strangely behind the Old World in a branch of art in which it would be easy for you to excel. As I write, a letter comes from New-York asking me to send to America "an artist who has great talent and quickness in sketching," for one of your principal illustrated journals. All this seems to me a mistake, and I should certainly hesitate to recommend an artist, with the European methods grafted upon him, to go to America on this errand. But what are your people about that you do not draw out the native talent that is in you? and why does not the teaching in the otherwise excellent schools of art in America recognize this want? I have a right to assume that your schools fail because there is no satisfactory result. Both by habit and temperament the American eye and mind are, of all others, the best adapted for quick and accurate recording of impressions; and yet, for "an artist of talent and quickness," you send to London or Paris, confessing that "the ten men" who could draw satisfactorily for your papers last year have not increased to twenty! * * *

Through your columns then I would direct attention to the much-neglected art of sketching in line, believing that it may reach new and untried quarters. What is asked for is this: That a young artist should, through years of patient study with one object in view, master the art of drawing the figure correctly in line, and of exhibiting facial expressions without distortion. When he has done this, if he bring with him some natural genius and humor, he may easily cast off his crutches and come to the front. But, as Mr. Ruskin pleaded with his pupils, "before he is roused into enthusiasm he must be humiliated into accuracy"—*i. e.*, perfect truth of line. Why do I trouble your readers with an artistic topic when so many events of more importance occupy the public mind? Because it happens that for the first time in the history of journalism you can make a satisfactory electro-relief block of a pen-and-ink sketch in six hours, and print it in your newspaper. I send you specimens of results in this direction during the last six months, which exceed in utility for journalistic papers any process of illustration I could discover in America. What, therefore, you want, I repeat it once more, are good, original drawings; for a satisfactory process of reproduction is at last achieved. The perfection of new processes for illustrations, (of which I can, if you desire it, give your readers further information,) comes at a time when, strange to say it, there is little or no advance in the art of drawing.

[We believe that there are in America, at the present moment, quite as many artists capable of sketching rapidly and correctly, as there is any permanent demand for.]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Gilbert Hamilton, colored, pleaded guilty to burglary and was sent to State Prison for four years and six months....Edward Hogan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for one year....Edward McCabe, Charles E. Baker, and James Reilly, pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny. McCabe and Baker were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months, and Reilly for two years....Thomas White and John Mason pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.......John Blight pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Joseph Schneider was found guilty of breaking into the shooting-gallery of Sebastian Fisher and stealing therefrom three air-guns. He was sent to State Prison for three years....Charles Anderson, a powerful Allen street rough, who assaulted Philip Behr, of No. 38 East Twelfth street, in the saloon No. 41 Bowery, robbing him of $20, pleaded guilty to robbery in the first degree, and was sent to State Prison for seven years....Margaret Yager, the German scrubbing-woman, who was found guilty of abducting Jesse Howard Roche, an interesting boy of three years, from the stoop of his parent's residence in Madison street, was brought up and sentenced to three years in State Prison....Charles W. Pattri, the heartless swindler who sent a commissionaire to inform Mrs. Caroline Schaffer, of No. 84 Allen street, that her husband was lying at Bellevue Hospital, and robbed her apartments in her absence, was sentenced to five years in State Prison, at hard labor.

ARRESTED AFTER TWO YEARS.

About two years since Congdon Alvord, Jr., the son of respectable parents in New-Haven, presented a note for $2,000 to Moses K. Moodie, a broker of this City for negotiation. The note, being indorsed by Alvord's father, a gentleman named Tiffany, and others, was accepted by Mr. Moodie, and the money was paid over to Alvord, who immediately sailed for Europe. Mr. Moodie subsequently discovered that the note was worthless, the indorsements being forged, and search being made for Alvord it was found that he had disappeared. A few days since Mr. Moodie informed District Attorney Horace Russell that Alvord was engaged as playwright at the Olympic Theatre, where he went under the name of his wife, a danseuse named Montague. Mr. Russell went before Recorder Hackett and procured a bench warrant for the arrest of the forger, and on Thursday night, immediately after the conclusion of the performance at the Olympic, Alvord, alias Montague, was captured by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office. The accused, who admitted his guilt, said he had remained only a short time in London after leaving New-York, and returned to the City some eighteen months ago. He also stated that he had never tried to hide, and was rather pleased at being arrested, the consciousness of his offense having always haunted him. Alvord, according to his own statement, is the author of the play at present being performed at the Olympic, and was about to be made stage manager. He was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday and committed to the Tombs.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AS A SWORDSMAN.

The English newspapers say that, Oct. 7, Prince Louis Napoleon made a public appearance as one of the competitors at a grand assault of arms given at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, under the authority of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. L. Simmons, Governor of the academy, and in the presence of a large assembly, which included nearly all the officers of the garrison. A contest with foils, not on the programme, was incidentally announced by Lieut. Torkington, R. A., who conducted the proceedings; and immediately two young gentlemen equipped for the encounter and stepped on the platform, and were respectively introduced as the Prince Imperial and M. Conneau. The Prince was loudly cheered; and the two combatants, after the customary salute, got to the encounter. They both showed themselves good swordsmen; and Prince Louis, who is especially active, gained the first hit. Both fenced very cautiously, until by a dexterous thrust M. Conneau touched his friendly adversary's breast, and scored one also. The contest for the third and deciding hit was watched with great interest, till at length the Prince, after parrying cleverly two or three well-meant drives, got in his foil by an expert movement and made a fair hit on the left breast amid much applause. His Imperial Highness also took part with the other cadets in a series of athletic exercises, in which some of the students exhibited remarkable skill.

MR. TILDEN ARRAIGNED.

HIS CHARACTER AS A "REFORMER."

A FEW PERIODS IN MR. TILDEN'S RECENT LIFE REVIEWED—THE "FOUR-CORNER" STATESMAN BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT.

From the Evening Mail, Oct. 23.

There have been many varieties of the species known as "Reformers," and the recent revolution that delivered this City from Tweed, and got him into prisoner's uniform, has developed several distinct types of that class of men, but none, that we know of, more peculiar than the one which Mr. Samuel J. Tilden represents and embodies in his own person, unless we except our incomprehensible Mayor. The common notion of a "Reformer" is that of an earnest and single-minded zealot, who sees some social, or political, or religious abuse so vividly, and is so possessed with the determination to abate or remove it, that he is willing to sacrifice everything that most men enjoy or covet, in order to accomplish his "mission." Such characters are not always amiable or lovely. They have a contempt for conventionalities that is often annoying. They sacrifice social advantages and alliances. They deliberately reject all the personal advantages that might come from compromising with the practices of the evil they are fighting.

While this class of men are frequently uncharitable, unwise, and impractical, their sincerity, devotion to principle, and single-mindedness enable them to work out great results for the race, and, after a more or less protracted course of martyrdom, they are enrolled among the heroes and saints whom all good men venerate. Without such agitators abuses of all kinds would crystallize into adamantine hardness and durability, and government would become an unendurable despotism, the church would degenerate into a corrupt ecclesiastical tyranny, and all good institutions would turn into instrumentalities of evil.

We have no doubt that Mr. Tilden would like to be considered as one of this class of the world's unselfish benefactors. It was as a "Reformer" that he got the nomination for the Governorship. If he could be elected as a "Reformer," what more natural than that he should be a candidate for the Presidency, as the standard-bearer of a great "Reform" movement against the party in power, whose misdeeds so afflict his righteous spirit? So that the Presidential campaign has already begun, on the side of "the Outs"—that hungry and virtuous party which has only had local spheres for the display of its ability in the way of obtaining "public plunder," since a large section of it appealed from the ballot to the bullet.

The only reasonable method of ascertaining what is the peculiar fitness of Mr. Tilden to put on the white robes of chief "Reformer" of the various wrongs and abuses perpetuated since Mr. Lincoln began to fight "the Democratic Party South," is to review, and analyze, and scrutinize his past achievements in the limited field where he has had offered to him rare opportunies for the display of a "Reformer's" courage, unselfishness and unwillingness to compromise with evil-doers. Certainly no man in this State was ever placed in a position where he could do so great good, by the simple exercise of common honesty, common courage, and common manhood. The most adroit and practiced "wire-puller" this State has known since Mr. Tilden's master and teacher, "the late lamented Martin Van Buren," left a world of primaries, caucuses and conventions, Mr. Tilden had acquired, before the war, a position of quiet power such as no other Democrat wielded. He became known to, or by, every "four-corner statesman," from Montauk Point to Buffalo. His net-work of correspondence and political intrigue was so perfect that the smallest insect of a politician could not get through it. His wealth, his strong connections as a railway lawyer, his social respectability—all combined to add to his power over the coarser, less politics and more disreputable politicians of his party.

With this estimate of his power, suppose that we were ignorant of his actual career for fifteen years past, and that we had taken for granted that this adroit and powerful leader—so exceptionally strong—has been what he wants now to be considered, viz., a Reformer. With this theory in our minds, let us review a few periods in Mr. Tilden's recent life which have tested the material he was made of.

We find that in the period when Southern Democrats were waiting to see whether Northern Democrats believed that an appeal from the ballot to the bullet would be a constitutional method of "preserving the Constitution as it is," Mr. Tilden, in a letter to Hon. William Kent, on Oct. 26, 1860, held out this false light to his misguided Southern friends:

"The masters in political science who constructed our system preserved the State Governments as bulwarks of the freedom of individuals and localities against oppression from centralized power. They recognized no right of constitutional secession, *but they left revolution organized, whenever it should be demanded by the public opinion of a State; left it with power to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion.*"

As to the compatibility of which utterance with the character of an unselfish and single-minded "Reformer," the late Horace Greeley contemporaneously spoke his mind, in language that was characteristic of that earnest man, and sincere "Reformer," when he said:

"Mr. Tilden is an aged man, and we wish to treat him with all decorous veneration; but will he allow us respectfully to suggest that when he merely desires to be pathetic and impressive, he will do well to avoid falling into the broad farce of inane and insane exaggeration.

Mr. Tilden was one of those anti-slavery Democrats who, in 1848, defeated and crushed Gen. Cass, because he would not go with them for the Wilmot Proviso. Now he writes letters encouraging treason and stimulating disunion, because a conservative old Whig like honest Abe Lincoln is on Tuesday next to be elected President.

'In life's last scene, what prodigies surprise,
Fears of the brave and follies of the wise.
From Marlb'rough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
And Swift expires a driveler and a show.'"

Nothing can be added to the above in the way of terse judgment of the anti-slavery "Reformer" who could tranquilly behold the dismemberment of the Union and the disgrace of the Flag, because slavery was threatened by the mere election of "a conservative old Whig"—as Mr. Greeley well described Abraham Lincoln. As an anti-slavery "Reformer" even Mr. Tilden would probably confess that he was a total failure.

Again, in 1869, as the head of the Democratic Party organization in this State, still richer, more respectable and powerful than when he told Southern traitors that the founders of this Government "left revolution organized, whenever it should be demanded by the public opinion of a State"—Mr. Tilden was publicly, and by name, appealed to by Mr. Greeley to use his power to prevent the repetition of the infamous and notorious election frauds in this City, which gave the Governorship unjustly to John T. Hoffman. Mr. Greeley then said, in that plain and dreadfully earnest style which made him such a power:

"*How is it with you?* You hold a most responsible and influential position in the counsels of a great party. *You could make that party content itself with polling legal votes if you only would.* In our late Constitutional Convention I tried to erect some fresh barriers against election frauds. Did you? The very little that I was enabled to effect in this direction I shall try to have ratified by the people at our ensuing election. Will you? Mr. Tilden, you cannot escape responsibility by saying, with the guilty *Macbeth*,

'Thou canst not say I did it; never shake
Those gory locks at me,'

FOR YOU WERE AT LEAST A PASSIVE ACCOMPLICE IN THE GIANT FRAUDS OF LAST NOVEMBER."

Did Mr. Tilden respond to this appeal by any act or declaration that showed his desire to secure a fair election? Was he not hand in glove with the very scoundrels, high and low, who helped cheat this State out of its honestly elected Governor? His opportunity for doing good was unequaled. His achievements in the way of repressing the evil deeds of his own tools were too small to be remembered. In this stage of his career he does not look much like a "Reformer." Those burning and blazing words of Mr. Greeley to-day illuminate that part of Mr. Tilden's progress toward the Governorship with a lurid light that makes the "respectable" politician seem a hundredfold more culpable than thousands of the poor wretches whom he manipulated.

It was in 1870 that THE TIMES began to assail vigorously the fraud committed and planned by the Tweed Ring, then omnipotent in City and State; rich beyond the power of its "nabobs" to comfortably spend; allied with timid or corrupt "respectability," and able to buy and use all the rotten material in the Republican Party. Serenely guiding the vast "machine," which was steadily crushing all manhood and virtue out of our politics; directing the movements of the various corps of the partisan army, that was mainly officered here by thieves or their accomplices; using the resources that came from a plundered city to conduct his campaign—Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was deaf to the stirring appeals that were made to him by the fearless conductors of THE TIMES. Month after month it sought to persuade him of evils and abuses which he knew then, far better than the conductors of THE TIMES do, even now. If any one in this city knew—through and through, and to the bottom—all the ramifications of ring villainy, Mr. Tilden was the man. From his keen, and constant, and trained, observation, with his opportunities and knowledge of the work "behind the scenes"—nothing important was concealed; even the unimportant and trivial stuck in his tenacious memory.

As we have revived some of Mr. Greeley's appeals to Mr. Tilden to show his qualities as a "Reformer," in crises that ought to have developed whatever of manhood and courage might be concealed behind his exterior of diplomatic address and managerial indifference to the nature of the means whereby he wrought out partisan victories, so we shall revive some of the equally earnest and forcible appeals of THE TIMES, when that journal was fighting the most powerful political Ring ever known in any country.

Going back to the files of THE TIMES for 1870, we find a hard-hitting editorial, of the date of Sept. 23, of that year. After paying a compliment to Mr. Tilden as a "lawyer of high standing and character, a man of large property and heavily concerned in various great commercial interests," he is spoken of as a Democrat trained in the school of Van Buren and Marcy, "long before it was even thought possible that the Government of the State or City of New-York could ever fall into the hands of ignorant thieves." Nobody was more sensible, the editorial says, than he "of the danger and disgrace of the present Democratic régime." He "probably knows more of its horrors than any of us." He has been troubled by it. "He knows that they cheat, and lie, and steal, and he knows that they rely for the perpetuation of their power on the fidelity and exertions of jail-birds—and on the perpetuation of frauds which, until lately, only jail-birds were guilty of." It grants that he is disgusted, and declares its belief that he would not venture to defend Tammany "in any private room." He would not tell any gentleman of his acquaintance that "the whole concern was not an abomination." Yet in face of this, having more to do "than any one else with the working of the machine," he seemed at Rochester "to delight in it." He takes the funds of Tammany stolen from the City of New-York, and, as Chairman of the State Committee, uses them to perpetuate Tammany Democracy. He knows that his committee "was a sham," and himself only "an ornamental substitute" for Tweed.

Again, on the 26th of the same month, THE TIMES discussed "The Case of Mr. Tilden," in reply to his defense of his conduct as President of the State Convention at Rochester, and said:

"Whatever be the tendency that brought about this state of things, (referring to Tweed's rule,) the *World* must admit it has been a pretty rapid movement, and we repeat that, in the presence of this state of things, it was outrageous—we use the word deliberately—for a man of Mr. Tilden's standing—with whom men of character were every day in social intercourse, and who professes to be and is a man of honor—to go to Rochester and open the proceedings of the pack of rascals who went through the form of a political convention in that city last week. We say it was an insult to his friends and neighbors, and to every honest man in the City. He knows he sat there simply as a cover for fraud and robbery of the worst kind. He ought not, after having done it, to be able to drive past Tweed's new house and garden on Fifth avenue without blushing and hanging his head. He knows where the ex-chair-maker got the means of paying for that mansion; and knowing it, how could he dare to sit in a 'convention,' the sole object of which was to put fresh plunder in the recent mechanic's pockets, and protract the reign of a pack of cheats over his fellow-citizens?"

On the 30th of September THE TIMES again held Mr. Tilden to responsibility for lending his respectability to aid the designs and perpetuate the power of the Ring thieves. The editorial—which was entitled "The Misgovernment of New-York"—says that Mr. Tilden has been singled out for "special reprobation, for the part he has taken in helping the Tammany Ring to prolong its power, but only because Mr. Tilden happens to be a man of unusual respectability and conspicuousness, and by no means because he is the only offender of his class." There are thousands of others who are open to criticism, "but they are less influential and less widely known." Therein lies the difficulty of effecting reform. It has been impossible to get frauds before the public in a striking way. After referring to the efforts of the press to expose the robbers, THE TIMES says: "But when the public sees that in spite of these denunciations and exposures, men whom nobody suspects of dishonesty, and who occupy high social and commercial positions, do not hesitate to join Tweed in securing to him the continued control, both of the City and State—it naturally treats charges as mere talk, or partisan abuse, at all events, as exaggerations, and lets things go on as they are." On Mr. Tilden "falls part of the shame." Every man who goes about with them, as their political associate, even if he confines his co-operation simply to declamation about 'centralization' or 'imperialism' or Cuba, or San Domingo, or the currency, or the debt, and says no word at all of State politics, occupies toward them a position strictly analagous to that which the fence occupies to the thief. He helps them to dispose of their 'swag' and destroy the evidence of their guilt, and lends them disguises in which they can exhibit themselves in public, or get entrance to decent men's houses."

We might fill up the rest of this page with quotations of like character from THE TIMES, during the hardest and loneliest period of its fight. It did not single out Mr. Tilden because he was a Democrat. Some of its heaviest blows fell on Republicans who were in the pay of the Ring. It held Mr. Tilden responsible, as Mr. Greeley often had before, because he had the power, by a single brave and honest word, to expose and break up the combination of plunderers thinly disguised as Democratic politicians, who were ruining not only the City but the party. It did not say that Mr. Tilden was in sympathy with the gang over whose partisan movements he presided, and to whose villainies he lent the respectability of his position, every day that he failed to expose and denounce them. And at the Rochester Convention, where he was the ruling power, he culminated his treachery to the cause of Reform by allowing the Ring delegates from this City—some of whom, or their associates, had relieved him of his watch on his way to Rochester—to take seats in that representative body of the party. We should like to see a cartoon by Nast headed "Two Reformers," which should represent, on the one side, Martin Luther periling his life by his fearless attitude at the Diet of Worms, and by his terrible denunciations of the evils of his own Church and order, and Samuel J. Tilden, at the Rochester Convention, blandly smiling at the Ring delegation from this City, and euphemiously denouncing the dangers of "centralism" and "imperialism."

We do not forget what he afterward did toward breaking up the Ring. No man knew better than he that it could not stand the exposures of THE TIMES, when that journal should print the evidence it had, and which it published July 29, 1871. No man knew better that the Ring would crush him as soon as it was able to dispense with an ornamental figure-head. So, like the wiry political mariner that he is, he tacked just before the squall struck hardest, and boldly assumed the garb of a "Reformer"—like most of such tardy converts, making louder pretensions than those who had borne the heat and burdens and perils of the most dangerous and doubtful part of the contest. For what he did, to save himself and his party, we have always been ready to make full acknowledgment. He proved himself, at the last, a most skillful party manager, a worthy pupil of his adroit master, Mr. Van Buren. But as a "Reformer!"—it is enough to make a horse laugh, the patent absurdity of the idea.

Even so late in the fight as when the committee was organized, he was unwilling to publicly take part with an unpartisan organization to which the people had committed the conduct of the war against the Ring. He was urged to join it. He pleaded excuses and declined. When such a decided Democrat as Robert B. Roosevelt was glad to belong to that committee and openly denounced the Ring villainies, Mr. Tilden would not lend his name to the committee. Not until the battle was won did he join, and even then, as a Member of the Assembly, he turned a cold shoulder to the committee's City charter, and could not tell, until the session closed, whether he would, or would not, favor the charter.

Such is the record, or part of it, of Mr. Tilden as a "Reformer." Men's memories are brief, but when the people of this State are asked to support him for the Governorship, in place of one of the admittedly best executives New-York ever had—a man whose patriotism impelled him to offer his life for his country when a mere boy, and again to offer it when, laden with honors from State and nation, he was entitled to exemption from military service; who was one of the first to lend his aid in the war against the Ring; who has been the Governor, not of the party, but of the State; who is a statesman, and not a partisan; whose whole record is radiant with brave deeds and words—at such a time, people ought to look into the claims of this adroit politician, and see whether he is entitled to masquerade as a "Reformer."

THE NOMINATIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Most of the nominations in New-Jersey for national, State, and county offices, are already made for the contest at the election on Tuesday, Nov. 3. For Governor, the opposing candidates are, Mr. George A. Halsey, Republican, and Judge Joseph D. Bedle, Democratic. For Congress, the Republicans have re-nominated Messrs. Dobbins, Clark, Phelps, Ward, and Scudder, of their present delegation, Mr. Sinnickson to succeed Mr. Hazelton in the First and Mr. Place in the Fourth District. The Democrats have renominated Mr. Hamilton, their sole representative in the present Congress, and in the other districts present the names of Messrs. Albertson, Smith, Ross, Cutler, Teese, and Hardenberg. Of the two new Republican nominees, Mr. Sinnickson is a lawyer in Salem, and Mr. Place was formerly an assistant in the office of the Secretary of State, of New-York, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew. Of the Democratic nominees, Messrs. Albertson and Smith are members of the present House of Assembly; Mr. Cutler is Senator from Morris; Messrs. Ross and Teese have been Assemblymen, and the latter also Speaker; Mr. Hardenberg is new to legislation.

For State Senators the only gentleman renominated is Mr. Moore, Republican, of Atlantic. The other Republican nominees are Gen. Edward Jardine, of Bergen, Col. J. H. Willetts, of Cumberland; Mr. James H. Startup, of Hudson, Mr. William H. Barton, of Mercer, Hon. John Hill, of Morris, and Gen. John S. Schultz, of Ocean. Their opponents are Mr. Hosea Madden, George Dayton, George B. Langley, Leon Abbett, J. V. Blackwell, A. C. Canfield, and Edward M. Lonan. Of these gentlemen, Messrs. Langley and Lonan are members of the present Assembly, and Messrs. Willetts, Barton, Schultz, Abbett and Canfield have been members of former Assemblies, Mr. Abbett having also been a Speaker. Messrs. Moore and Hill have been Members of Congress, and Mr. Madden represented his county, (Atlantic,) in the Senate several years since. Gen. Jardine has been Clerk of the Assembly, and Mr. Startup Director of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders. Messrs. Dayton and Blackwell are new men in legislation.

For the Assembly the nominations are not yet complete. The Republicans have renominated Messrs. Conover, of Atlantic; Cox and Adams, of Burlington; Young, of Cape May; Dowdney, of Cumberland; Kirk, of Essex; Hemingway, of Gloucester; Sproull, of Monmouth; Izzard and Carpenter, of Salem; and McKinlay and Pope, of Union. The Democrats have renominated Messrs. Hewing and Bogert, of Bergen; McGill, Sheeran, and Rabe, of Hudson; Vanderbilt, of Mercer; Magee, of Middlesex; Patterson, of Monmouth; Zeluff, of Passaic; and Sutphen, of Somerset. Speaker Hobart, of the last Assembly, was renominated by the Passaic Republicans, but declined. Among other nominees are several who have been members of previous Assemblies—McAnderson, of Bergen; French, of Burlington; Bourguin, of Camden; Gressent, of Cumberland; Farmer, of Hudson; Sharon, of Middlesex; and Torbet of Passaic. Several of the districts yet to nominate will probably select the present members.

For county officers the Republicans have renominated the Sheriffs in Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland, Passaic, Salem, and Union; the Auditor in Burlington, the Clerk in Cape May, and the Surrogate in Essex. The Democrats have renominated the Sheriffs in Essex, Mercer, Morris, Sussex, and Warren; the Road Board Commissioner in Essex, the Surrogate in Mercer, and the Clerk in Salem.

TRAVELING COMPANIONS.

THE STUDY OF ONE'S SELF AND ONE'S NEIGHBORS.

From the Saturday Review, Oct. 10.

It is pretty generally recognized that few ties in life are more trying than that which unites a couple of traveling companions. It is probably from a perception of this fact, that the modern practice of wedding tours has become so common. As a gun is tried by firing a charge greater than will ever be used in practice, so the strength of the marriage bond is at once subjected to the most trying combination of circumstances attainable. It is creditable to the strength of the domestic affections that so many couples return upon decently good terms, and are even known to look back upon the ordeal with feelings akin to regret. When, however, the bond is not of so intimate a nature, the number of failures bears a large proportion to the successes. Men are to be found who will declare that they have laid the foundation of permanent friendships in such temporary companionship. In some cases the statement may be accurate, though memory is apt to play queer tricks in such matters. Two men will come home from a trip barely on speaking terms, and a year afterward each of them will be persuaded that his companion was perfect but for some trifling defect of temper, and will be ready to renew their old alliance. A few days' separation obliterates all traces of the silly little grievances which were so serious at the time; and it may well be that the friendship which was temporarily endangered is permanently strengthened by the net result. The philosophical observer should therefore endeavor to make a note of his impressions on the spot in order that he may avoid such illusions. The study both of oneself and one's neighbors under such conditions is amusing and profitable. The principle is, of course, simple enough. The smallest pebble in your shoe may become extremely vexatious in a day's walk, and may at the time give far more annoyance than is compensated by the grandeur of the scenery. You will, however, remember the scenery and forget the pebble. In the same way, any little angularity in your friends or yourself may produce a petty irritation which very shame forces you to ignore when its cause is removed. You may be traveling, for example, with your dearest friend, a man who shares your opinions, who has been your guide in speculation and practice, who has stood by you in difficulties, comforted you in sorrow, and even, it may be, lent you money in distress. Unluckily, he has some little trick of manner or language which you never noticed at home. He keeps some pet phrase, which is always recurring in season and out of season; there is something about his manner of eating which strikes you as not perfectly delicate; he has a trick of echoing the last words of your sentences; and after a time the recurrence of the objectionable peculiarity vexes you like the sting of an insect. You feel that he has canceled for the time all claims upon your gratitude. Orestes and Pylades may be the patterns of friendship; but if in a walking tour Orestes should introduce into every other sentence the phrase, "Don't you know?" Pylades would be ready to cut his throat or drop his acquaintance in a month. *Benvolio*, as *Mercutio* informs us, quarreled with a friend for cracking nuts when he had hazel eyes, and the cause was perfectly adequate if they were fellow-travelers. A habit of cracking nuts might easily become an intolerable grievance. The sound is in itself annoying, and if *Benvolio* had weak teeth, his friend's performance would become a kind of constructive insult. The special offensiveness of such peculiarities is that civility forbids you to mention them, and that you feel that your friend is absolutely unconscious of the annoyance he is giving. You have not, therefore, even the satisfaction of feeling that you have a right to discharge your vexation in the shape of resentment.

There are, of course, many pachydermatous persons to whom such grievances are unintelligible, but even the most stolid of mankind becomes sufficiently sensitive to other forms of annoyance. It is amusing to watch the proceedings of a party of three or four travelers who have been together for some two or three weeks. They sit down for an after-dinner chat, apparently on the most friendly terms. Presently one of them makes a seemingly harmless remark about the weather or the country. The bystander, though he is not in the secret, immediately perceives that the statement has some hidden application. A kind of thrill runs through the companions of the speaker; each man is, so to speak, standing to his arms and preparing for a general action; the signal gun has been fired, though we do not as yet know what may be the precise issue involved. The speaker, it is probable, is introducing some crotchet of his own which has become a recognized battle-ground. The question has been argued a dozen times already, and each combatant knows everything that each of the others has to say upon the subject. Perhaps, however, the introducer of the topic has thought in the course of the day of some clever logical manoeuvre which will give him his revenge for former defeats; or perhaps he sees a possible ally in the new audience. In the last case, it will be wise to preserve a strict neutrality and allow the struggle to run its natural course. The stolid man plods steadily on with his old offensive thesis; his argumentative friend takes up the challenge at once, and cuts in with a vigorous confutation; and the nervous and reserved man, after trying for some time to preserve a judicious silence, suddenly takes fire, and, dashing into the thick of the fight, becomes more noisy and irritating than all the rest of the party. And so the controversy rages till bed-time, and the endless debate as to the merits of two rival inns or the comparative merits of the high road and a short cut is once more adjourned, to be resumed on the first convenient opportunity. In after years the combatants will look back with genuine fondness to the delightful conversations which used to take place over a quiet evening pipe when the day's work was finished. To the impartial spectator at the moment nothing is obvious except red faces, strained voices, and a general disposition in the disputants to look out for the most irritating and irrelevant topics. A different phenomenon is indeed equally common. We may frequently observe a party which has not even the spirit to get up discussions. It has been formed on the principle that people who are familiar at home are likely to make the best companions abroad. Two or three men join for a walking tour who have been sitting opposite each other every day for the last ten months at a college table, or obeying the voice of the same Whip during a Parliamentary session, or sitting in the same courts, and attending the same mess. They are too familiar, and too tired of each other, to care for an argument. One of two things generally happens in such combinations. Either the companions sit gloomily staring at each other in profound silence, making desperate efforts to blow into a flame some feeble spark of conversation about the wine-list or the railway time-table; or, if more sociably disposed, they once more chew the cud of the old "shop" which they talk during the rest of the year. A couple of friends may be seen resting during the ascent of a mountain, and settling who is to have the next silk gown, or affecting to look at a picture gallery while really demonstrating to each other how slight a change in the terms of a motion might have altered the fate of a ministry. It is a delicate question whether absolute silence or a recurrence to the very topics from which you want to clear your brain is the most painful indication of weariness. In either case, though such persons are probably peaceable in their external demeanor, it is not to be too hastily inferred that they do not heartily bore each other. There are certain eternal subjects for mutual irritation which inevitably present themselves. As in the smallest State there are Conservatives and Radicals, so in every traveling party there is the great distinction between the punctual and the dilatory. If only two men are traveling together, it is practically certain that one of them will be thrown into a fever of impatience if he is not at a station half an hour before the time fixed for the train; while the other, if not systematically late, will, perhaps, annoy his companion more effectually by always contriving to be in time at the very last moment. One again will be seriously vexed if an extra half franc has been given to waiters; and another will declare that no economical measure is worth the inconvenience which it causes. One man has an insane desire to see the sun rise on all possible occasions, and the other is sensibly resolved to lie in bed until extracted by something like physical compulsion. It is an open question whether these differences are produced by the fact that every one is disposed to select for his companion some one of contrasted qualities, or whether they are developed by a natural process of differentiation. A man, for example, becomes less punctual as he finds that he can depend upon his companion, and his growing irregularities make his companion more nervous than before. In any case they provide materials for the constant bickerings which amuse the cynical observer. It is pleasant—though we do not say that the pleasure is precisely moral—to watch the yellow faces and disheveled condition of persons landing from a rough sea-passage; and such malignant satisfaction would be considerably heightened if one could see how heartily the companions who have spent some three weeks together welcome the period of their deliverance, so that their delight at being rid of each other often sheds a factitious glow of cordiality over the parting.

The moral drawn from such observations by some experienced persons is that a traveler should always go alone. We cannot, however, quite accept the conclusion. A man may become quite as great a bore to himself as anybody else can be to him. He may have the happy faculty of striking up temporary acquaintanceship with chance companions; but to say nothing of the very unattractive nature of many of the companions thus forced upon one, it is really easier for the member of a party than for a solitary traveler to make friends. If three complete strangers are brought together, it is generally a difficult task for them to discover what may be their common subjects of interest. If two are companions, they can at any rate start some discussion which may give an opportunity to the third to join in the conversation. The union of such a society is more quickly effected when some constituent atoms have already entered into combination. And, therefore, in spite of all the little vexations which one must expect to suffer from one's best friends, we hold that on the whole it is wiser to take a companion. [illegible] unless we are of angelic temper, we [illegible] certain mutual raw, and that we [illegible] be more quarrelsome on the last day of [illegible] than on the first. But we have always [illegible] of remembering [illegible] drop a friend when we are at home [illegible] probably the extreme absurdity of [illegible] quarrel will appear [illegible] period of absence, and that [illegible] fellowship in traveling produces [illegible] irritation, it also generates [illegible] of union.

THE CHURCH CONVENTION.

FIFTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MEMORIAL DEPRECATING RESTRICTIVE ACTION ON RITUAL OBSERVANCES—THE DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE OF TEXAS—A NEW CANON ON RITUALISTIC PRACTICES—NEW MISSIONARY DISTRICTS.

Yesterday, the fifteenth day of the General Episcopal Convention, was opened with the usual reading of morning prayers, the officiating clergyman being Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, assisted by Rev. Drs. Hinckel, of Virginia, and Williams, of Georgia. It being certain that the session would be continuously an open one, the galleries were once more more well filled, while, in contrast, the attendance of deputies was very small at the opening of the session. A good deal of routine business was transacted yesterday. The Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported in favor of amending article 5 of the constitution so as to permit the appointment of Bishops in dioceses without requiring a guarantee for a suitable provision for the episcopate. A memorial signed by Gov. Dix and 300 prominent gentlemen was presented by Mr. Cambridge Livingston, of New-York, deprecating any restrictive action being taken on ritual observances. Dr. S. H. Hall presented a report from the Committee on Hymnals suggesting various alterations in the hymns. It was referred to a committee. The memorial for the division of the Diocese of Texas was taken up, and Rev. Mr. Rogers strongly urged that the prayer of the memorial be complied with. The matter was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Mr. Hill Burgwin presented an amendment to canon 20, prohibiting ritualistic practices. The committee had given the matter much consideration, and there was great diversity of opinion among them as to the proper mode of dealing with the subject, but they were united in the opinion that the evil should be met effectually; they recommended that certain observances should be prohibited, and on Mr. Burgwin's suggestion the report was made the order of the day for 12 o'clock on Monday next. A message was received from the House of Bishops constituting Japan a separate missionary district, and appointing to the supervision of said district Right Rev. C. M. Williams, D. D., the present Missionary Bishop of China and Japan, with the title of Missionary Bishop of Jeddo, having jurisdiction in Japan. The message also constituted China a separate district, and the Bishop nominated Rev. William Pendleton Orrick, of Central Pennsylvania, Rector of Christ Cathedral, Reading, as Missionary Bishop of Shanghai, with jurisdiction in China. A variety of miscellaneous business was transacted, which will be found below in the regular report of the proceedings.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 11 o'clock the President took the chair, and the Secretary read the minutes of the previous day's proceedings. The roll of standing committees was called. The first having any reports to make was the Committee on Elections, which, through Rev. Jacob S. Shipman, of Kentucky, reported that leave of absence for the remainder of the session had been given to Mr. Samuel C. Gray, of California.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Long Island, Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to whom was referred the memorial of the Diocese of Tennessee asking for an amendment of article 5 of the constitution by omitting the words, "and such consent shall not be given by the General Convention until it has satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate in the contemplated new diocese," said that this provision tended to obstruct and delay the proper work of the Church in many parts of the country, as in many places the Church is so feeble and the poverty of the people so great as to render the creation of a fund or endowment for the support of a new Episcopate impracticable for the time being. The committee felt already the check imposed upon the growth of the Church by constitutional restraint which requires an endowment first to be raised where a church can hardly be said to exist. Of the forty-one dioceses now existing there are very few in which the Episcopate is supported by the income of an adequate fund, the chief basis of support being parish assessments and contributions. The committee saw no sufficient reason for restraining the action of the church by organic law, and therefore recommended to strike out the words above quoted. The report was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

Rev. Dr. Charles Minnigerode, of Virginia, reported that the Committee on the State of the Church had nominated as delegates to the Synod of Canada the following named persons:

Rev. Dr. James Craik, of Kentucky; Rev. Dr. Edwin M. Van Dusen, of Central New-York; Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, of Long Island; Gov. Hamilton Fish, of New-York; Gov. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Judge Lucius B. Otis, of Illinois.

The report was placed on the calendar. From the Committee on Expenses, the following resolution was reported by Dr. George C. Shattuck, of Massachusetts:

Resolved, That there be appointed a Committee of Publication, composed of a member of the House of Bishops and of one clerical and one lay member of the House of Deputies, together with the Secretaries of both houses, who shall take orders as to the publication of the two journals, and adopt some means by which the expense and size of the journals may be materially reduced.

Provided, That any scheme which may be adopted by this Committee shall include the furnishing of a copy of the Constitution and Canons of this Church to every clergyman and candidate for orders in the same.

Dr. Shattuck said the resolution was prompted by the urgent need of reducing the expenses of printing the journal, which had reached the sum of $80,000.

Rev. Dr. Isaac G. Hubbard, of New-Hampshire, reported the following resolution from the Committee on the Prayer-book:

The Committee on the Prayer-book, to whom was referred the following resolution, reported in favor of its adoption, through Dr. E. E. Beardsley, Chairman of the committee:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the Standing Committee on the Standard Prayer-book be authorized and instructed to introduce into all future editions of said standard Prayer-book the colon or musical pause in each verse of the Psalter and Canticles in accordance with the pointing of the Prayer-book of the Church of England.

Dr. Hubbard said that the object of the new pointing was to facilitate the chanting of the psalter. A minute pointing had been asked for by many petitions, but that, unlike the method suggested, would obstruct the reading of the text. The proposed pointing had always been in use in the Church of England, and he did not understand how it came to be omitted from the American prayer-book. He had made inquiries of Dr. Perry, of Western New-York, who would know about it if anybody would, and he had been unable to find that the Church had ever acted on the subject. He thought it was simply the action of the printer.

The report was placed on the calendar.

Rev. William Payne, of the Diocese of Albany, from the Committee on Unfinished Business, presented the following report:

The Committee on Unfinished Business respectfully report that upon examination of the journal of 1871 they find the following subjects were continued or referred to the convention for further action:

1. New rules of order for the house. (See p. 108, 201.)
2. Republication of early journals. (P. 195.)
3. Deaconesses. (P. 172, 174, 205.)

Committees and joint committees on other subjects appointed at the last convention may be expected to report as follows:

1. On Hymnal.
2. On friendly intercourse with the Church in Sweden.
3. On communication with the Russo-Greek Church.
4. On translations of Book of Common Prayer in French, in German, in Spanish.
5. On religious reformation in Italy.
6. On Christian Education.

The report was placed on the calendar.

MEMORIALS OF DECEASED MEMBERS.

Dr. Alexander Burgess, of Massachusetts, presented an additional report from the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members. The report has been read before and noticed in the TIMES accordingly. It was recommitted for purposes of correction, and was reported as amended yesterday, and it closed with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the report and memorial of the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members be printed as an appendix to the journal of this house.

Resolved, That this house mourn the decease from the Church militant of these faithful soldiers and earnest followers of the Lord.

Resolved, That this house holds their memory in reverence, and desires to place on record its estimate of their worth and service; and while blessing God for their example, prays for grace to follow their good examples, and with them become partakers of the heavenly kingdom.

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

A MEMORIAL AGAINST RESTRICTIVE RITUAL MEASURES.

Mr. Cambridge Livingston, New-York, said he desired to present a memorial from three hundred laymen in the City of New-York, requesting that the convention will not restrain their present liberty by the passage of a canon restraining the ritual of the Church as now existing. The following is a copy of the memorial, which was placed on the calendar:

To the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, assembled in General Convention in the City of New-York:

The petition of the undersigned laymen, communicants of said Church, of the City of New-York, respectfully shows:

That your petitioners, having in view the subject of Ritual observances, now before your honorable body, do deprecate any restrictive action being taken thereon for the following reasons:

First—The passage of a canon on the subject would not bring peace to our beloved Church, but on the contrary would tend to increase the divisions now so unhappily prevailing in it. It would deprive us of the laity of the kind of services to which we are attached and to which we have a right.

Second—The passage of any canon affecting the ceremonial observances of the Church would, by implication, at least, involve a change in the Prayer-book.

Third—Any legislation by your honorable body, which would directly, or by implication, change the mode of "Administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church," cannot of right be effected by canon, but only by an alteration of the Prayer-book according to the Constitution.

Fourth—Your petitioners further represent that, with the advancing intelligence of this age, and this free country, the true line of progress of this Church is in an increasing liberality and comprehensiveness in all matters not of the essentials of the faith, rather than in returning to an enforced narrowness of uniformity, which belongs to a past age, and is utterly foreign to the natural tendencies of American Churchmen.

Your petitioners therefore earnestly pray that your honorable body will refrain from passing any canon that shall interfere with, or in any way change the liberty now guaranteed to us by the Prayer-book.

And your petioners will ever pray, &c.

Dated, New-York, Oct. 13, A. D. 1874.

(Signed), John A. Dix, John J. Cisco, Edward Matthews, John J. Astor, Benjamin B. Sherman, Elbridge T. Gerry, Stephen C. Rowan, William M. Polk, and 300 others, laymen, communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HYMNALS.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Long Island, presented the following report of the Committee on Hymnals:

The Joint Committee on the "Hymnal" respectfully report that soon after the adjournment of the last General Convention the Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen, in whom the copyright of the "Hymnal" was vested, contracted with ten respectable publishing houses for the printing and sale of the book; and a set of electrotype plates, taken from the original standard, was ordered to be placed, on the same date, in the hands of each of these publishers.

The returns of the royalty show that three hundred, twenty-one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-one copies of the "Hymnal" have been printed, giving to the Trustees the sum of $12,650 56 for investment and distribution. So far as we are informed, no complaint has been made of the cost of the book, and it is not believed that the current price has been seriously affected by the royalty returned to the Trustees by the publishers.

The committee have held several protracted sessions during the past three years, and carefully considered all the important suggestions relating to the "Hymnal" which have come to them, either through private or public channels, while special attention has been directed to the points suggested and recommended in several reports made by Diocesan Conventions. The experience of the last three years has been useful in acquainting the committee with the preferences of the Church at large in respect to the relative value of various hymns for the purposes of public worship. There is a common instinct which regulates the use of sacred lyrics, and it may not be easy in all cases to see precisely what the element is which gives to a hymn its popularity. Some of those which are in most general use are deficient in everything which belongs to the higher order of poetical composition. The hymns which are best liked by the people at large are often such as are most severely and justly criticised. But there is something which gives them currency, and makes them effective; it may be the rhythm of the words and syllables, the ring of the rhyme, the charm of the music, or some early and sacred association with which they are connected.

The number of absolutely good hymns is comparatively small, and it may not include those which are most commonly sung. There are those who call upon us to winnow the "Hymnal," and cast out all the feeble, commonplace, prosaic, didactic, doctrinal, and descriptive compositions which are alleged to be found here, and then let us have a small collection of the choicest and most classical lyrics that exist in the English tongue. This may be the ideal hymn-book, but it is impracticable.

The experiment has been tested in the Church of England, and the result has been a great multiplication of hymn-books, the people insisting on the use of their favorite hymns, irrespective of any classical standard.

It must be borne in mind that this committee was created on the principle of representing various views on this subject which are entitled to respect. The members of the committee were forced to respect this principle; and the result is due to no individual sentiment, but to a desire on the part of all the members to act on the avowed principle of their appointment.

Here it may be added, that if the whole mass of communications which have poured in upon the committee since the last convention should be published, it would be seen that to reduce the Hymnal to a small compass and make the result acceptable to any large class of persons is simply impossible. There are some who clamor for the retention of the old metrical psalms and hymns, while others say that too many of them have been retained. Some would reject all the translations of the old Latin hymns, and others would abjure nearly all the hymns that are modern. If we are to wait until a Hymnal is compiled that will satisfy all, we must give up the attempt to frame any book for the common worship of the Church, and throw the whole matter open for every congregation to sing what they please, in which case there would probably be many more discontented spirits than there are now, and a jargon of doctrine introduced utterly inconsistent with the unity of the Church's faith.

Public attention has been directed to the fact that the "Hymnal," as it has been sent out into the Church, does not correspond in every particular with the book as adopted by the convention. The committee trust that a simple and candid explanation of all that needs to be explained will in good measure remove both complaint and suspicion.

It was the order of the convention that the book should be remanded to the committee for revision, contemplating the removal from it of any remaining literary inaccuracies or defects, and for the preparation of a standard edition. With the view of executing this trust as carefully and thoroughly as possible, it was unanimously deemed advisable to commit the work of clerical correction to a single hand, and to employ upon it a gentleman, a clergyman of the Church, well known as a painstaking student in hymnology. Upon the suggestion that it would reduce the size of the musical editions, as a matter of economy, he was authorized to change in some degree the arrangement and numbering of the hymns.

In conformity with the ordinary practice in our modern hymn-books, and in order to secure uniformity in the "Hymnal," it was determined to place an appropriate expression of Scripture at the head of each hymn where it was not already to be found, to which it was believed no possible objection could be made.

In making the arrangement above referred to, the committee ask leave to acknowledge, with regret but frankly, two mistakes, neither of which was apprehended at the time, one on their own part, and the other on the part of the gentleman who undertook the work. The committee were not, for reasons partly personal and partly arising from the distances which separated them, sufficiently explicit, definite, and peremptory in stating the precise nature and limits of what was to be done. If the clerical curator seemed to have stretched, in some respects, the authority with which he was intrusted, the committee found that the fault could be remedied, at the time, only at great expense and long delay.

In the opinion of the committee, it is to be desired that the children of the Church should become familiar with the hymns which in after years they are to sing in the public worship of the sanctuary, and it is thought that the "Hymnal" already contains a sufficient variety of hymns suitable for Sunday-schools and for meetings of lay workers. For those who may desire a wider range of hymns for children, there are to be found a number of excellent compilations, and it is doubtful whether these would be generally superseded by any collection that might be prepared by your committee.

Respecting the alterations which the committee made in the "Hymnal," what has publicly transpired will amply justify the committee in saying a few words. They were made in an undoubting conviction that they were all within the instructions and intentions of the last convention, and with an unmixed desire to improve the book in every possible and lawful way. Plates having been cast, a question arose, and then for the first time, whether any of the changes were really to be disallowed. Each hymn omitted was carefully examined, and the book was thought to be improved by the omission of nearly all which had thus been left out, either because the hymn omitted was virtually a repetition, or because it was intrinsically of little value, and for no other reason; the additions were examined in the same way; and the conclusion reached was not only that there was nothing in any of them which could be objected to on the score of doctrine, but that the book would, upon the whole, be improved by the introduction of most of these hymns.

The committee may have mistaken the meaning of the votes in both Houses under which they prosecuted their work. They have certainly acted in good faith and with no apprehension of being blamed. It is a painful surprise to them to find that they are arraigned as exceeding the limits of their duty. It was their belief that what the practical sense of the Church demanded was the best hymnal they could make with their resources and opportunities. To that end they steadily, and we think we can say patiently, labored. If pecuniary considerations are worth being alluded to, we may be permitted to say that the committee have relieved the convention of the payment of $652 expended in the preparation of the original report, for which the Chairman of the Committee was authorized to draw on the Treasurer of the Convention; they have assumed personally the payment of all the costs incurred in preparing the present report; they have also cheerfully met all the expense involved in meeting together at least once in every year during the last six years, and other incidental charges which it is not necessary to specify.

The committee would further state that in anticipation of the possibility that the convention may not desire to continue the "Hymnal" indefinitely in its present form, they have prepared and caused to be printed, for the use of the convention, a revised edition of the book, which they now submit to your inspection. This they have done at their own cost, and mainly through the liberality of a lay member of the committee. It has been found that the alterations contained in this revised edition can be made at a cost of about $100 for each set of plates.

Having done all which they feel they can be expected to do, in the earnest effort to secure a suitable "Hymnal" for the use of the Church in public worship, they respectfully ask to be discharged.

(Signed,)
THOMAS M. CLARKE,
G. T. BEDELL,
A. CLEVELAND COX,
M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE,
F. D. HUNTINGTON,
HENRY E. PIERREPONT.

Dr. Hall moved that the report and the message of the House of Bishops on the subject be made the order of the day on Monday next, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Montgomery, of Georgia, offered as a substitute a motion that the revised Hymnal, with the report of the General Committee and all memorials and resolutions on the subject, be referred to a special committee, consisting of three clergymen and three laymen, to report to the House.

Dr. Hall said he would ask if this was intended as an amendment to his report. He hoped the subject would not be sent to a committee. They had no time for such delay. He trusted some definite time would be fixed for the consideration of the subject by the House.

Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburg, said the Committee on Canons would report during the day a canon upon rituals, and they had instructed him to ask the House to fix Monday, at either 12 or 2 o'clock, for the consideration of the subject.

Dr. Rudder, of Pennsylvania, then stated that he hoped the report of the Committee on Canons would be made the order of the day at 12 o'clock on Monday, and that the report on hymnals be taken up at 2 o'clock.

Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, said it seemed to him it would be much better to take up the report on the hymnals before they got into the vexed question of rituals. He feared they would be in very little humor for singing hymns by the time they got through with that subject.

Mr. Livingston, of New-York, asked why they could not go on with the report on hymnals that day. He therefore moved that the matter be made the order of the day for 2 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Texas, said that first upon the calendar came the memorial for the division of the Diocese of Texas. The House of Bishops had already acted upon that subject in message No. 34, which was sent to them for concurrence. This action was taken for the reason that the House of Bishops considered it very important the matter should be at once taken up, as it had been now before them during three general sessions. He therefore moved that the message from the House of Bishops be concurred in.

A delegate from Rhode Island here said that there were four motions before the house, and he would like to have the Chair decide which they were to act upon.

The President stated that the first motion before the house was that put by Dr. Hall.

A long discussion then took place in reference to points of order, in which Dr. Hall, Dr. Rudder, Dr. Gelspie, and Gov. Stevenson took part, which was continued until the President announced that the time had arrived for taking up the business entered upon the calendar for the day.

THE DIOCESE OF TEXAS.

The business on the calendar was next taken up. Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Texas, moved that the memorial for the division of the Diocese of Texas be read. The Secretary having read the memorial, which has been already published in THE TIMES, Mr. Rogers read a report from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred the question of whether the convention had the power to divide the diocese as requested. The committee reported that it did not require an amendment to the constitution to authorize the convention, through the agency of the Board of Missions, to set aside a portion of a diocese for missionary grounds. Mr. Rogers also read a report from the Board of Missions recommending that the prayer of the memorial be granted, and that two missionary Bishops be appointed in that district. Mr. Rogers said that six years ago the Diocese of Texas came into the General Convention, and it was at that time proposed to divide the diocese, but it was found impossible to carry it through, as they had not funds to support a second Bishop. The question was again brought forward three years ago, and now it came before them again with the unanimous consent of the diocese, with the approval of the Bishop, and with the concurrence of the deputies from that diocese. Mr. Rogers described the large extent of territory comprised within the present diocese, showing the impossibility of one Bishop discharging the duty, and concluded by asking that the prayer of the memorial be agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE BISHOPS.

The following message was received from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE NO. 35.—The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this house concurs in Message No. 24 of the House of Deputies, and elects the persons named in the report of the joint committee to nominate a Board of Missions, as members of such board.

Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburg, next moved, with the view of facilitating the matter before the house, that the committee be discharged, and that the proposed alteration of article 5 of the constitution proposed in the last General Convention, and made known to the several diocesan conventions, be agreed to and ratified by the convention.

A variety of motions were made and points of order raised, and the delegates all over the house were obliged to ask the Chair to explain the question before the house. In the midst of the confusion a recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling Mr. Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburg, begged leave to present to the house a report of the Committee on Canons upon the Ritual question. Permission was given and he read the following report:

A NEW CANON ON RITUALISM.

The Committee on Canons, to whom were referred resolutions adopted by the Diocesan Conventions of Kansas, Kentucky, and Virginia; a memorial from Rev. John A. Wilson and others; resolutions presented by a clerical deputy from Louisiana, and three canons relating to the subject of ritual, respectfully report that we have given thorough and careful consideration to the foregoing memorials, resolutions, and canons, and to the important subjects to which they refer. We are quite aware of their magnitude and weight, and of the deep solicitude on all sides with which is regarded our action in the premises, and that of the convention. In entering upon the discussion we found among ourselves, as was naturally to be expected, great diversity of opinion as to the proper mode of dealing with a matter which has been the source of so much trouble and anxious thought in the Church, yet we were united in the opinion that the evil must be met and in the determination to use our utmost efforts to meet it fully and effectually. In order to this we recognized the necessity that all of us, so far as could be done without a sacrifice of principle, should yield to some extent our individual views both as to the real nature of the evil and as to its true remedy, that all of us should leave our own peculiar standpoints in the circumference, approaching one another and meeting at the common centre. This we have done, and we now present you with the result of our earnest and prayerful labors. When we consider the diversity and contrariety of our several views on many subjects closely connected with that now before us, and then consider the remarkable unanimity with which the result has been reached, this report being agreed to by every member of our committee, we feel assured that it has been under the guidance of that Holy Spirit "who maketh men to be of one mind in one house, and without whose aid our labor is in vain," and in trust that the still further result will be the removing of doubts, the quieting of anxieties, the driving away of false doctrine, and the restoration of peace to our Household of Faith. "Oh, pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee." The committee, therefore, unanimously recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following additional section be added to Canon 20, Title I.—*Of the Use of the Book of Common Prayer.*

SECTION 2. (1) If any Bishop have reason to believe, or if complaint be made to him in writing by two or more of his presbyters, that ceremonies or practices during the celebration of the holy communion not ordained or authorized in the Book of Common Prayer, and setting forth or symbolizing erroneous or doubtful doctrines, have been introduced into a parish within his jurisdiction, and as examples, the following are declared to be considered as such: *a*, The use of incense; *b*, The placing or carrying or retaining a crucifix in any part of the place of public worship; *c*, The elevation of the elements in the holy communion in such manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects toward which adoration is to be made; *d*, Any act of adoration of or toward the elements of the holy communion, such as bowings, prostrations, genuflexions, and all such like acts not authorized or allowed by the rubric of the Book of Common Prayer, it shall be the duty of such Bishop to summon the Standing Committee as his counsel of advice, and with them to investigate the matter.

(2.) If, after investigation, it shall appear to the Bishop and the Standing Committee that erroneous or doubtful doctrines have in fact been set forth or symbolized by ceremonies or practices not ordained or authorized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Bishop by instrument of writing under his hand to admonish the minister of the parish to discontinue such practices or ceremonies; and if the minister shall disregard such admonition it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee to cause him to be tried for a breach of his ordination vow, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the presentment, trial, and punishment of any minister under the provisions of section 1 of canon 2, title II. of the Digest.

(3.) In all investigations under the provisions of this canon the minister whose acts or practices are the subject-matter of the investigation shall be notified and have opportunity to be heard in his defense. The charges preferred and the findings of the Bishop and Standing Committee shall be in writing, and a record shall be kept of the proceedings in the case.

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM COOPER MEAD, Chairman.

Mr. Hill Burgwin said: I do not propose in presenting this canon now to introduce it with any remarks in the way of a speech, but simply to say in addition to what has been set forth in the report, that, taking advantage of the resolution which has been passed by the House of Bishops and concurred in by our house, providing for joint meetings of the two Committees upon Canons, we have conferred with the Committee on Canons in the House of Bishops and have received from that committee the assurance that it will receive their unanimous sanction if we adopt it and send it to their house, and that they will recommend the house to adopt it. I now move that this report be printed for the use of the members, and that its consideration be made the special order of the day for next Monday at 12 o'clock. Carried.

The Committee on Canons recommended that section 1 of Canon III., title 2, of the Digest be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. If a clergyman of this Church belonging to any diocese or missionary district, shall have conducted himself in any other diocese or missionary district in such a way as to be liable to presentment under the provisions of Canon II., title 2, the ecclesiastical authority thereof shall give notice of the same to the ecclesiastical authority where he is canonically resident, exhibiting with the information given reasonable ground for presuming its correctness. If the ecclesiastical authority when thus notified shall omit, for the space of three months, to proceed against the offending clergyman, or shall request the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese or missionary district in which the offense or offenses are alleged to have been committed to proceed against him, it shall be within the power of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese or missionary district within which the offense or offenses are alleged to have been committed, to institute proceedings according to the mode provided by the convention thereof, and the decision given shall be conclusive.

Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Texas, moved to take up from the calendar the message of the House of Bishops providing for the division of the Diocese of Texas. A motion was made to amend the resolution proposed by Rev. Dr. Rogers by sending the message to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburg, raised the point of order that a resolution presented by him declaring the proper initiation of the constitutional amendments to have taken effect was the subject before the house. After considerable debate of an extremely desultory character, the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, with instruction to bring an action confirming the message and the report of the Committee heretofore made.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following message was read from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE NO 37.—*Resolved*, That this House hereby constitutes Japan a separate missionary district.

Resolved, That this House hereby appoints to the supervision of said district Right Rev. Channing M. Williams, D. D., the present Missionary Bishop of China and Japan, with the title of Missionary Bishop of Yeddo, having jurisdiction in Japan.

Resolved, That this House hereby constitutes China a separate missionary district, and will proceed to nominate a Missionary Bishop therefor, to be designated as Missionary Bishop of Shanghai, having episcopal jurisdiction in China, and the House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has, in accordance with the above resolution, nominated Rev. William Pendleton Orrick, of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, Rector of Christ Cathedral, Reading, in said Diocese, as Missionary Bishop of Shanghai, with jurisdiction in China.

On motion of Mr. Dudley, of Kentucky, a resolution was sent to the Committee on Canons altering the rubrical order of daily morning and evening prayer.

THE MODE OF TRYING BISHOPS.

Mr. Comstock moved the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That an amendment of the Sixth Article of the Constitution be proposed so that said article shall read as follows:

ARTICLE VI. The mode of trying Bishops shall be provided by the General Convention. The court appointed for that purpose shall consist of Bishops only. In the several dioceses the mode of trying in the first instance Presbyters and Deacons may be instituted by the conventions thereof. But the General Convention may provide for the institution of a court or courts of appeal, or for the review of trials. Until the General Convention shall make such provision a court of appeal or review may be instituted and maintained by any diocese or by any number of dioceses confederated for that purpose.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

A resolution was also sent to the appropriate committee requiring that in case of the trial of a minister for holding or teaching any doctrine contrary to that held by the Church, two-thirds of the persons constituting the court of trial be necessary to a conviction.

Report No. 8 from the Committee on Canons, with reference to the correction of some clerical errors in the Digest, was adopted.

Report No. 9 from the same committee was postponed to a late date.

Mr. Hubbard's motion to add to the thirteen regular standing committees the fourteenth, on Rules of Order, with the especial purpose of preserving by their agency the traditions of the house, was laid on the table.

Mr. William H. Stevenson's motion to limit the debate on the order of the day was withdrawn from the calendar.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution was, at its own request, discharged from the consideration of a rearrangement of the basis of representation in the house.

Mr. Burgwin's amendment to rule of order No. 12 was adopted. According to it all messages from the House of Bishops proposing legislative action will be referred to the appropriate committee without debate.

A report from the Committee on the State of the Church, designed to increase the offerings to the Missionary Fund, was adopted.

Report No. 10, from the Committee on Canons, was next in order, but no action had been taken on it when 5 o'clock arrived, and the house adjourned.

After the adjournment several notices were read, and among them was an invitation from Prof. Seymour to the house to visit the General Theological Seminary on the afternoon of Saturday next.

THE PROPOSED NORTHERN DIOCESE OF CALIFORNIA.

Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, of Sacramento, Cal., has supplemented his memorial, already published, by the appended statement: The proposed Northern Diocese of California consists of twenty-five counties, being all the territory north of the southern boundary of the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Sacramento, Amador, and Eldorado. This territory is 275 miles in length from north to south, and its greatest breadth is 230 miles. The two principal valleys are the Napa and Sacramento Valleys. Napa Valley is about forty miles long and from three to eight miles in width. That portion of the Sacramento Valley lying in this northern section is about 200 miles long—its breadth varying from sixty to 100 miles. Besides these two, there are nearly five hundred other valleys differing in size and climate. The Coast Range mountains extend along the sea coast to Oregon, connecting in the north with the Sierra Nevada mountains, which constitute the eastern boundary. The mountains of Northern California are undulating, and clothed with magnificent forests of pine timber. In these forests are found nearly 100,000 meadows, varying in size from 3,000 to 40,000 acres. This whole circle of mountains is, as has been proved, adapted to the cultivation of all the Northern fruits. The meadows provide Summer pasturage for untold numbers of domestic animals. The gold, silver, and quicksilver mines are chiefly in this northern section of the State. The two main valleys of Northern California, Napa and Sacramento, produce, with certainty and regularity, grand crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, fruits, &c. Oranges, figs, almonds, lemons, and nuts grow in great abundance. The productivity of this soil is simply astonishing; the climate of each valley differs, and furnishes a congenial home to all the differing tastes. Snow rarely falls in any of the valleys, and never to such an extent as to harm the most tender vegetation. The Winter rains fall mostly at night, and are followed by clear, bright days. The Summer heat of the Sacramento Valley is uncomfortable only to those who live in the cold winds of San Francisco, and the heat of Napa Valley is never unpleasant. The Winter of the mountains and foot-hills is quite severe for about two months, the fall of snow reaching often to twenty feet, though the average is not over two feet in depth. In point of healthfulness, this whole section of the State is unsurpassed by any portion of the world. Farms are easily managed and exceedingly productive, and irrigation is not a necessity in Northern California. Californians have not given much attention to the development of the State, except in mining, until within the last fifteen years. Any estimate, therefore, which can be made will only give an idea of the first results of settled labor. As illustrative of the productivity of Northern California, the following is a careful but moderate estimate of the results of the past year: Wheat, 10,000,0000 bushels, flour, 700,000 barrels; barley, 3,000,000 bushels, butter, 2,000,000 pounds; cheese, 300,000 pounds; grapevines now being cultivated, 20,000,000; neat cattle, 400,000; 200,000,000 feet of sawed lumber. Besides these, the fruit and nut crops, vegetables, honey, &c., are beyond computation. The people have erected hospitals for the sick in every county, and in 1873 spent $921,000 in the support of public schools. The fish culture of this part of the State is rapidly increasing, and will soon furnish profitable occupation to thousands. Already the accumulated wealth of the 240,000 people of Northern California reaches the sum of $200,000,000. These extraordinary inducements, to say nothing of the magnificent scenery of Northern California, will soon attract a vast population. There is scarcely an inducement for immigration which does not exist in Northern California. Land can be purchased at reasonable prices, and in any quantity, and houses can be built at rates more reasonable than in any part of New-York State. The tide of immigration has already set in, and will soon fill Northern California with a thrifty, happy population. The present population of Northern California, now nearly 250,000, is almost wholly American, and eager to receive and nourish religious and educational institutions. The character of the people of Northern California, indeed of all California, is exceedingly attractive to intelligent people. The entire population is characterized by exceeding quickness, vigor, and grasp of mind. They can accomplish anything and endure all things, and they are genial, hearty, and straightforward in all their conduct. Their general bearing in refinement of manners and correctness of demeanor is not surpassed by the people of any other section of the Union. They are noble people, and worthy of the generous love of Christian men. Every year notes a marked increase in all the elements of a desirable social life. The churchmen of Northern California, realizing the nature and extent of their great opportunity, earnestly desire to increase their compactness of organization, and practical efficiency, by the establishment of a Northern Missionary Diocese, and trust that the General Convention will find some way to accomplish this end.

REV. DR. SEYMOUR'S REJECTION.

A rumor was circulated, yesterday, that a protest would be entered by Dr. Seymour's friends against the action taken by the house on the preceding day, by which his nomination to the Bishopric of Illinois was rejected. The protest, however, even if tendered, can have no effect, as there is no appeal from the decision of the convention. Dr. Seymour having obtained a numerical majority of the deputies in his favor, it is considered very hard indeed that he should be deprived of the office on mere technical grounds, and that his fitness for the episcopate should be impugned by a vote taken by dioceses. Such is the law, however, by which the Church is governed, and Dr. Seymour or his friends cannot now do anything to alter his position.

LAUNCHING OF A UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The United States steam frigate Vandalia, 2,100 tons, which has been rebuilt at the Charleston Navy-yard, was successfully launched this morning in the presence of an immense crowd of people.

CRISPINS' PREROGATIVES.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—In a suit brought by the Crispin Society to recover money from members, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided the order to be a legal one and entitled to its prerogatives.

DISAFFECTED DEMOCRATS.

THE OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

MR. OSWALD OTTENDORFER ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR TENDERED HIM BY THE OPPONENTS OF KELLY AND MORRISSEY.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer has addressed the following letter to Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, Chairman of the Cooper Institute Mass Meeting:

Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, Chairman of the Cooper Institute Mass Convention:

SIR: Aware, from the conferences and deliberations preceding the meeting over which you presided, and believing the main object of that meeting and of the movement in which we are engaged to be directed toward effecting the emancipation of our Municipal affairs from the despotism of political parties, I consider it my duty to accept the nomination as candidate for Mayor tendered to me by the Mass Convention held at Cooper Institute.

Close observation and a careful study of our municipal administration have led me to the conviction of the impossibility of maintaining the greatness and prosperity of our City, nay, of escaping the most disastrous consequences, if our citizens will not come to the firm determination of allowing no longer ambitious politicians to use the interests of their City as the football of their schemes.

We affiliate politically with one party or the other which in our opinion is most apt to carry out the principles that are deemed by us essential toward securing the welfare of the people. The questions which in most cases influence the decision of the citizen in favor of one or the other party have no application to our Municipal administration. It is of no consequence, as far as the economical and efficient administration of our City is concerned, whether one or the other of the political parties is in power at the State or the National capital. But it is of paramount importance that our Municipal interests should not become the footstool for the schemes of politicians, that the application of a large portion of the taxes raised from the people should not be used for appeasing the greed of the drones and hangers-on of the political parties instead of using them exclusively for the proper conduct of our City Government, for the maintenance of law and order, for the better security of the life, health, and property of our citizens, for the support of our public institutions, and of such improvements as are requisite in maintaining in future the rank of our City as the Metropolis of the country. The subordination of our City interests to the rule of political parties is therefore of no benefit; it is rather a curse. We cannot possibly derive any advantage for our City from the beneficial labors of a party; but we have to feed with our best marrow the worst outcroppings of party rule, which, under the present organization, seem to be inseparable from it. If the sad experiences which we have made in this direction are insufficient to induce the citizens of New-York to rise in mass, in order to guard against that hydra of political despotism which threatens to crush our City within its coils, then it would be in vain to make any further attempt of proving the necessity of a movement by the independent citizens.

I for my part have confidence in the intelligence and the civic patriotism of the citizens that they will realize this purpose and fully comprehend the duties arising therefrom. I do not believe that they will allow themselves to be deterred from the fulfillment of their obligations by partisan considerations or prejudices of any kind, but will be resolved to make a practical attempt in this direction possible; I therefore accept the nomination tendered to me.

I have no pledges to make, and assume no obligations but these, that if elected to the office I will use all my efforts, as far as it is within the power of the Chief Magistrate of the City, to help in securing for the City a capable, economical, and efficient administration. I do not desire to gain any votes by false pretenses or by means which in our elections are commonly made use of, but are mostly based on deception. Whoever votes for me must do it with the conviction that he simply performs his duty as a citizen, and not with the expectation of placing me under an obligation of furthering ambitious or selfish schemes.

Accepting the nomination upon these grounds, I have no intention of casting any reflection upon the personal character of the gentlemen who have been placed in nomination for the same office by the different political parties. They may be animated by the best motives; they may be equally determined in the event of their election to fulfill the obligations devolving upon them in the most conscientious manner; but the water cannot rise higher than its source. It will be no insult if I say that if in office they will find themselves powerless to resist the influence brought to bear upon them by the parties to whom they are indebted for their election; they will be forced to use the patronage and influence of their office for satisfying the claims of their party, rather than for the welfare of the city; the elements and influences that placed them in office will weigh upon them like a nightmare, and crush down their best intentions.

Neither do I mean to cast a suspicion upon the leaders of the political parties that made the nominations. It is their business and their vocation to raise booty for their hungry coadjutors. It is less surprising that they look upon the City of New-York, with its wealth and resources, as a rich pasture-ground for their greedy hangers on; but it is certainly astonishing that the citizens of New-York should consent to allow their hearths to be used for such purposes. Whatever their intentions might be, they have entered upon a downward path, and, with the inexorable certainty of a law of nature, they travel toward the same abyss at which the former leaders of the Ring had arrived before their downfall. How long or short a time it will take before this is done will essentially depend upon the energy, the recklessness, and lack of conscience exhibited by the characters that push themselves to the front, and it need not be mentioned that our City offers a fertile soil for the germination and growth of political adventurers of the worst sort.

One more subject I must allude to before closing. The wisdom of your mass convention has been questioned in conferring the honor of a nomination for the chief executive office of our City upon an adopted citizen. Not admitting for a moment the justice of nativistic prejudice, I recognize that a citizen, whose cradle has stood within the corporate limits of our City, would naturally be quicker inclined to bring the sacrifice and exhibit the devotion necessary for a proper performance of the duties incumbent upon the Mayor, than an adopted citizen who has come to these shores at a ripe age. I am informed that the gentlemen who have originated this movement have taken all possible pains to induce one of our native-born citizens to accept the nomination. I myself have made the greatest efforts in this direction, and permitted the use of my name only in the case that no other citizen, a worthy representative of our cause, should be found willing to accept.

It appears, however, that most of our prominent native-born citizens cannot be induced, be it from indifference or want of public spirit, to seize the banner under which our citizens could be organized for the redemption of our City from the claws of the party monster. They seem to be unwilling to take up the fight for the first executive office of our City, except it be in the livery of Tammany Hall or the Custom-house. Hitched before the party cart, they are dragged to the City Hall. However that may be, while I concede to hundreds of my fellow-citizens a superiority in executive experience and administrative knowledge, I yield to none in the earnest desire to have the affairs of our City conducted in such a manner as to fill every inhabitant, whether native-born or adopted citizen, with just pride of this our great City, and as the best proof of my zeal and devotion I cheerfully accept the candidature offered to me, regardless of the heavy burdens which an office of such magnitude would impose upon me. Respectfully yours, &c.,

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

JOHN FOX VS. TAMMANY HALL.

THE SENATOR OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT OBJECTS TO BEING DICTATED TO BY KELLY AND MORRISSEY—FACTS WORTH CONSIDERING BY THE GAMBLER AND HIS CREW.

The following letter, from Senator John Fox to the Democratic Electors of this City and the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall, explains itself.

To the Democratic Electors of New-York:

On the 9th of this month, disheartened with the spirit of dictation, usurpation, and tyranny, in which the councils of Tammany Hall are conducted, I resigned from the General Committee of that organization.

Since that time I have taken no part whatever in politics. But my desire to remain a quiet private citizen is denied me by the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall. At a meeting held by that body, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874, the following "preamble and resolutions" seem to have been adopted:

At a meeting of the Committee on Organization of the Tammany Hall General Committee, held at Tammany Hall on Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Mr. John Fox, formerly a member of the Democratic Republican Party, was in conference with the Republican State Central Committee on the evening of the 21st inst.;

Whereas, An arrangement has been effected, whereby it has been agreed that Edward Hogan, self-nominated candidate for Congress, and brother-in-law of Fox, shall receive the support of the Republican Party in the Congressional district, in consideration of support to be given by the political friends of said Fox and Hogan to the Republican State and county tickets and Republican candidates for members of Assembly; and

Whereas, Efforts will undoubtedly be made to deceive the Democratic electors of the Fifth Congressional District as to the candidate for Congress and other regularly nominated candidates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Committee caution the Democratic electors of the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Assembly Districts, and Fifth Congressional District, against all corrupt bargainings, and to guard against frauds by which said electors can be deprived of an honest expression of their will.

Resolved, That Edwin R. Meade having received the nomination, made regularly and in conformity with the usages of the Democratic Party, in view of the necessity of securing a majority in the House of Representatives in order to defeat the schemes of the present corrupt Federal Administration, every Democratic elector of the district is hereby called on to sustain the regular candidate, Edwin R. Meade, and thus to repudiate alike the plans of the Republican Party and the disguised enemies of Democracy in alliance with Federal schemers.

JOHN KELLY, Chairman.
GEORGE W. MORTON,
E. D. GALE,
Committee on Organization.

H. D. PURROY, Secretary.

In reply, I state that I not only "was" but am "a member of the Democratic Republican Party," and I deny the authority of Mr. John Kelly, or the other "John" or any member of any party, to place, or displace, me politically. Some years ago, when I, struggling with others for the overthrow of the Ring, a similar resolution was offered in Tammany Hall by Hon. A. Oakey Hall for my expulsion from the Democratic Party—it was in May, 1870, I think. That resolution, although emanating from a council ruled by brains, and not by muscle, was equally efficacious with this. The people were too intelligent then to be cajoled by such a "resolution," although couched in the glowing rhetoric of the scholar. They are too intelligent now to be humbugged by the bombastic jugglery of the above "preamble and resolution."

Since reaching manhood I have ever advocated Democratic principles, toiled for Democratic candidates and represented Democratic constituencies in every position to which the voice of the people of this district could elevate me.

They have honored me. I have served them. It is wilfully false that I was "in conference with the Republican State Central Committee." It is strictly true that I will support Judge Hogan—who is not my brother-in-law—for Congress. It is false that I am working for the election of the "Republican State ticket." It is true that I am opposed to the election of James Hayes, because, in my opinion, he is not the choice of Democratic electors, but of a notorious gambler, and that I shall do all in my power to secure the election of Gen. Patrick H. Jones to the office of Register of this City, believing him in every respect competent to discharge the duties of this office and worthy of any trust reposed in him, which cannot be said of his opponent.

The worthy Chairman of the Committee on Organization, whom personally I respect, has allowed the judgment for which I gave him credit, when I assisted him to reorganize Tammany Hall, and which was the chief reason why I so eagerly sought his elevation to the position he now holds, to be swayed and biased by a clique of sycophants on one side and of bullies on the other, to the regret and humiliation of the many estimable gentlemen who still remain in the organization; I assure the gentleman that no one deplores more than I do the errors into which he has been led. My personal regard for him deterred me, when I tendered my resignation, from stating my reasons therefor; he has compelled me to do so now.

Touching that part of the resolution relating to the nomination of Mr. Meade for Congress, I would respectfully call the attention of the electors of the Fifth Congressional District to the fifth section of the platform adopted by the Democratic Republican State Convention at Syracuse, as follows:

"5. Home rule: to limit and localize most zealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State, and Federal; no centralization."

Has Tammany Hall violated the Democratic platform or not in nominating Edwin R. Meade, of Chenango County, for Congress in the City of New-York? Is this "home rule?" Is this "localization of power." For what reason did the Tammany rulers bring Mr. Meade from his home to represent a portion of the people of this City? What extraordinary services has this Mr. Meade rendered the Democratic Party? Are not the people of the Fifth Congressional District capable of selecting for themselves a Representative in Congress? Evidently the magnates of Tammany think not. In my humble opinion this is an insult which will be indignantly resented at the polls. It is true we are poor in this district, but we know our rights and will maintain them.

If the gentlemen who busy themselves with my affairs, in their Committee on Organization, would attend to their Assembly districts, they would, in the opinion of many, be aiding the State ticket they talk so much about much more materially than in passing buncombe resolutions which can aid or injure no one, least of all myself.

I would respectfully remind the gentleman who heads the delegation from the Eighteenth Assembly District that during the two years it has been under his control the people of that district, which is Democratic by 1,500, have been represented in the Legislature by a Republican—Biglin—and I would call the attention of the person who controls the Eleventh District in the councils of Tammany to the fact that, while he "is probably the most powerful statesman in the world," he has never been able to elect a Democrat to the Assembly from that district, which is now represented by a Republican—McAfee. For the last fifteen years the First Assembly District, in which I reside, has been represented in the Legislature by Democrats, and will in the next Legislature, as in the past, cast its vote for the Democratic candidate for United States Senator.

I intend to do all in my power, as an humble citizen, to elect the State ticket headed by Samuel J. Tilden, because I believe the nominees to be representative men and eminently qualified. But having withdrawn from an organization with which my sympathies were no longer in accord, I claim the right of every citizen to vote for the best men for local offices, without raising my hand like a schoolboy, to ask permission of the pugilistic dictator of Tammany.

I trust that the "Committee on Organization" will hereafter turn their "powerful" "preambles" and "resolutions" into channels more conducive to the welfare of the Democratic Party.

Very respectfully,
JOHN FOX, No. 3 Morris street.

GARIBALDI ON THE PARLIAMENT OF ITALY.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal: Those who are a little acquainted with Italian affairs will do well to read the electoral programme just issued by Gen. Garibaldi. The hermit of Caprera, from his solitary island, surrounded by friends having no real notion of what is going on in the Peninsula, sees a traitor and a clerical in every Italian. His oldest friends, the very men of the Left who fought with him in his battles who stood by him in the Turin Parliament, are not spared. According to Gen. Garibaldi, not one single member of Parliament deserves to be re-elected. He proposes as candidates the International prisoners of the Villa Ruffi, some of whom are on the point of being tried as responsible for half a dozen murders.

The following is Gen. Garibaldi's address:

CAPRERA, Sept. 29.

ELECTORS: The constituencies are convoked. Every honest Italian, every father, every artisan, every mother loving her children, every heart which beats for our own country, every association which is not a sect sworn to oppose the liberty and greatness of these lands consecrated to so many martyrs, in this solemn circumstance must forget past quarrels, and in perfect harmony approach the electoral urns to vote in favor of individuals whose private and public life are as the light which vivifies this our Italy. Italy! * * * this Italy which other nations envy for her blue sky, for the fertility of her soil, for the intelligence of her people, who in a few years have acquired what was the aspiration of centuries—her unity. What is the obstacle which prevents her from becoming great, prosperous, and respected? Her apathy, immorality, discord. What has been the cause of all her miseries? A sentence pronounced in the public Parliament against all honest men, that Government is not a principle but a party. From that day, corruption among newspaper writers, corruption in the plebiscites, in the constituencies, in the chambers, in the ministries, in the courts, in the officials, in the army, in the navy; corruption in all undertakings, in contracts, in companies, in banks; finally, in every branch, in every office. Corruption became a Government system. Every soul sold to past tyrannies was called into vigor, and protected by espionage and calumny, which have been the brutal forces of the successive Ministries that have ruled us for the last six-and-twenty years. Hence extravagant taxes, waste in the sale of Government property, poverty among the peasants, no public safety, policemen and officials arbitrarily acting without a shadow of justice. This has been the result of the execrable phrase that Government is a party and not a principle. In order that it may again become a sacred principle to all those who have given martyrs everywhere it is indispensable to sweep away this mass of intruders who, like ants in bee-hives, carry away wax and honey, and leave behind dirt and filth. I should very much like to tell you who they are, who they were, and whence they came; but I should be compelled to dip my pen in dirt, and this is repugnant to me. It will be sufficient for me to say to you: Remember their past actions, and if you are not blind, indeed, and worse than traitors, and cowards, do not re-elect them. What do you hope from them? The settlement of the finances, the defense of the State, liberty? Poor deluded people that you are! Yes, re-elect them, and be prepared to face fresh calamities. You have seen it—the brave, the pure—in this solemn hour, are shut up in prison like malefactors; and yet their lives are lives of sacrifice, of abnegation, of sorrow. Electors! Behold them and their families. This is your duty.

G. GARIBALDI.

It may be well to state that for the last twelve years Gen. Garibaldi, though a member of the Italian Parliament, has never put his foot in the Chamber of Deputies.

ORDNANCE EXPERIMENTS.

The United States Board of Ordnance officers, consisting of Col. Crispin, Col. Bailer, Col. Tredwell, and Major MacKee, accompanied by Gen. Love, yesterday visited Sandy Hook for the purpose of instituting a series of experiments to prove the efficacy of smooth-bore guns converted into rifles. A ten-inch gun has been mounted to the east of the Government works on the point of the Hook, and other preliminary arrangements for the purpose perfected under the superintendence of Capt. Butler, who is also an officer of the board. The velocity of the shot is to be ascertained through the agency of a magnetic telegraphic instrument which connects with two targets of wires placed 100 feet apart, intermediately between the piece and a strongly-constructed butt of lumber and sand-work erected to catch the shot. It will take at least two weeks of occasional firing before an exact estimate of the power and endurance of the gun can be thoroughly proved. In the meanwhile others of less and greater calibre will be mounted for trial in a like manner. The Ordnance Officer will be present at each experiment to take note of and record the results attained. Judging from the effects of the three initiatory discharges yesterday of 157 and 160-pounds shot, with twenty pounds of powder, it is probable that the idea of the conversion of smooth-bore guns to rifles will be eminently successful.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

THE OLD MEMBERS OF THE MORRISANIA POLICE FORCE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTION—OFFICERS DISMISSED.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, Commissioner Voorhis, Chairman of the Committee of Repairs and Supplies, to whom was referred the claims of Messrs. John Dennerlien, James Rooney, Lansing S. Nash, George Nicholson, Peter Kain, James Byrnes, Archibald Martin, James C. Montgomery, John H. Condon, Joseph Richards, Charles T. Schroff, John Constant, Thomas Murphy, Michael Brady and William Mann, who were members of the Police force of the town of Morrisania, on the 1st of January last, when that town became a portion of this City, but who were not recognized by the Board of Police as constituted at the time the annexation was accomplished. These men, through their counsel, Messrs. Herring and Samson, claimed to be bona fide members of the Police force, and as such had sued the City for their pay since the 1st of January, and had also applied for a mandamus to compel the Board of Police to recognize them as members of the Police force of the City of New-York. The claims for their back pay amounted to $15,000, and the Corporation Counsel had given his opinion that the decision of the Supreme Court would probably be adverse to the board. Mr. Voorhis reported that he had succeeded in making a compromise with the claimants by which they relinquished all claims to their back pay in consideration of the Police Board recognizing them as policemen and paying their counsel $1,500 for fees and costs. The report was accepted, and a resolution to carry into effect the provisions of the compromise was adopted. The men named, as soon as they appear and qualify before the President, will be placed on duty in the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Precincts.

A communication was received from Controller Green, informing the board that under the charter, all banks and trust companies in which public moneys are deposited are required to pay interest not less than four per cent. on the daily balances. He therefore requested the Treasurer of the Board to furnish an account of interest received, to the Department of Finance, and to deposit the money received as interest with the City Chamberlain. The communication was referred to the Treasurer.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, it was resolved that a general order be promulgated to the force, prohibiting patrolmen from riding with prisoners in the interior of any public conveyance, except by direction of the Captain or Sergeant in charge.

Commissioner Disbecker offered a resolution directing the Committee on Rules and Discipline to report on the subject of the force wearing their uniform at all times, at the next regular meeting of the Board. Mr. Voorhis, Chairman of the committee, objected to the resolution on the ground that the committee would not be ready to report on the day named. The subject had been under consideration by the committee, and had been made the special order for Wednesday next. The members of the committee were unable to agree upon any recommendation, and he thought a compromise could be made if action was delayed. Commissioner Disbecker said that he was satisfied that the committee would be unable to agree for some months, and he was therefore in favor of abrogating the order as it at present existed, and then consider the matter in all its details and agree upon some plan that would be proper, and conduce to the best interests of the department. The resolution was lost, Messrs. Matsell, Voorhis, and Duryee voting against it.

The Superintendent of Police and Drill Captain were instructed by resolution to carefully examine the several roundsmen with respect to their fitness and capacity for the discharge of their duties, and report the result of the examination in each case to the board. It is the intention of the board to reduce to the ranks such of the roundsmen who may be found deficient in qualifications for the positions they now occupy, and promote only such patrolmen to the position of roundsman as passed a satisfactory examination before the Superintendent and Drill Captain.

President Matsell offered a resolution instructing the Chief Clerk to keep a record of the meritorious acts of officers, as well as a record of the complaints against them. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

On motion of Commissioner Disbecker the Superintendent was directed to make arrangements for the reception of the election returns at Police Headquarters on the evening of the 3d prox., and for the accommodation of the members of the press on that occasion.

Patrolman Julius Ferber, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, who had been absent without leave for several weeks, was dismissed, as were Patrolman Thomas Fitzgibbons, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for intoxication, and Patrolman Thomas J. Finley, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for being in company with a disreputable female in the hall-way of a liquor store in University place. Patrolmen William H. Shaw, of the Twentieth Precinct, who was charged with having robbed a man whom he found asleep on his post on June 24, was also dismissed. Sergt. Frank W. Robb, of the Eleventh Precinct, was find ten days' pay. Patrolman Ed. H. Larkins and Thomas Muldoon, of the Eighth Precinct, for drinking beer and liquor while on post, were fined fifteen days' pay each. Patrolman James McKenna, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for being absent from his post, and his resignation was accepted, and Patrolman Herman L. Palmer, of the Fifth Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for being absent from post.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

DISCUSSION ON THE REDUCTION OF THE ESTIMATES—THE EXPENSES OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT OVERRATED.

The estimates of the Municipal departments for 1875 were taken up again yesterday in the Board of Apportionment. After Mayor Havemeyer had been called to the chair, Mr. Vance said that he had diligently examined the budget, as printed, and he found that the total amount required was $38,692,052 65. He had not sufficient time to give the subject the consideration it required, but had no doubt that the sum was too large—much larger than the tax-payers were willing to pay. Satisfied that without a single exception every estimate could be and ought to be reduced for the purpose of giving an opportunity for careful examination, he would move that the board adjourn until Tuesday next. The work to be done was very great, and it could be much better done by individual application than by mere discussions at a meeting of the board. Having arranged the preliminaries, he thought the board would be willing to act upon the estimates in a spirit of conciliation.

Mayor Havemeyer said he wished to propound a question. Last year the budget amounted to $31,000,000 or $32,000,000. The present estimates footed up over $38,000,000, but they should be reduced. He would ask the Controller what could be done to bring the budget within the reasonable limits of taxation?

Controller Green replied by reminding the board that he had nothing to do with the preparation of the estimates. They were sent in by the various departments, and printed by order of the board. They were schedules of what the departments wished to have. He had given the subject great consideration, but his opinion was not asked before. He believed that the budget must be reduced two or three millions of dollars in order to be reasonable, and to make the rate of taxation three per cent.

Mayor Havemeyer repeated that the estimates must be reduced.

Controller Green remarked that he was willing and desirous that every member of the board should have full opportunity to pass upon the estimates in order to vote intelligently. Mr. Green then read the following, which he said would reduce the budget by $150,000.

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1874.

The Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

GENTLEMEN: The published estimates of the expenses of the Law Department for 1875 are, to the amount of $150,000, in excess of the sum which the exigencies of the public service are deemed by me to require. The printed sum of $250,000 should stand at $100,000 for the fees of counsel and attorneys, the compensation of attorneys assigned to departments under section 36 of the Charter of 1873, the fees of witnesses, disbursements in the courts, Sheriff's fees, fees of stenographers on the actual trial of cases, certified copies of opinions and other papers, the care of the offices and all expenses connected therewith, comprised under the title of 'contingencies.'"

Requesting that this correction may be publicly made,

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Mayor Havemeyer said he was in favor of postponing the consideration of the estimates until Tuesday next, and the Controller remarked that he would not offer any obstacle to the motion. It was then unanimously adopted.

The board made the following transfers: $2,604 65 from the account for cleaning markets in 1873 to the same account in 1874, and $8,000 16 from the Health Fund for 1874 to the appropriation for the removal of night soil, dead animals, &c., for 1874.

A communication from the Board of Police Justices asking an appropriation for printing their report for 1874 was laid over. Some routine business was then transacted and the board adjourned until Tuesday next at 11 A. M.

NATURALIZATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are naturalization papers complete without the seal of the court in which the persons holding them have sworn allegiance? Are persons holding documents in such condition citizens?

INSPECTOR.

As may be seen by the words of the certificate itself, the seal is indispensable as a guarantee of its authenticity. Thus, while those holding certificates without a seal may be citizens, they do not possess evidence of that fact.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30.—RUY BLAS, (Italian Opera). Mlle. Potentini, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MACBETH.—Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff. Matinée at 1:30.—HENRY VIII.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas—Matiné at 1:30

PARK THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg—Matiné at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. J. H. Barnes. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHINX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MOORCROFT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Louis James, Miss Fanny Davenport, Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet. Matinée at 2.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SNOW BIRD—KIT CARSON, &c.—Mr. J. B. Studley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &C.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS, by Mr. Frederick Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Register to-day. It is the last chance, and no man ought to shirk one of the foremost obligations of citizenship at a time like the present. There was unusual activity in registration yesterday, but we fear that the Democrats are bringing up their men more briskly than the Republicans. The vote in the City this year promises to be nearly equal to that of the Presidential year. We cannot afford to lose strength by apathy in such a contest as is now pending. Register to-day, and do it before going to business in the morning. Don't count on the places of registry being open till 9 o'clock P. M., because they will be so crowded during the closing hours that the Republican who delays so long will be apt to delay altogether.

There were some discouraging incidents in commercial affairs yesterday, but it is to be hoped that no one will be foolish enough to exaggerate their importance. We are passing through a period of the year which is always very trying, and considering all the circumstances, the state of trade must be regarded as singularly healthy. Everybody, we believe, anticipated that we should suffer far more than we are now doing. Most of our large retail houses testify that they are doing a very fair average business, some very far above the average; and this is a great thing to say of such a season as the present. The failures which have happened here and there are the relics of last year's panic; no new cause has produced them. We sincerely hope that even the houses which have been thus struck will eventually recover, and it is quite clear that there is not the slightest necessity for alarm or gloomy forebodings in any other quarter.

We desire our Republican friends in the interior of the State to know that the Democrats are working very hard, and we hope they are doing the same. We need scarcely urge upon our readers once more the duty of registering their names to-day, so that they may be qualified to vote on the first Tuesday in November. Mr. TILDEN's friends in this City are telling everybody that his election is assured; but as we have before remarked on similar occasions, Brag may be a good dog, but Holdfast is a better. The defeat of Gen. DIX would be a very great loss to the State, for he is not only a man of the highest honor personally, but the people know that he never can be made the tool of any Ring. He always does what he believes to be his duty in his own way. There are no JOHN MORRISSEYS or KELLYS from whom he is likely to receive orders. In a word, we know what Gen. DIX will do—and anybody who feels equally certain about Mr. TILDEN, considering his present backers, must have greater confidence in him than his political course prior to September, 1871, fairly warrants.

The provision of a new building for the Harvard Medical School is a subject which excites much attention in Boston just now. At the meeting held in that city on Thursday, at which a committee of fifty was appointed to raise $200,000 for the building fund, President ELIOT stated that the movement did not begin with the authorities of the university, but with the profession, "like that other movement, four or five years ago, which resulted in a complete change of the method of instruction in the medical school." The department is at present poor in money, buildings, and appliances for education; and the President asserts that it is constantly losing students. The Boston press and public have taken up the matter so vigorously that there is little doubt of the speedy establishment in that city of a school of medicine which will accommodate all who desire to enter it, and which will be on as large a scale as those of the European capitals.

There can be no longer any doubt about the capture of NANA SAHIB, though there are as yet no details of the circumstances attending it. More than sixteen years ago the outlawed rebel disappeared, with a handful of followers, among the forests of Nepaul. Somebody must have kept his secret well, for the production, dead or alive, of the ruthless butcher of Cawnpore, would have been worth a fortune to his captor. Had NANA a thousand lives, the sacrifice of them all could not satisfy the desire for vengeance, which time has hardly blunted, among those who shuddered over his atrocities. The news of his capture will revive in all its ghastliness the memory of that fatal 15th of July, 1857, when the well of Cawnpore was choked up with the mangled corpses of his victims—some nine hundred men, women, and children. During the seventeen years that the chief of the Mahrattas has led the life of a hunted beast, he must have suffered enough from the fear of detection and of betrayal to have expiated any less hideous series of crimes than his. But no civilized people, and, least of all, the rulers of India, could afford to allow a monster like NANA to go unwhipt of justice.

The letter of our special correspondent in regard to the state of affairs in Alabama, will be found worth reading. It is a plain, unvarnished statement of facts by a very competent observer, whose attachment to Republicanism and whose respect for truth and fairness are equally strong. He finds no "reign of terror" in Alabama, no "war of races," and no pretense that recent crimes in that State have been instigated by political motives. He found the alleged murderers of Mr. BILLINGS to be men totally unlike the bloodthirsty ruffians they had been painted, and he appears to think that the so-called evidence against them is ridiculously inadequate.

Our letter from Indiana gives a very intelligent account of the causes which led to the Republican defeat in that State. Among these were a general apathy in the ranks of the party, a lack of unity either in purpose or organization, and a solid secession, taking the form of the Independent movement. The Washington scandals of last session, the third-term agitation, and the vague discontent with the Administration, due to its fancied connection with the badness of the times, were also among the things turned to good account by the Democrats. When to other Republican blunders are added bad local nominations in several districts, and the ill-judged attempt to work the Southern outrage business for election purposes, we have more than enough to account for the defeat in Indiana, though certainly not enough to warrant the assumption that it is the preliminary of a Democratic triumph in 1876.

MR. TILDEN AND THE TWEED RING.

The *Evening Mail* has made an able examination of the claims which Mr. TILDEN has upon public gratitude as a Reformer. The subject is one of much more than personal interest; for it involves issues upon which there certainly ought to be no apathy in the public mind. We shall therefore make no apology for adding a little here and there to the information supplied by the *Evening Mail*.

The journal quoted by our contemporary began its attacks upon Tammany in 1869, and kept up a pretty steady fire all through 1870, and during the greater portion of 1871, *without one word of encouragement from* Mr. TILDEN. In 1870 it proved to the satisfaction of thousands of intelligent men that a large portion of the taxes raised in this City went into the pockets of TWEED and SWEENY and their accomplices; that these men were beggars a few years previously, and were then millionaires; that they were constantly increasing their drains upon the public purse; were ruining our local trade, and rapidly swallowing up every important interest in the City. It showed that the Police Department was a mere agency of Tammany Hall, and that the Judges were at the service of TWEED & Co. whenever they were wanted. It exposed the infamies of the "General Term" and "Room Thirteen." It proved that the City revenue bonds had been "doctored," and the public accounts intentionally falsified. It proved that Controller CONNOLLY had purposely suppressed his reports because there was a deficit in his department which he dared not bring to the knowledge of the public. But in spite of all this, Mr. TILDEN went to the Democratic State Convention at Rochester, and acted in the interest of TWEED and his gang as blindly as if he had never acquired the art of reading. At that same convention there was an opportunity given him to take sides with the more respectable members of the Democratic Party from this City, but he showed in the most unmistakable manner that he deemed it more politic to cast in his lot with the Tweeds and the Sweenys. To help Mr. TILDEN's memory we will present a brief narrative of the facts.

A meeting of the Tammany General Committee was called by TWEED, as Chairman, to elect delegates to the Rochester Convention. At this meeting, it became clear that a majority of members disapproved of TWEED's action at Albany in reference to local legislation, and that an organized attempt was to be made to deprive him of the position of Chairman of the General Committee. TWEED, being thoroughly alive to the peril of the situation, adjourned the meeting, and influenced the Sachems of the Tammany Society, ten in number, to refuse the use of the hall for any further meetings "until such time as differences could be healed and union effected." In the meantime, the Sachems, at TWEED's suggestion, appointed delegates to the State Convention. The General Committee consisted of 339 members. Ten of the number elected the delegates. The remainder met in another hall, and also elected delegates. Mr. TILDEN understood the facts of the case very thoroughly, but he nevertheless admitted the Tweed delegates, and refused admission to the reformers, except as "spectators." He read the protest of the reformers, in which they declared that the course for years pursued by TWEED and his supporters had brought "disgrace and humiliation upon the Democratic Party, and made the very name *Democracy* a by-word and reproach throughout the entire Union." He read it, but it only appeared to convince him that TWEED & Co. ought to be continued in power. Then he referred to the principles laid down by JEFFERSON and JACKSON, as if TWEED & Co. had faithfully observed them, and concluded thus:

> "I stand here to claim for the Democratic Party that it is in its advocacy of those principles, not more an agency of good, without which we could not well get along, but it is the most beneficent and philanthropic institution which the country ever saw."

In a very few hours after the delivery of the foregoing, an industrious though humble supporter of the so-called Jeffersonian principles, who had been worked up to enthusiasm by the beauty of Mr. TILDEN's remarks, silently relieved him of his gold watch as he passed through the crowd.

The newspaper that began the fight against Tammany was very much provoked that a man so eminently respectable as Mr. TILDEN should continue in such bad company. Thus it referred to the subject immediately after the Rochester Convention:

> "There never was so extravagant, so unprincipled, or so degraded a local Government seen in the United States as the Democratic Government of this City, and Mr. TWEED himself would scarcely take the trouble to deny the fact. Public opinion matters very little to a man of his description. And yet, in the face of all this, Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN, a Democrat of a school which TWEED and his friends cannot even understand, comes before the community to preach about 'centralism' and 'imperialism' in government. Will he tell us of any despot in the world at this moment who is practically more unchecked than Mr. TWEED, or who is making money faster, and all by a system of 'centralism' in local government?
>
> 'If the policy of centralization continues,' said Mr. TILDEN, in presiding over the Paphian revels at Rochester, 'we shall reproduce on this continent precisely what we see to-day upon the European Continent.' So far as this City is concerned, we need not wait half a century for the consummation. A million of people are placed under the absolute sway of an irresponsible conclave. If this is not centralism, what is? 'It means the worst government,' says Mr. TILDEN, 'that human invention ever devised or that human craft ever applied.' He is quite right, only he does not seem to have been aware that he was describing the monstrous abuse which has grown up under the hands of the very men who sent him to preside over that disgusting political extravaganza at Rochester."

Mr. TILDEN shut his eyes to the proofs of corruption that were offered, and turned a deaf ear to the murmurings against TWEED & Co. The newspaper maintaining the fight against such tremendous odds, was always anxious to have him turn his back upon the Ring, and in nine days after the Rochester Convention it paid its respects to him again as follows:

> "We have singled out Mr. TILDEN for special reprobation for the part he has taken in helping the Tammany Ring to prolong its power. * * Everybody who works with the Tweedites, whether in State or Federal politics, makes himself *particeps criminis* in the plunder of the City Treasury, the swindling contracts, the filling of the public offices with thieves and murderers. On Mr. TILDEN falls part of the shame of TWEED's Fifth Avenue mansion, and of the frauds and swindles by which the price of that delectable abode was raised. We deny *in toto* that the Ring is composed simply of the half a dozen rich rascals who direct the politics of Tammany Hall. Every man who goes about with them as their associate, even if he confines his co-operation simply to declamation about 'centralization,' or 'imperialism,' or Cuba, or San Domingo, or the currency, or the debt, and says no word at all of State politics, occupies toward them a position strictly analagous to that which the fence occupies to the thief. He helps them to dispose of their 'swag' and destroy the evidence of their guilt, and lends them disguises in which they can exhibit themselves in public, or get entrance to decent men's houses."

Now it might have been thought that such "heroic" treatment would have had the effect of drawing Mr. TILDEN to the side of the journal which was thus struggling against the most shameless public plunderers the world had ever seen; but it did not. He still refused to believe anything. Returning to the work again, thirteen days later, the newspaper thus referred to him:

> "We have already used Mr. TILDEN as an illustration of the uselessness of expecting any vigorous efforts for reform from the Democratic Party. When a man like Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN is content to go up to Rochester and act as fugleman for TWEED in a convention 'largely made up of City thieves and bullies,' the case seems, it must be admitted, very hopeless."

The article from which this is an extract seemed to have no more effect upon Mr. TILDEN than the previous ones. He still obstinately kept out of the fight. A month now intervened, and the journal doing battle single-handed, began to worry Mr. TILDEN once more. On the 9th of December, 1870, it used persuasion with him of which this is a sample:

> "Now all the intellect and respectability of the (Democratic) party are trodden into the gutter, and men like Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN possess no real power or influence. They are names and nothing more. They are trotted out when 'respectability' is the article in demand. * * * If HORACE SMITH could come to life again he would address Mr. TILDEN * * in the language he applied to the mummy in BELZONI's exhibition:
>
> 'Speak! for thou long enough hast acted dummy;
> Thou hast a tongue—come let us hear its tune:
> Thou'rt standing on thy legs above ground, mummy,
> Revisiting the glimpses of the moon,
> Not like thin ghosts or disembodied creatures,
> But with thy bones, and flesh, and limbs, and features.'
>
> But the appeal would be in vain, for TWEED and SWEENY have bewitched all the better class of Democrats, and they are as nerveless and as silent as the sleepers in the enchanted hall."

Yet no evidence came that Mr. TILDEN proposed to shake off the Tweed yoke. The newspaper went on vigorously with the battle. It published the "secret accounts" of CONNOLLY; exposed the fraudulent warrant system by which millions were extracted from the public Treasury, and brought the fraudulent pay-rolls to the light of day. In short it aroused the tax-payers to action. The grand reform demonstration at the Cooper Institute on the night of the 4th of September, 1871, was the result. Gov. DIX, in a letter to that meeting, expressed his sympathy with any movement that had for its object the destruction of the Tammany Ring, but Mr. TILDEN neither put in an appearance himself, nor sent a line to say that he desired to assist the movement. His first public utterance against the corrupt practices of TWEED, SWEENY & Co. was made at the Democratic State Convention in Rochester, in the October following the appointment of the Committee of Seventy. He then—no doubt to the great surprise of his hearers—proceeded to denounce the Tammany organization, and afterward worked with a convert's zeal in the reform cause, and, as many an eleventh-hour convert has been known to do before, claimed more credit than those who endured the heat of the battle.

Can it be pretended that Mr. TILDEN's services as a Reformer justify his present claims? Did he not faithfully serve TWEED until it was evident to all the world that TWEED's hour had come? And would it be prudent or safe to make so "manageable" a man Governor of the State?

GOV. DIX AND THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

There is something about the character and career of Gen. DIX which will call forth a large vote from that increasing class of voters in this State—the independent electors. Party machinery has less and less power, and there is a very considerable body of men who are even more important in influence than in numbers, who are in the habit of casting their vote in the way which their judgment and conscience dictate, and who unhesitatingly scratch a party ticket if every name does not meet with their approval. These men are the pastors, scholars, intelligent mechanics, and reading farmers through the interior, and the working men and merchants of the cities, who are in the habit of doing their own thinking, and either not voting at all, or voting without reference to party. In an "off-year" in politics these independent electors are a great multitude. The pressing national questions do not drive all members of each party within the strict lines. The local questions are not so absorbing or important, and these voters drift off in various directions.

Our information from the interior of the State shows us that this class is tending, as might be expected, strongly toward the Republican candidate for Governor. The very fact that the old politicians are not enthusiastic for Gen. DIX suggests that the reason is because he is too independent, and will not use his office merely for partisan ends. There is something, too, in the whole career of this statesman which appeals to the more thoughtful class of men, as well as to the enthusiasm of the young. In the great war of the rebellion DIX was found in the front rank of the civil defenders of the Union, and his inspiring words have become a proverb of patriotism. He has most ably represented the country abroad, and his state papers are models of ability and dignity. In advanced years, he accepted an office to which ambition alone could hardly lead him, and he fills it with an independence and talent which even his enemies have never questioned. He belongs precisely to the class which we are so often reproached for not having more frequently represented among our rulers. He can afford to be independent; and in his thoughts and utterances he has been in the habit of considering wider audiences and higher principles than those which appeal to the wire-puller. For the first time in many years we have had an administration of the State thoroughly independent of partisan influences. Even when the Republican Party at Washington was not sound on the currency question, Gen. DIX had the force to utter in the most distinct tones what must hereafter be the doctrine of his party, if it does not go to the wall. No stronger words for "hard money" have been spoken.

Both the approvals and the vetoes of the Governor have been characterized by similar independence and a regard alone for the public good. He has had his own independent views, and, wherever it was his duty, he has acted up to them. Gov. DIX seems to revive the golden age of the Republic, when we had statesmen at the head of affairs—that is, thoughtful and vigorous men who had opinions of their own, which they were not ashamed to follow out, and who regarded the public good, whether the party programme approved it or not. His is a personality not unworthy to appear by the side of ADAMS, HAMILTON and JEFFERSON.

This our rural electors profoundly feel, and for him will a heavy independent vote be cast. This the independent voters of the City ought to feel, but whether anything will arouse them from their apathy remains to be seen. A statesman, a patriot, and an independent public man is offered to them for their suffrages. If they show their usual indifference, or choose the hack politician instead, they deserve hereafter to be delivered up, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of party hacks and intriguing politicians, and to be by them governed as such men have always ruled them before.

WHY DON'T THEY MARRY?

The marriage controversy is upon us again. We thought our correspondents had exhausted the subject in the Spring of 1871, when, about the advantages and disadvantages of early marriage, we published letters enough to fill a large octavo volume. The very formidable discussion to which we opened our columns then was started by some references to the desirability of imitating the European practice of giving marriage dowries. The voluminous correspondence which threatens us now takes its start from the desire of "Trebor Relwof" and other gay young bachelors to induce the capitalist of the period to step in and provide them with cheap and comfortable apartment-houses. A "Constant Reader" thinks that the best thing these bachelors can do is to get married, and decidedly objects to any steps being taken to increase their comfort and independence, on the ground that the more miserable they are the more likely they will be to seek the natural and proper solace of a "loving, devoted wife." These are sentiments of which we have no doubt that the vast majority of our lady readers cordially approve.

But now comes a bachelor of thirty-five, "who has been looking for a wife for fifteen years," and wants to know where he is to get a wife, and how? This gentleman objects, on behalf of himself and of a large circle of bachelor friends, to being branded with the epithet of "selfish." He makes the statement that nine out of every ten bachelors in this City would infinitely prefer marriage to their present condition, and he broadly hints that it is the girls who are "selfish" in refusing to leave luxurious homes to share the modest income of the average New-York bachelor of to-day. Of course, this suggests the obvious rejoinder that bachelors of very moderate incomes have no right to seek partners for life from "luxurious" homes at all. A man of thirty-five, with an income of only $1,800 a year, is somewhat out of place in looking out for a wife among the inmates of mansions rented at twice his annual salary. There are plenty of girls reared in perfectly comfortable and respectable homes who would be glad to have him. But it is slightly unreasonable to expect one "reared in luxury," that is, in habitual idleness, with fashionable tastes, fashionable pursuits, and fashionable connections, to make the prodigious sacrifice involved in undertaking the problem of housekeeping upon $35 a week. Even if our friend could induce some romantic maiden, "reared in luxury," to try this hazardous experiment, we doubt whether it would result satisfactorily for either party. We assume that our correspondent and all who are like-minded with him, propose to take the manly course of being perfectly independent of any reversionary benefits from their wife's parents—to pay their way, in fact, and live within their income. That they might do for a while by living in an average boarding-house, or even in modest apartments. But the daughter of luxury, presumably unused to hard work, incapable of making her own dresses or doing her own cooking, would certainly break down under the possible cares of a small family, and both parties to the contract would become soured, disappointed, and prematurely old. Our correspondent's income might, of course, be susceptible of increase, but we imagine that the majority of bachelors of thirty-five, who have salaries of $1,800 a year, cannot safely "discount" an advance sufficient to break the force of these remarks. Even if they had a reasonable prospect of doubling their income within a few years, we should hardly advise them to seek wives who had been "reared in luxury."

Perhaps, however, we do our correspondent injustice. He may be honestly desirous, as may also be his extensive circle of bachelor friends, to find wives who can step into a comparatively humble home without making any violent wrench of old associations or any inevitable sacrifice of old friends. They would probably be content with wives entirely innocent of fashionable training, possessing a fair education, ordinary refinement, and some familiarity with the work of a middle-class household. We have no doubt that such girls exist—perfectly willing to marry on $1,800 a year, and perfectly competent to make that sum sustain a comfortable and well-ordered home. But we fear that the class is not a very numerous one, and we rather think that the prevailing tendencies of our society are not such as favor an increase of its numbers. But there comes in here the question of how far men are responsible for the cultivation, even among girls of moderate station, of showy in preference to solid attractions. Bachelors in the position of our correspondent are, we fear, not quite so easy to satisfy as they try to make themselves believe. They are apt to approve of young women who dress in a way which the resources of their modest income would entirely fail to sustain, to look for accomplishments in a wife which, in the position to which they would introduce her, would be entirely wasted, and to forget to allow for the somewhat sobering result of the training which is needed to prepare a girl for cooking her husband's economical dinner and mending his shirts. The power of fascination is a fine art with many women in humble as well as in exalted station, but it is generally attained at the expense of qualities which stand the test of hard wear and of mature experience. The errors and defects of female training are numerous enough in all conscience, but we suspect that there is but a slender chance of remedying them till men construct a more sensible standard by which to measure the women who please them.

THE COMMISSIONAIRE AS A DECOY.

It is wonderful how ingenious men are in perverting beneficent institutions to base uses. For example, what rarer boon could be imagined to the hurried and overstrained social life of the present day than the ubiquitous and versatile Commissionaire? Yet one of his earliest appearances before the public is in the capacity of a decoy, whereby a simple-minded German landlady was lured from her home while a discarded boarder seized the opportunity to rob her. It will take time before people find out the vast and various benefits which the Commissionaire of the period is fitted to confer on society. From brushing your coat to collecting your bills, from trundling your perambulator to annoying your bad debtors, from attending your lady in livery to appearing as a dummy, though by no means a dumb, guest at your evening parties, this gifted being has a range of capabilities whose bewildering variety may somewhat interfere with their ready appreciation by the general public. It was reserved for an ingenious German, CHARLES W. PATTRI, to invent a use for the Commissionaire not contemplated by the company that has so eloquently set forth the vast scope of his adaptability. Mr. PATTRI had the misfortune, not uncommon in these times, of getting hopelessly in arrears with his board bills. His landlady adopted the usual remedy of turning her bankrupt boarder out of doors and retaining his trunk. Thrown, without a change of linen, on the tender mercies of a hard-hearted world, Mr. PATTRI felt a natural glow of resentment. Being of a practical turn of mind, he did not waste reproaches on the inequitable working of social institutions which occasionally leave gentlemen of talent without the wherewithal to pay for their board. He went to the root of the matter at once, and determined to "get even" with, or as he phrased it, to "tantalize" his landlady.

As is almost always the case when there is something critical to be done, there were three courses open to Mr. PATTRI. He wanted to gain access for a brief space to his late apartments, and to do so it was necessary to get the landlady out of the way. It occurred to him that a message announcing the serious injury of her husband and summoning her to that husband's side at Bellevue Hospital would be just the thing to draw the garrison out of the fortress, so to speak. The message might be sent by telegraph, by ordinary messenger picked up on the street, or by the special and official-looking person known as a Commissionaire. In selecting the latter method, Mr. PATTRI avoided the tedious and uncertain watching for the coming of the telegraph boy, he averted the suspicion which might have been excited by the delivery of his alarming summons by the casual street Arab, and he was able for the modest expenditure of thirty cents to "fetch" his landlady as successfully as if he had produced her husband on a stretcher. While the poor woman was hurrying to the hospital in the utmost agitation, fearing that she might arrive only in time to gaze upon the mangled corpse of her husband, the enterprising PATTRI had made his way into his late boarding-house, obtained possession of his confiscated trunk, and, by way of reprisal, of some valuable property of his landlady besides.

Being in due course arrested and arraigned before the Court of General Sessions, the ingenious PATTRI was somewhat surprised to find his little strategem designated grand larceny, and to discover that the proper penalty was, in the judgment of Recorder HACKETT, five years in State prison. Although the perverted utility of the Commissionaire has thus been signally avenged, we fear that Mr. PATTRI's device may find numerous imitators. About this time, therefore, ladies would do well to beware of attaching any degree of confidence not warranted by internal evidence to alarming missives, requests for cash, or orders for any article of value, brought by that responsible and uniformed person, the Commissionaire. He cannot protect his functions against abuse any more than the Postman can, while the fact that he stands on the street-corner waiting to be hired, makes him particularly liable to be unwittingly employed for questionable purposes.

TRAINING JACK.

The importance of improving the character and training of the officers and seamen of our merchant service is recognized by every ship-master. The usual class of men who seek a livelihood at sea nowadays is not, it is acknowledged, that of the sailors who made American seamanship famous throughout the world a quarter of a century ago. The decline of American shipping since the war has, of course, had a great deal to do with this falling off; but before that decline began our seamen had begun to deteriorate in quality. The multiplying of steam-ships has had a great deal to do with this, and also the few inducements in the way of proper treatment and decent associations. We have many Captains fully as skillful as any we ever had, but it is a fact that hundreds of vessels are lost or disabled every year through the incompetence of crews, and as the ship-masters have intrusted to them not only property but life also, it would seem that no other branch of training should engage greater attention in a commercial country than that of its sailors.

There are schools of law, medicine, agriculture, and commercial colleges in every State, but not one for the special education of men intended for the merchant marine. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company did a good work, not only for commerce, but also for our young men, when it devised its system of apprentices or cadets. The school-ships now being established here and in other ports, wherein, under officers of the navy, and in vessels furnished by the Government, boys, who will come almost entirely from the poorer classes, are to be instructed to become seamen, are worthy of all praise. But for the better class of youth, who would seek the positions of officers, there is no school furnished in the country. This deficiency a college in Maryland proposes to supply. It has a graduate of the Naval Academy at the head of its department of nautical science, and it will so arrange that the instruction may be gained with small expense to the students. The college shows commendable zeal for the improvement of our merchant service by declaring its belief that the success of the experiment it is to try will lead to the establishment of a like branch of instruction in other colleges on the sea-board, and, therefore, not promote its selfish interests alone. One feature of its plan, especially, cannot fail to meet with high favor from ship-owners. It proposes to afford facilities for study to captains and mates during the intervals of their occupation at sea. They will receive their board and lodging for a small sum, say five dollars a week, and be furnished, without charge, with instruction in seamanship, navigation, steam, and practical gunnery. As the college, in giving its reasons for establishing the school, says, "Many clever mates desire to perfect themselves in these branches, but heretofore have had really no place to go to for instruction. It is not uncommon to meet men in the service ignorant of the elements of astronomy, steam, and gunnery. They could certainly be much better employed at the school than in lounging about our cities."

It is plain that no amount of school training can obviate the necessity for actual experience at sea. The "horse sense" of many an uneducated skipper who could scarcely take an observation during a voyage, and to whom a lunar observation is a mystery beyond the possibility of fathoming, is often better security for the vessel than the pedantry of a sailor of the class-room; but ability to make certain and demonstrate the knowledge which such a seaman has acquired by a sort of instinct, and long experience of winds and waves and currents, will surely make him a more valuable officer in sailing, and in the eyes of ship-masters. And we have no doubt that there will not be wanting captains and mates who will take this view, and make use of the advantages offered at the Maryland college. Young men of the better class, too, can be trained in the theoretical and practical part of seamanship, which training they can afterward complete by apprenticeship at sea, and thus have opened up to them the opportunities of an honorable calling. The school in Maryland will, therefore, have the best wishes of all ship-masters and every one interested in the progress of our marine. For success will undoubtedly stimulate other colleges to follow in the same direction, and the result will be improvement in the quality of sailors and seamanship. We expect some day to see our shipping restored to its old importance, and a supply of trusty, educated seamen will be the first demand.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mlle. Albani's second hearing in this city had at least as favorable a result for that young, gifted, and skilled songstress as her début. She personated *Lucia* in Donizetti's well-known opera, and while the impression of her vocal performance was fully as deep as that wrought Wednesday, the wider scope afforded the singer and actress was productive of demonstrations of delight bringing one back to the days when Mme. Nilsson's popularity was at its height. To dwell upon Mlle. Albani's excellences as a vocalist would necessitate a repetition of Thursday's notice, written after the recital of "La Sonnambula." If any value is set upon faultless execution, Mlle. Albani outranks all her contemporaries, for even Mme. Patti's efforts are frequently open to reproof, where the American artist's suggest absolutely none. They remind us of Mr. Santley's work, with the difference that Mr. Santley's was mechanical, while Mlle. Albani's is neither spiritless nor unexpressive. A reference to the new-comer's voice would also involve a step upon ground already traversed. Her tones are of the utmost purity, roundness, and power, and they extend into the realms of alt with undiminished beauty of *timbre*. It remains then but to remark, once more, that after Bellini's relatively unimportant achievement had shown that Mlle. Albani has a splendid voice, and that she controls it to perfection, Donizetti's more exacting and dramatic score reasserted her possession of both voice and art, and, as a consequence, her claim to be counted with the few great prima donnas of the age. An audience of exceeding brilliancy and warmth thronged the Academy of Music, last evening, and gave evidence of their recognition of these facts. As usual, the applause and recalls were particularly loud and numerous after the "mad scene," but we should be unjust did we choose this or any one number of "Lucia" as a test piece. Whatever Mr. Strakosch's freshest *pensionnaire* did was done with delicious taste and precision. The cabaletta "Quando rapita" was not superior to the andante preceding it and commencing "Regnava nel silenzio;" nor was either of the duets, with tenor or with baritone, to be singled out for commendation. The plane of vocal perfection was touched in the first air, and whether broad recitative, clear cantabile measures, or florid passages were allotted to *Lucia*, Mlle. Albani was steadily equal to her task. How thorough a mistress of song is Mlle. Albani was best seen at that stage of events when the demented bride wanders through the castle halls, and pictures, in snatches of sweetest melody, the wedding ceremony which she fancies is in progress. Generally, the andante and the allegretto are overloaded with ornament by the performer, and the effect attained, strong as it may be, is that attendant on the pyrotechnics of what Italians call a *cantante di ki-ki-ki*. Mlle. Albani's variations from the text are few, and the comparative chastity of the music so interpreted—by such a voice and with such a method as her own, be it understood—is infinitely more suggestive of lyric love and woe. A rare outburst of gratification followed this scene, and Mlle. Albani had to come forth five or six times, and devote some minutes to gathering a veritable harvest of flowers. She acted *Lucia* much as she sang the part, and nearly as well. We do not think she has vehement dramatic impulses; but there is abundant intelligence, sensibility, grace, and experience in her stage business, and in the trying meeting with *Edgardo*, after the sestett—which we may here cite as having been encored—the emotions of Scott's heroine, in that terrible hour, were as vividly portrayed by action as by song. Signor Carpi was *Edgardo*, and, though he was not vocally at his best, he rendered the music of the first act with charm and sentiment. Signor Del Puente represented *Enrico*, and Signor Scolara *Raimondo*; it will be inferred that the general recital left little to be wished. At the matinée to-day "Ruy Blas" is to be given.

VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS.

Verdi's Requiem, or "Manzoni" mass is to be recited for the first time in this country, at St. Ann's Church, in East Twelfth street, to-morrow evening, under the direction of M. Louis Dachauer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man" is to be acted at Wallack's this afternoon. This will be the first day-recital of this enjoyable play, which enlists the services of the cream of Mr. Wallack's Company, and which is illustrated by exquisite scenery.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Howard's play of "Moorcroft" is to be performed at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, for the first time by day, this afternoon. On the occasion of the earliest recital of "Moorcroft" we expressed an opinion that it embodied much that was amusing and impressive; since then, several superfluous characters and a good deal of superfluous business have disappeared, and a more symmetrical and stronger work is the result of the modifications. The new piece is a capital frame for laughable and effective incidents, splendid scenery and sumptuous dresses.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The last matinée of "The Sphinx" may be attended at the Union Square Theatre, to-day, and the final representation of that singular piece may be witnessed this evening. "The Sphinx" is not likely to have a fresh "run," and these chances of forming an opinion of its merits, and of admiring a stage-costume of rare elegance, will doubtless not pass unheeded.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Miss Cushman appears in "Henry VIII." at to-day's matinée, for the last time. This evening "Macbeth" will be produced with great splendor of *mise en scène*.

BRIEF MENTION.

There will be no matinée at the Lyceum this afternoon, Miss Neilson, however, appearing in "Romeo and Juliet," this evening. At the Park Theatre, the regular matinée reception of *Col. Sellers* will be held. At Wood's Museum, Miss Jennie Morton appears by day in "Mab," and at Niblo's the perennial "Deluge" is the matinée spectacle. Matinée entertainments, until further notice, are announced at the Colosseum, at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, at Bryant's Opera-house, at Steinway Hall, where Mr. Maccabe continues to hold forth, and at the Olympic Theatre.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE BOSTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—A Washington special says that Collector Simmons and the two special agents of the Treasury have submitted to the Secretary a plan for the reorganization of the Boston Custom-house, and that it is probable it will be accepted, and go into effect immediately. It has been shown that the reorganization can be effected without any conflict with the operations of the civil service rules, which are to be extended to Boston. It is not the purpose of the reorganization to provide for any new officers or to secure removals. The sole object is to change the working of the bureaus and officers of the Custom-house to the permanent advantage of the mercantile community.

COLORADO NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

MANITOU, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1874.

Disappointed somewhat by our mountain excursion, which had given us all colds, or what passed for them—for colds are never contracted in Colorado, you know—we next went southward, to a blessed, balmy region, where the cactus blooms the year round and storms are not. We had a charming journey to Cañon City—having accidentally joined some dear Chicago friends on the way, and the next morning, bright and early, set out with most congenial company for the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas. But, though fate seemed unusually propitious and nature beamed upon us with "a smile that was child-like and bland," when we were about half way up the steepest ascent to our point of view and vantage, (for the awful gorge must be seen from above,) dark clouds came sweeping and surging down the cañon, the thunders broke over us and were a hundred times repeated by the mountain echos, and a mighty mountain rain descended. Our ambulance leaked like a confidential friend, and there was no sort of shelter short of the thick piñon groves on the summit. So we pressed on to that point, the usual halting-place. Here we found our bold outriders, H—— and A——, actually soaked, the water dripping in a silver fringe from their riding hats and dresses, but as jolly as a brace of wild duck. After many attempts, we succeeded in making a huge camp-fire, by which we dried and dined, and were reasonably thankful. In about an hour the rain ceased, the mists lifted, and we were able to see the Grand Cañon—the grandest sight in Eastern Colorado—quite satisfactorily. We went much further up the river than visitors usually go, pressing all the horses into the service, two of us riding the heavy ambulance animals without saddle or blanket. Ah, how vividly that bold exploit brought back the proud and palmy days of my youth, when, despising the effeminacy of saddles and bridles, I "rode sublime" on bareback and rope-haltered steeds, and "my kingdom was a horse." I was glad and grateful to find that in gaining in years, wisdom, and weight I had not lost much in suppleness, poise, and pluck. It is hard traveling along the Grand Cañon on horseback or on foot. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety from the low-hanging piñon boughs and the omnipresent cactus.

I had "been thar" before, and yet I was almost overwhelmed when the great sight burst upon me. I wonder continually that so little is said and written about this mighty, magnificent curiosity—I wonder that so few Colorado tourists visit it now that it is so accessible; yet who can fitly tell, who can write the story of its peculiar sombre grandeur? What words can paint the Dantean picture of its awful, appalling beauty, of its overpowering stupendousness? I have never seen anything which can be compared with it except the Yosemite, and even that, by reason of its greater lightness and brightness in the hues of its rocks, in its flashing water-falls and flowery expanses, is less solemnly impressive. This is a mighty gash in the dark rocks—a black, winding chasm, with no foliage on the sides of the sheer precipices, no faithful pines, no comforting vines and ferns—no slightest fringe of foliage along the mad, plunging river; nothing to relieve the fearsomeness of the sharp rocky rim above the jagged edge of horror; nothing to lighten the appalling steeps and sunless deeps below. It is the lair of the primeval savagery of nature—the sanctuary of eternal solitude.

This entire region is excellent hunting-ground. On our way up that day we met a man with a wagon-load of dead deer, which he had shot. Mountain sheep and antelope are also plentiful, and elk can be found with good hunting. I hear also that the grouse-shooting is very good, while the trout of the Arkansas are unsurpassable.

The railroad has come to poor old Carson City at last, after she had grown tired of waiting and given over praying for it. She is looking up now—no longer after the compulsory manner of "Religion in Saugus." You remember, perhaps, the story, how a good old exhorter said in meeting, "My friends, religion in Saugus is a-lookin' up, and she can't do nothin' else, for she is flat on her back."

Several good buildings have gone up since my visit of last year, among them a large new hotel—the fine mineral springs, being like those of Manitou, have been walled about and protected, and a commodious bath-house has been erected over the hot soda springs. But I would stir up the pure minds of the Cañonites by way of remembrance that nature and railroad companies cannot do everything for a place—that their town—

——"to contemplation's eye
Hath but an aspect drear."

It wears still on its head the ashes of desolation and mourning—it is arid and untidy to a degree, with its bare, blinding adobe soil. They must go to work in earnest. Paul must plant and Apollos must water, and the Lord will give the increase in an increase of immigration and the bringing in of tourists and invalids. Cañon City is delightfully situated, and could easily be made one of the most attractive places in Colorado. It is one of the few points at which fine fruit of all kinds can be grown, and it is even a better Winter resort for invalids suffering from lung diseases than this place, especially in the latter part of the Winter and the early Spring. Being further South and lower it is several degrees warmer, and from its situation it is sheltered from the severest winds and storms. It's society is remarkably good. I do not think that there is in Colorado another town of its size that numbers so many refined and cultivated people. Pueblo seems to "make haste slowly" in its improvements—though it has just completed its water-works, and is soon to have gas. It is waiting for the good time coming with the completion of the railroads, south and east. It, perhaps, can afford to wait, for it is certain to be a most important business point. 'Tis a pity that the best of the old town cannot be taken up from its deep bed of adobe dust and moved over to the grand *mesa* of South Pueblo. That is a wonderful, incomparable site for a city. Everything has been made ready by the Improvement Company, whose energy and faith are something marvelous; water in plenty has been brought on to the tract, streets and avenues have been laid out and planted for miles with hosts of trees which are flourishing mightily. A few handsome houses and two churches have been built, and all within two or three years. The views of the mountains in a vast semicircle, from old Pike to the Spanish Peaks, and of river, valley, and plain, are absolutely enchanting. In short—

"Every prospect pleases,
And only man is"—

wanting. Here's to the coming man, and the woman, and the babies. So spacious and lovely is that situation that it almost seems to me worthy to have a ready-made, celestial city "let down out of heaven," to occupy it. What a blessed providence, what a gracious miracle were that, in a country where carpenters, painters, and masons work like black laborers in Washington, and charge like the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

South Pueblo is a colony, and no person can purchase lots or land without first taking out a certificate of membership. "Any person of good character may take out membership in this colony for paying the price thereof." Per- [illegible] this provision in regard to "character," the town would fill up faster. Colonists have peculiar advantages in the matter of emigration, being able to secure passage and freight on household goods at greatly reduced rates. These certificates of membership are of four grades, costing, respectively, in cash, $50, $75, $150, and $200, as desired. You "pays your money and you takes your choice." On a $50 membership only a residence lot, or two lots to the value of $50 can be located; on a $75 membership a residence lot, or two lots to the value of $150, can be located, &c. I will refer my anxious reader for information to the Treasurer of the colony, Mr. Thomas C. Parrish, South Pueblo, Colorado—only adding, on my own responsibility, that there is no point in all Colorado that seems to promise so much in the near future as this very colony. It is a remarkably healthful and wonderfully beautiful location. The tides of civilization and business enterprise are bearing down upon it; it is the heart of a magnificent agricultural region; it will soon be a nest of railroads; the faith of its projectors will be justified and their masterly energy richly rewarded; and your humble contributor, if she reaps no profit, will be crowned as a prophetess. So mote it be!

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

CONTINUATION OF MR. RIDDLE'S OPENING ARGUMENT IN THE CRIMINAL COURT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In the trial of Whitely, Harrington and Williams, for the safe burglary conspiracy, on the opening of the court to-day, Mr. Davidge suggested, and Mr. Riddle coincided with him, that inasmuch as several witnesses were in court this morning for the first time, they be called and placed under the rule. The Court directed it to be done, and they were called by the Marshal, sworn by Judge Humphreys, and placed under bonds of $300 each to appear from day to day during the trial, their own recognizance being taken; after which they were directed to retire outside of the court room, and remain there until called upon to testify.

Mr. Riddle resumed his remarks, saying: "When the Court adjourned yesterday he had just asked, How may a conspiracy be proved? A conspiracy may be proved as any other fact is proved. It may be done by confessions of any of the parties to the conspiracy. It may be proved by the establishment of other facts which verify it, and the Government expects to prove it by both of these methods." He then recounted each step taken by Zirruth from his first step in Newark until the completion of the scheme, and said all these things did not merely happen as ordinary events happen, but occurred by a preconcerted plan. He then declared the fact could be proven that the plan was actually carried out upon the theory of this alleged conspiracy; that certain articles were to be delivered into the hands of Columbus Alexander as stolen property. It became necessary to have this delivery made so publicly that it could be substantiated. He would prove that notification was sent to the parties here, and that preparations were made for the consummation of the conspiracy, and that they arrested and followed, or accompanied them, rather, to Alexander's house. It became a part of the Government's duty to prove who were the conspirators, and it expects to prove that the parties arraigned, with others named in the indictment, and others unknown, were the conspirators—each conspirator was responsible for the acts of each of the others. If, Mr. Riddle said, he, "showed that any one of these alleged conspirators intended to carry out this conspiracy, then he proved that person a conspirator; for it is presumed that a person did do what he intended to do." He then rehearsed the details of the arrangements and the prepetration of the burglary, showing that Whitely made the plans, receipted for some of the telegrams, showing that Harrington received information that the safe would be opened on Wednesday or Thursday night; that Harrington did nothing on Wednesday night; that on Thursday Harrington with his own hands procured two of John E. Evans' books, and placed them in the safe himself; that, by appointment, he met the burglars in his office previous to the burglary, and allowed them to take observations of the safe and the premises; that the burglary was committed, and that, half an hour after the explosion of the safe, two gentlemen came out of the office; one of them walked away, and has never since been seen by mortal vision in Washington. These facts he was prepared to prove, whatever might be thought. The other went to Alexander's, followed by his companions, as he supposed, and of whom he inquired the way. He would also show that Harrington, Nettleship, and Somerville met at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, in May, and were afterward called before the Congressional Investigating Committee to show what had been done toward capturing the burglars. Yet neither Harrington nor Somerville mentioned this meeting at Philadelphia. He then told over the tricks and the duplicity of Harrington and Whitely to keep the burglars and the truth away from the Washington officials. When he (Riddle) was called to the case he found Benton in jail sweltering under seven indictments, the Grand Jury having been in session over a month, and yet not a step had been taken toward ferreting out this case, although the Assistant District Attorney, Harrington, was resting under an imputation of complicity in the burglary. He alluded to what he termed "the setting free" of Benton by Harrington after the latter had announced to the Court that the case had passed out of his hands entirely.

Mr. Riddle concluded by referring to A. B. Williams and his connection with the case, and would prove his frequent communications and meetings with the burglars, and his agency in getting a certain gentleman out of the city very ingeniously via the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

At the conclusion of Mr. Riddle's remarks, the Court took a recess till 1:30 P. M.

Mr. Davidge said it was the wish of the defense to reserve any remarks for the present.

Major Richards, sworn by Mr. Riddle, testified that he was Superintendent of Police. First met Harrington on this subject on the 22d of April last. Met him again at his (Harrington's) house on the 23d, and was shown the letter of warning concerning the burglary, and Harrington told him of his fears about it. Promised to send officers to watch the office. Harrington desired that only himself, Richards and Clarvoe should watch the office; while there, Williams called to see Harrington, and sent up his card; Harrington directed the servant to tell Williams to wait; afterward went with Harrington to the office to watch for the burglary; secreted themselves in the office; heard parties come into the office and go out again three times; left the office to watch from some other position; took a position opposite the office, near the City Hall, in the shade of a billposter's board; saw a suspicious looking person leave the same point and go across to the office; saw two persons come up Four-and-a-half street and enter Harrington's office. Crossed over and heard them at work in the office. Wanted to arrest them, but Harrington requested him to wait till they came out, and then follow them and see if they went to Columbus Alexander's house. Harrington said that he had prepared a package and placed it in the safe, and wanted to see if they took it. Thought something serious was going on, and fearing that the parties might escape by the rear way went to Police Head-quarters and got more policemen and posted them to watch the rear alley. About 1 o'clock some one came out of the office and looked up and down the street. About ten minutes thereafter an explosion occurred in the office. Again suggested to Harrington they should go in and arrest the burglars. Harrington still objected. About half an hour after the explosion two parties came out, one going down Four-and-a-half street and the other holding a bundle, started toward Fifth street. Richards said we followed him through several streets to the house of Columbus Alexander. Arrested the man and took from him the bundle. All of us went to Police Head-quarters. Harrington was quite sick after our arrival there, and went into the street and vomited freely. During the whole of the time of the burglary I saw nothing that would lead me to suppose that the burglars were trying to conceal themselves, or wished to do so. While we were watching the office some one came across from D street, and when on the pavement directly opposite the office, stopped and shuffled his feet quite vigorously, whether as a signal or not I could not determine. In the bundle were some account books, spoons, and some other things.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The *Traveller* of this evening says: "The air is murky with rumors of rottenness discovered by the legislative committee engaged in investigating county affairs. Nothing is definitely known, except by the gentlemen performing this necessary work of unearthing official dishonesty, and their report will be made to the next Legislature; but certain facts already established by inquiry are understood to have materially changed the political slate in one section of the Commonwealth. The developments are likely to create considerable sensation when they come to the public knowledge. Unless apparently authentic reports are mere exaggerations, there have been irregularities more or less flagrant throughout the Commonwealth in relation to county accounts.

THE CONTRACT FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23.—The Postmaster General has made an exigency contract with George H. Reay, of New-York, the old contractor for Government stamped envelopes, to fill a portion of the orders which have accumulated since the termination of the old contract. Mr. Reay has on hand a large supply ready for delivery, and also several tons of the Post Office Department paper and stock in process of manufacture, which must be used or destroyed. Mr. Reay will deliver about 18,000,000 envelopes, probably within thirty days. Mr. Sperry, the Special Agent, has detailed Mr. Hewins, Chief Clerk of the agency here, to Gen. Boyd's agency in New-York, with requisitions for the contractor there. In the mean time the Plympton Company are filling requisitions from Washington amounting to about half a million envelopes daily.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHANGES IN THE BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION—GOV. MOSES' PROCLAMATION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 23.—Much dissatisfaction has prevailed for weeks past among the Independent Republicans owing to the fact that the Boards of Election Commissioners throughout the State were composed exclusively of members of the Chamberlain party, and consequent fears that the vote for Green, the Independent Republican candidate, might not be fairly counted and declared. Gov. Moses has therefore issued a proclamation changing the Commissioners in every county, so that each board shall be composed of one regular Republican, one Independent Republican, and one Conservative. The proclamation is as follows:

Whereas numerous complaints have reached me from various quarters of the State that the several political parties are not adequately represented in the Board of Commissioners of Election at present constituted; and whereas this lack of representation has given rise in many instances to grave apprehensions of trouble in the conduct of the approaching election; and whereas it is the duty of the Executive to give to the whole people of the State all proper and reasonable guarantees for the sanctity of the ballot-box, and a full and fair expression of the popular will through its instrumentality,

Now, therefore, I, F. G. Moses, Jr., Governor in and over the State of South Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, making the following changes in the Boards of Commissioners of Election in the several counties of the State: [Then follows the list of new appointees.]

The *News and Courier*, commenting upon the proclamation, says: "Well advised now, if never before, Gov. Moses has gratified his few friends and disappointed his many enemies, and by one broad, straightforward exercise of the Executive power has removed a deep-seated distrust and discontent, insured the maintenance of the public peace, and given confidence and cheerfulness to every good citizen of the State. With the new Commissioners, an honest and fair election is certain, and the people, without murmuring, will abide by and submit to the verdict of the majority of the voters of the State."

OBITUARY.

COMMODORE WILLIAM INMAN, U. S. N.

A dispatch from Philadelphia announces the death in that city, yesterday, of Commodore William Inman, of the navy. Commodore Inman was a native of this City, and was appointed Midshipman from this State, Jan. 1, 1812. He served on the lakes during the war of 1812, and afterward on the Atlantic. In April, 1818, he was commissioned Lieutenant, and served in the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic in 1823. He took command of one of two boats that captured a pirate carrying three guns, on the coast of Cuba. From 1834 to 1837 he was Executive Lieutenant of the flag-ship of the Pacific squadron. In May, 1838, he was commissioned Commander, and was in command of the steamer Michigan on the lakes from 1844 to 1846. He recived his captaincy in 1850, and commanded the steam-frigate Susquehanna in 1851. From 1859 to 1861, he was in command of the African squadron which recaptured and landed in Liberia 3,600 slaves. He was placed on the retired list under the act of December, 1861, and commissioned Commodore on the retired list in March, 1867, standing at the time of his death at the head of the list.

A BURGLAR SENTENCED.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Burns, one of the Post Office Robbers, was found guilty of burglary here to-day, and sentenced to sixteen years in Clinton Prison, by County Judge Maltiee.

Are you troubled with garments ripping? Use the Eureka Machine twist, and you will have one trouble less. Try it and you will use no other.—*Advertisement.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

I know Van Buskirk's tooth-wash,
The nicest ever seen.
It purifies the breath so,
And keeps the teeth so clean,
And all the ladies use it,
'Tis SOZODONT, I ween.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

The Milford Bank Robbery would have been prevented had the Cashier's house been protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH, as it would have given him sufficient notice to arouse his family and the neighbors. Office No. 571 Broadway.

I Experienced Great Relief from Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia; it excels all others.
DANIEL J. COSTER, No. 232 West 14th st.
Depot, No. 451 6th av.

Scalp Diseases, Complaints, Dandruff, Falling, loss, and untimely gray hair a specialty, by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

For a Fashionable Hat of Superior Quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, and suffer no more.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

BURR—DAWSON.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, 22d instant, by Rev. John E. Todd, assisted by Rev. John D. Wells, D. D., J. Arthur Burr, Jr., of Brooklyn, to Ella A., youngest daughter of Wm. A. Dawson, Esq., of the former place.

CAUSTON—VAN BRUNT.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Reuben Riley, of Islip, Long Island, Ledgely H. Causton, of Winchester, England, to Cornelia Lott, youngest daughter of the late Tunis Van Brunt.

DAVIS—TATE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874, at the North Reformed Church, by Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, D. D., Charles Davis to Sarah B. Tate, all of that city.

DRUMMOND—SHOTWELL.—At Newton, N. J., on the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George R. Searles, James T. Drummond, of New-York City, to Kate E., youngest daughter of Wm. I. Shotwell.

HARRIS—GRIFFIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Dr. Chapman, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York City, Fletcher Harris, of Elizabeth, N. J., to Fannie C., daughter of Benjamin Griffin, of Flushing, Long Island.

IRVING—PHINNEY.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., 21st inst., by Rev. Charles K. McHarg, J. Sutherland Irving, of New-York, to Susan Cooper, only daughter of H. Frederick Phinney, of Cooperstown.

LATHAM—CORWIN.—At Orient, Long Island, Oct. 20, by Rev. C. J. K. Jones, of Brooklyn, Mr. Benjamin D. Latham, to Miss Mary Corwin, only daughter of Wm. G. Corwin, Esq., all of Orient.

MOORE—BAILEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Hurst, James Moore, Jr., to Caro Mead, daughter of Nathan J. Bailey, of this City.

PARSONS—BEMIS.—At the residence of P. S. Bemis, Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. O. Witherspoon, Samuel H. Parsons, of Ashtabula, Ohio, and Mary T. Bemis, of New-York.

SANFORD—BAXTER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at Trinity Church, Rutland, Vt., by Rev. William J. Harris, D. D., E. Harrison Sanford, of New-York, to Mary W., daughter of John N. Baxter, Esq., of Rutland.

SCRANTON—SMITH.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles Van Norden, W. W. Scranton, of Scranton, Penn., to Miss Katherine M. Smith, eldest daughter of Hon. Worthington C. Smith, of St. Albans, Vt.

SOUTHWICK—DAVIS.—On the 21st of Tenth Month, at the house of the bride's parents, in the town of Rochester, Ulster County, N. Y., by Friends' ceremony, Thomas L. Southwick to Mary C., daughter of Peter B. Davis.

SHIEBLER—MOORE.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. C. N. Sims, D. D., Geo. W. Shiebler to Hannah E., daughter of Geo. B. Moore, Esq. No cards.

SMYTHE—TILTON.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 22, by Rev. Edward O. Flagg, Edmund T. Smythe to Miss Kate Tilton Smith, niece of A. E. Tilton, Esq., all of New-York.

VANDEBECK—WILLIS.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. H. Moore, Rector of St. George's Church, Hempstead, Tillie S. Willis, only daughter of Samuel Willis, to Garry Vandebeck, of Englewood, N. J.

WOOTTON—TISSINGTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. H. Mottet, James H. Wootton, of Boonton, N. J., to Susan, daughter of Henry Tissington, of this city.

WINTHROP—CHOUTEAU.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's sister, in St. Louis, Mo., by Rev. F. Brady, John S. Winthrop, of Tallahassee, Fla., and Lilia Clemence, youngest daughter of the late Henry Chouteau, of St. Louis.

DIED.

BARNARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 22, John T. Barnard, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 131 Gates av., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BRONSON.—At Barrytown, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1874, Oliver, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 4 days, son of Julia C. and Oliver Bronson, Jr.

COOK.—At Newtown, Long Island, Oct. 22, Charles Cook, aged 76 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COGSWELL.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on the 21st inst., William Spader, son of Wm. S. and Henrietta Cogswell.

Funeral on Friday, at 4 P. M.

DENNY.—On Wednesday evening, after a short illness, Thomas Denny, of this City, aged 70 years.

Funeral at the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park av. and 35th st., on Sunday next, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

EVERIT.—On Fifth day afternoon, the 23d inst., at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., Valentine Everit, in the 75th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLMES.—At Westfield, N. S., on Friday morning, Oct. 23, Harriet, widow of Z. B. Holmes, aged 59 years, 4 months, 20 days.

Notice funeral next issue.

HOFFMAN.—At West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874, Elizabeth Hall, widow of the late Martin Hoffman, of this City.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., on Monday morning, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HONNER.—On the 23d inst., John Honner, aged 75 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Thirtieth Street M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, West 30th st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KIRK.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 22, Alfred M., son of Joseph C. Kirk, aged 29 years, 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his father's residence on Stevens av., Mount Vernon, Saturday, Oct. 24, at 3:30 P. M. Train from Grand Central Depot, by way of New-Haven and Harlem Railroad, at 2:20 P. M. Returning, leave Mount Vernon at 5:21 P. M.

MAY.—On Monday, Oct. 19, Amasa May, aged 53.

His remains were taken to Keene, N. H., for interment.

NEWMAN.—On Thursday, 22d inst., Richard W. Newman, a native of Dartmouth, England, for many years a resident of this City.

Funeral service at his late residence, No. 13 East Washington place, Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PETTIBONE.—Miss Jessie E. Pettibone, daughter of the late Nathaniel P. and Eliza J. Pettibone.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 41 West 11th st., on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

PETTINBONE—On Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874, Jennie E., daughter of the late Nathaniel P. and Eliza E. Pettinbone.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her residence, No. 41 West 11th st. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

REEVS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 22, inst., at the age of 18 years, Mary, daughter of G. P. and Mary M. Reevs.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited without further notice to attend her funeral at the Reformed Church next Monday morning, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at Newburg, N. Y.

WOODHULL.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at Huntington, Long Island, Agnes, daughter of Caleb S. and Fanny D. Woodhull, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 26, at the First Presbyterian Church, Huntington, at 1:30 o'clock. Trains leave James Slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries at 9:30 A. M., and Hunter's Point and East New-York at 10 A. M., and return at 4 P. M.

YOUNG.—At his residence, near Sing Sing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874, Henry Young, in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing, on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M. A special train will leave the Grand Central Depot at 9:30 A. M., returning after the services.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
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THE REGISTRY.

Full returns of the registry of votes in the Empire City yesterday, as compared with registration in previous years, together with ALL THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS, will be found only in to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 10 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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FORGIVEN AND FORGOTTEN;
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'Tis woman's whole existence."

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The behavior of these people—most of them—and the way in which they talk, are enough to set one's teeth on edge; we might call it strange and extraordinary were it not that, as we fear, there are a good many people, and those not without education and a good deal of money, who do behave and talk very much in their style. Jessie, the enchanting young lady who in the end carries off 'Squire Russel, goes up stairs two steps at a time, whistles, goes into ecstasies over handsome "marriageable" men, (the authoress meant "marrying" men; women after a certain age are marriageable, but to men the term is not and cannot correctly be applied,) and when the heroine finds her whistle "cheery," she shouts, "*Eureka!* she thinks my whistle beautiful." Does the authoress know what *Eureka* means, that she thus puts it into the mouth of this crowing hen who, she tells us with pedantic precision, had just "been graduated" at Boston? But the main vehicle of the coarseness of the book is Johnnie Russel, the 'Squire's eldest son, who is represented as being a very good-hearted fellow, and who is held up for our admiration, but who is as shameless and foul-mouthed a young blackguard as one would wish to meet. He speaks to his mother of "a married old chap, like father;" tells her to "dry up;" reminds her that she has had "a baby about every other week," and that she has made "a little nigger" of her sister with the care of them. Evidently reporting a fact, he tells his aunt that at one time his mother "got awful and lammed him:" his father—"the wo'st kind, told him he was fat and pussy and awkward, and she was always ashamed of him at watering places, and a sight more." After his father has asked "Aunt Dora" to be his wife, this charming and on-coming young gentleman undertakes to be go-between during the courtship. He bullies his reluctant aunt into consenting to the engagement, and then he explains to his father that the lady says she must have time—six weeks or two months or so—adding this sage counsel: "I wouldn't keep teasing her, nor say a word; just let her go her own gait; and, above all, I wouldn't act lovvin' like, for fear *she'd up and vomit*. She don't mind me kissing her, because I've no beard," &c. Again, this sagacious and elegant young Pandarus, informing his father of the return of Dr. West, and of his reception as a lover by Dora, says, "Such kissing I never heard! Fourteen smashers, for I counted; and don't you know, father, how, if you even touched her hand, or her hair, she would wiggle and squirm as if it hurt her? Well, I peeked through the crack of the door, and instead of wigglin' she snugged up to him as if she liked it." And yet again, this charming youth, recommending the whistling Jessie to the paternal embrace, in the place of Dora, and of his dead mother, says to him, "I guess Jessie will stand a huggin' better than Aunt Dora; so you might *come that game on her*." Was there ever such a combination of filial tenderness and respect, such solicitude for a father's happiness! True, it goes far toward uncovering that which has been respected in concealment by children since the days of Ham, at least; but why should we concern ourselves about such trifles?

In a scene between one Judge Verner and his two daughters, grown young ladies, he having been cajoled into taking some homeopathic medicine, although he was a bigoted allopathist, exclaims, "I won't stand it; I'll gag, I'll heave, I'll puke, but what I'll get rid of the stuff." He tells his daughter to take the rest and "*heave* it out of the window," and when she obeys "he *yelled*, Don't be a fool because you've made one of me;" and then when the young ladies were alone, one scolded and the other "*rolled on the floor* and laughed." And this family, we are told, is one of wealth, distinction, and high culture in New-England. One cannot but wonder what the writer's opportunities have been to become acquainted with the manners and customs of such families. She makes even her paragon of delicacy, Dora—when she has made up her mind to marry her brother-in-law—say to these very young ladies, "when we get to be twenty-six we begin to lose the *fancy man* and look for something solid."

Mixed up with all this rank stuff is a great deal of religious cant phraseology, and no less of that weak wash of affected talk which the weakest-minded of young women utter on all possible occasions. This is like reality, of course, but there is no need of such reality in books. Why should it be recorded that one young lady said to another, "You look sweet in your white wrapper, with the blue ribbon round your waist." If it be at all probable that a young lady should write in her diary, "Is it *I*? *Is* it I? Oh, IS IT I?" (italics, capitals, and all,) is there any good reason why we should be nauseated by the sight of it? And why should such travesties of death-bed sorrows as this be thrust upon us. "I guess I'm dying. It's all so dark and queer. Is it very far to heaven, and will I lose the way?" "No, darling, for Jesus will go with you." And yet, doubtless, this is thought very fine by some people; the young lady who thought the other young lady sweet in her white wrapper and blue sash, will surely think this spoony stuff sweet also.

We cannot be surprised that the writer of such a book makes the heroine speak of her sister as "Mrs. John Russell, *Esquire*," or that she causes her to tell us in her diary that her father "died *with* apoplexy, and left his affairs all in confusion, his property, which was reputed so great, all mortgaged, and *I* a little beggar." It was inevitable that, speaking of a mother and son, she should say of the former that "she, *as a female*, was noticeable for a softer style of beauty." As to the meaning of *will* and *shall*, and their distinctive use, she is as ignorant as an Irish kerne five hundred years ago. Such contusion as "*Will* I ever forget the day that I received a letter?" &c., and "*Will* I ever see him again?" is found all through the book.

Yet *West Lawn* being the book that it is, it will have a large sale almost without a doubt. Usually we are quite content to let the writers and the publishers of such books reap what profit they may, and readers take what pleasure they may find in their pages, undisturbed by any criticism on our part. But once in a while it is wholesome if not necessary to show what shallow pools of nastiness some of these popular novels are; of which sort, strange to say, the most are written by women. As to this book, all the people in it who are not vulgar are prigs, and of course all who are not prigs are vulgar. And, indeed, with one or two exceptions, prigs and all are vulgar together.

THE POPULAR RECREATOR. A Key to Indoor and Outdoor Amusements. London, Paris, and New-York: CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN.

To the late Charles Knight is due the credit for founding a class of popular literature which, combining recreation with instruction, and being published at moderate price, has exercised very largely a beneficial influence upon the public for nearly half a century. *The Plain Englishman* appeared in 1820, but the first number of the *Penny Magazine*, published twelve years afterward, would more justly be taken as the starting point in this new era, and the good which, through Mr. Knight's agency, was afterward effected can only with difficulty be estimated. But the work then so effectually begun has been followed up by several publishers since, and by none more persistently, or with better success, than by the firm whose name appears on the title-page of the book named above. Together with a large number of high-class works which have issued from their press, the Messrs. Cassell have sent out a great number especially adapted to popularize literature among the masses, and to educate the people, who are willing to learn, in all useful branches of knowledge, including technical arts. Their *Popular Educator* in six volumes if we recollect aright, had remarkable success in this direction, and deservedly so. The present volume has probably been suggested by that work. It is in much the same form, only devoted, as the name implies, to subjects of recreation and amusement, in place of the ordinary branches of education. There is, nevertheless, a large amount of information to be gleaned from it, and many of the chapters treat of topics which, from their relation to science or the arts, may be regarded as replete with useful knowledge.

Although designed for youth of both sexes, it will be found to be a handy book of reference for people of all ages. The ground covered by it is extensive. Among sources of out-door recreation—fishing, golf, archery, yachting, rowing, cricket, base-ball, riding and driving, gymnastics, skating, polo, croquet, swimming, la crosse, fencing, &c., and games of the play-ground are treated very fully. For in-doors there are rules for chess, bagatelle, billiards, whist, zetema, and various card games, draughts, forfeits, and a number of round games; also instructions for making toys, fireworks, skeleton leaves, ornamental paper work, paper flowers, and for potichomanie, feather-work, electrotyping, painting, window gardening, diaphanie, bird-stuffing, butterfly and moth collecting, joinery, photographing, the construction and management of an aquarium, and, in fact, a host of things which we have not space to enumerate. We have mentioned enough to indicate the scope of the book, and thereby the wide class of readers for whom it is adapted. Every subject is dealt with explicitly and in all detail, and each is assisted by excellent illustrations whenever needed. Several chapters on legerdemain contain explanations of some of the tricks of the best conjurors which for years have astonished and puzzled large audiences. These will serve to satisfy curiosity if they detract a little from the interest that has been felt in the performances; but besides them, there are many other tricks described which might be performed at private parties and be a rich fund of amusement. We ought not to omit to mention also that a considerable space is devoted to the management of domestic pets—birds, rabbits, fowls, squirrels, pigeons, dogs, &c.—and the advice afforded here is, so far as we have been able to judge, fully trustworthy, and the best which experience has supplied.

The book before us comprises, in fact, two volumes in one, and contains altogether nearly 800 pages. It is handsomely finished, and is in all respects one of the most complete books of the kind that have been published. Young people will find in it an almost inexhaustible store of recreation of every description; and others who are not young, if such there be, must also recognize it as a very useful volume to have within reach.

TAMMANY'S ELECTION TACTICS.

Charles Leach, who was arrested by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, was yesterday held to answer in default of $1,000 bail, by United States Commissioner John I. Davenport, on a charge of perjury. It is alleged that the offense was committed in the Superior Court, the prisoner having sworn falsely, as a witness for Patrick O'Gara, in an attempt to obtain naturalization papers for that individual.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On the night of the 21st of October Simon Mendelsohn, of No. 509 East Twelfth street, was passing to his home through Twelfth street. When near Avenue B two men set upon him, and after knocking him down robbed him of his watch, worth $25. Officer O'Reilly, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested the robbers. The watch was offered for sale by Herman Weinman to Joseph Stein, of No. 350 First avenue, and purchased by him for $4. All the parties concerned were arraigned before Justice Wandell at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and held for examination in $2,000 bail.

SPIRITUALISM.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A MEDIUM.

DISCUSSION ON SPIRITUAL SUBJECTS—THE SPIRITS DECLARE KATIE KING AN IMPOSTOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 23, 1874.

Our sprightly Spiritual friend, Katie King, concerning whose remarkable performances I wrote you some time ago, has returned from her Summer tour, and is preparing for a busy season in town. She has taken new quarters, I don't know where, but a mutual friend informs me that there isn't any door, covered or uncovered, and that she finds considerable trouble in getting "fixed." Her managers announce that, thus far, she has only been able to "develop" her face and hands, and it is quite uncertain when she will be prepared to materialize at full length and give public soirées. *Apropos* of Katie, I learn that her developments are making quite a stir in the spirit-world, and are calling down on her unlucky head a storm of condemnation which, if it means anything, means that her sister-spirits must make things decidedly warm for Katie when she returns from her earthly visits. A few evenings ago, Katie and her doings were the subject of an animated discussion at a gathering in this city, which disclosed some very interesting information on spiritual subjects. Your correspondent was not present, but some friends in whom he has the utmost confidence were; and all that is most extraordinary in what follows is taken from the original manuscript then and there written, as will hereafter more fully and at large appear.

The principal parties present were a German scientist, once a rank believer in Materialism, but now an enthusiastic follower of Katie King, and the "medium," a gentleman whose name, were I permitted to give it, would be recognized by hundreds of persons in Philadelphia's best society. I can only say that he is a gentleman of literary pursuits, a member of one of the leading professions, wealthy enough to have no pecuniary interest in Spiritualism, and, above all, a thorough-going skeptic in regard to the whole matter. A less hopeful subject for delusion would be hard to find, yet it seems that the spirit of a lady, a cultured, refined, and estimable lady whom he knew in early life, but who died years ago, has elected him as the medium of her communications with mortals, and uses him as such whenever she lists. His arm, influenced by another power than his will, as he declares, is made to seize a pen, dip it in ink, and write—he being unaware of what is written until he sees it on the paper. He is a very ordinary player on the piano, but this spirit can and does use his fingers to perform in a way which those who have heard it pronounce perfectly wonderful—even improvising the music. There are many other singular things which he is caused to do, and yet he does not believe that the influence is that of a disembodied spirit, preferring to think that it is due to unconscious action of his own brain. He converses with the influence, using his natural voice, and receives intelligent answers, always in writing. The other day he proposed a crucial test. Said he, "When you can cause my hand to write a language which I do not understand, but which some other person can translate into intelligible English, then I will believe that you are what you profess to be—a disembodied intelligence." The reply was, "Wait; I cannot do so now, but I will by-and-by."

The gathering alluded to was at the house of the German scientist, and was held in the full glare of gas-light, the spirit, pooh-poohing darkness, joined hands, circles, and all other mystic business. On the part of the earthly members the conversation was in spoken English; on the part of the spirit, in writing, as below. I omit most of the spoken part of the colloquy, as I have no perfect record of it, and as the written *dictum* explains itself. I have made no change in it, whatever, except to omit names; even the underscoring is just as it stands in the original.

My first slip contains the spirit's answer to a lady who on a former occasion was perplexed by a number of contradictory messages coming through her own hand, and who in the course of the conversation this evening asked, "How shall I distinguish between the true and the false?" The spirit answered: "Be able to know the difference between what comes into your mind through the natural processes of association and what is suggested by outside influences. If you *merely* remain passive, you will be perpetually deceived in the messages you receive, and your investigations will end in mere disbelief. The way in which messages are communicated is simply this: We suggest into your mind that which we desire you to write; but the nervous influence which occasions muscular action comes from you alone. You resign partially your control of the nerves, but do so only partially, and you will before long be conscious that *everything* you write is in your mind before it is written. This, as I have often had occasion to remark, is a prerequisite to all intelligible writing."

"But," said the other, "How do you know what was in my mind at that time?"

"Because I am aware of your mental condition now, and know how little you are able as yet to distinguish between the thought proper to yourself and that suggested." The spirit said, further: "We (the spirits) have an influence, but it would not suffice of itself to direct the complex action of the muscles necessary to write. We are able, under certain conditions, to control and direct physical forces, so as to produce manifestations physically; but we chiefly affect spirits." Of *fac-similes* of handwriting as given by some mediums, she said: "In the great number of cases you will find the statements in regard to *fac-simile* writing to be exaggerated and untrue; but there may be instances wherein the spirits obtain such a thorough and complete control of the organism of the medium, that they become for the time being the *soul* of that body. Such writing is done usually, if not always, in the *trance* state. It can only be accomplished when the mind of the medium is greatly weakened, and it must always eventuate in detriment to the medium's spirit."

Then the scientist turned the conversation to Katie King, and received the following emphatic opinion of that young lady: "Katie King is a bad young woman, who goes about the country in the company of her mother, making money out of the credulity of those who are foolish enough to pay to see her perform her tricks. There is no mistake about it. She is simply and purely a humbug, as are most professional mediums. Prof. Herrmann, the magician, performs more wonderful tricks in the full blaze of gas-light before thousands of witnesses. If any spirit could materialize and dematerialize, those results could be accomplished as well by daylight, in the open air, before thousands of persons."

"Then," said the scientist, "tell me some simple test that will demonstrate conclusively whether she is a humbug or not."

"You will not be allowed to make any fair test, you may rest assured. You can satisfy yourself of the very *mortal* nature of *Katie* by simply clasping her arm and refusing to release her. Do you suppose that a spirit could be restrained by anything mortal? But you will be made to promise not to do this; and so the easiest 'test' will be rendered unavailing to you.

I am not familiar with the achievements of the Eddy brothers; but if they profess to say that any spirit can actually form to itself a material body and can appear therein, they are unmistakable impostors. *Ex nihilo nil fit.* Spirits cannot *create*. That is the work of the Almighty alone. And whence are the atoms to be gathered? Remember that to produce a human body there must not only be an aggregate of atoms; there must be an *organized* union of them. It takes the Almighty, working by natural laws, say twenty-three years to build up such a body as that in which Katie King makes her appearances. Do you think any spirit can do so much in five minutes? You were not present at Crookes' experiments, and might have seen reason to doubt the validity of the deductions from them had you been there; but of this I am perfectly confident: there is no such thing as materialization in the sense that word is commonly used. There are *appearances* which seem to indicate the actual presence of a material body, but these are either *subjective* entirely, or are the result of certain manipulations of ether which spirits—certain of them—have the power to control so as to produce these effects. I am in a higher plane than you, and have learned in this life some things which are not known on earth, nor, indeed, which can be intelligibly communicated. The lines between spirit and matter are distinctly drawn. Spirit, by its control of physical forces, can control matter. It directs the operations of the one to effect modifications of the other, but the effects required for the production of an organized body are so great and require such a length of time as a necessary element, that they are beyond the powers of spirits, '*crede experto*.' What is it that produces a photograph? It is the action of *rays of light* upon the chemical composition on the plate, and light, as you know, is motion, is waves of ether. I have said that spirits can control these wave motions, and, therefore, can produce both the *appearance* of a body, and also a photograph of such appearance, without there being any actual body present.

You now have the correct view of the matter. There certainly is such a disturbance of the ether waves as shall produce upon the retina the appearance of a body in such phenomena of this character as are genuine.

"Please excuse me now. I am tired, and so is—(the medium.) Good night, and good-bye all."

It is but fair to add that the audience, though silenced by this logical discourse, remained, like St. Anthony's fishes, "of the same opinion still." My friends, who gave me this report, are far from convinced that the communications they saw written were dictated by spirits, though they are still further from imputing guile to the medium, who is a close friend of their own; the scientist still believes in Katie King; and as for the medium, he has not yet received the gift of tongues which he demands as a convincing proof of his own powers. But none of them can account for the phenomena by natural laws, and so I give them as they were given to me, without offering explanation or hypothesis.

THE NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

LIST OF THE LEADING ARTICLES ON EXHIBITION—A FINE DISPLAY OF CARRIAGES AND LEATHER GOODS.

The third annual Industrial Exposition of Newark, N. J., is now thoroughly under way at the Rink, on Washington street, in that city. The exhibition is confined exclusively to goods manufactured in Newark, except in the matter of curiosities and antiquities. Newark has long been celebrated for the manufacture of carriages, and in this department is probably not excelled by any city in the United States or in the world. This year the stock exhibited will be of a finer quality than that of any previous exposition, and will comprise landaus, close carriages, barouches, extension top phaetons, English pony phaetons, and rockaways. Some of these are very elegant, and are valued as high as $1,800. In this connection, some choice sleighs and substantial express wagons are well worthy of examination. Newark is also the great manufacturing depot for trunks and leather bags. A very large proportion of New-York wholesale trunk establishments have their factories here, and the samples and styles exhibited at the Rink are as near perfection as possible. A trained baggage-smasher would become dejected at his incompetency to destroy some of them. The display of boots and shoes is such that were they labeled as the manufacture of a Parisian Crispin, no one would raise a question. Of fur goods, for the manufacture of which Newark has long enjoyed a high reputation, some excellent specimens were shown. The exhibition of silver ware and silver-plated ware is superior in style and pattern, and fully deserving the admiration which it everywhere elicits.

In horse equipments and carriage appurtenances the exhibition is remarkably complete. Saddles of every variety, bridles, harness, carriage-lamps, &c., with gold and silver platings, fill a large space in the exposition. Mechanics' tools of every description are also exhibited, as well as saws, files, weights, scales, measures, the most intricate locks, finely plated faucets, spoons, &c., &c.

There is an extensive show of Newark cutlery, equal in many respects to the finest Sheffield goods. The suits of parlor and chamber furniture exhibited by several prominent manufacturers are unique in design, and finished with the most careful regard to detail. Conspicuous in the display of hard-wood mantels are several admirable patterns, adorned with carved female busts, dog's heads, birds, &c. As in a measure belonging to fine house furniture, reference should be made to a number of very complicated stair newels, beautiful in design and rich in artistic carvings and adornments. One is remarkable for having a regular clock worked in its crown or head piece. Several varieties of pianos and sewing-machines are also exhibited.

Baxter's steam engine, invented and constructed by a citizen of Newark, is a remarkably compact arrangement for the application of steam power. The specimens exhibited are of two-horse power and upward.

Newark fully indorses the sentiment, "that there is nothing like leather," and judging from the extraordinary display of this tough material, she lives up to her creed. In this line of goods are some mammoth specimens of finished hides, one of which is said to measure 98 square feet. The display of dye-stuffs, chemicals, acids, crystals, &c., is likewise very extensive.

Among other objects of interest is a large collection of ancient coins, belonging to several citizens of Newark. In the Roman department are some which bear "images and superscriptions" from Ptolemy I., B. C., 323, to Honorius, A. D. 423. Coins are also exhibited of nearly all the countries of Europe, as well as Continental and Confederate money. A quantity of cigars, tastefully arranged in a lofty glass case some twelve or fourteen feet high, have a very unique appearance. There is a fine display of ornamental cut-glass for drawing-room and vestibule doors; some of the designs of which are new and original. The same may be said of several elaborate specimens of iron-railing, highly ornamented and gilded.

Besides the ordinary medicated vapor baths, several portable baths are exhibited. These last are intended for use in traveling.

Much merit is evinced in the fancy confectionery on exhibition. Of the pieces presented, two, Gen. Kearney's charge in the military action which cost him his life, and an allegorical temple, of true architectural proportions, ornamented with figures and emblems, are particularly deserving of mention. "A fountain in metal" is a fine work of art. A bull-frog is perched upon a stone, and his mouth, when the fountain is in operation, forms the *jet d'eau*. Two dogs, in the most natural attitudes, are represented as capering about the unwonted spectacle. The display of fine wax-work is extensive. The same may be said of the exhibition of children's carriages and wagons. Plows, specimens of granite work, a steam fire-engine, a miniature engine of dainty workmanship, pearl manufactured goods, brushes, oils, tin ware, highly-colored woolen mats and rugs are prominently exhibited. There is also a large assortment of rustic scenes, bridges, &c., made of moss, fern, and leaves, wooden models of houses, ships, sloops, temples, steam-boats, Swiss cottages, &c.; also a great grandfather's cider-pitcher, 1799; also great grandmother's tea-pot and milk-cup, 123 years old, all very antique and interesting. There are two pieces of superior worsted-work from one of the Catholic institutions of our city, which deserve special notice. One is called "Saint Sixtus, Virgin, and Child," and is an elaborate and choice specimen of this class of needle-work. It is so finely executed as to resemble a piece of painting. Saint Barbara, the angelic host, the triple crown, the Pontiff's robes, and the costumes and draperies in general present a rare combination and blending of colors. The border of flowers is also elegant. In this the tulip predominates, but grapes, vine leaves, roses, lilies, and stalks of wheat are most ingeniously intertwined. The other piece is a large cross, adorned with running vines, flowers, and buds. On the centre and base, and on either end of the transverse beam of the cross, are the typical lamb, the sacramental cup, the Divine word, the "Banner of the Cross," and three passion flowers, all appropriately distributed. A winding band or streamer loosely and gracefully encircles the whole, and on this is wrought the Latin motto, *Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi*—the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world.

THE SHAH'S DIARY.

JOURNAL OF HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

HE RECORDS HIS IMPRESSIONS OF WHAT HE SAW—NARROW ESCAPE FROM DANGER—THE PRICE OF A DONKEY.

From the London Spectator, Oct. 10.

The best thing we know about the Shah is his account of his visit to England, just published in Teheran, and analyzed for us in the *Academy* by Herr Schindler, a somewhat contemptuous critic. The writer may be, as his enemies say, a voluptuary and a tiger, a man without a primary idea of right and wrong, and one who has done or permitted acts such as the suppression of the Bâb insurrection, which would, if they were accurately known, have inclined even British lion-hunters to pass him by in an astounded rather than a respectful silence. But his journal of his visit to England, as rendered to us in the *Academy*, is as schoolboyish and simple as the diary kept by that really beautiful character, the gentle boy-Rajah of Kolapore, and noticed by us at some length on its appearance. Englishmen expect, we imagine, that an Asiatic visitor, important enough to be treated with deference, should regard our civilization with an amazed and admiring surprise, should criticise us with some profundity from an original point of view, and should give us some useful hints as to what Orientals do and do not admire in our national ways and "properties." Well, we think it fairly possible that some such criticism may one day reach us, not, indeed, in a direct translation, but in a carefully pruned and corrected edition of a translation printed as an intellectual curiosity, say, at Leipsic, for private circulation only. It has chanced to the writer to see part of a journal of travel kept by an Oriental of high degree, and printed, or rather lithographed, for the entertainment of his own family; and he is bound to say, that though the *Academy* would not have published it entire, it was full of shrewdness from which the people so mercilessly analyzed might have learned a very great deal. But we do not exactly see why we should expect any such analysis from a Shah of Persia—a King, and an Asiatic King, bred in the purple, wholly unaccustomed to analyze his own thoughts, and steeped in an intellectual indolence, indolence enjoyed as a luxury, of which no European accustomed to a life more or less competitive can form even a conception. The Shah, in his own opinion, did much in recording any impression at all, and he did it in the way which involves least fatigue—that is, he jotted down, whenever he had a chance, the impression made on him at the moment by a visit which he evidently thought a wonderful exploit. He intended, we suspect, to expand these jottings into a book, which he, being vain as a child—vain not from vanity, but from inexperience of criticism—thought would be very admirable; but indolence prevailed, and he gave the jottings themselves, uncorrected and unexpanded, to an admiring world. They are curious only in their truthfulness. The Shah did not speculate or philosophize about English civilisation at all, but was struck just like an ordinary traveler, by the events which happened to himself, and which he, being the King of Kings, thinks must necessarily be interesting to other people. It is a Court Journal he has written, not a passage from an autobiography. Events which happen to him are historical, not the events which happen to the people among whom he is sojourning. He records his meals over and over again, describing with some care the things he got to eat, not as Herr Schindler seems to think, because he is a gourmand, but because it seems to him that his harem and others will be interested in his meals in a barbaric land. "There is nothing to eat there," they suppose; and the Shah, who is throughout talking to his family, says, "Yes, there is, for me at least, for even in the cabin of the Vigilant I found peaches, white grapes, black grapes, small very sweet melons; the grapes were from hothouses, and very dear, one bunch of them cost two francs." An Eton schoolboy, if entirely unaffected by other people's opinion, and able to state his thought without pressure from the atmosphere—which is possible to the Persian King, though impossible to the Eton schoolboy—would record much the same fact as the one most vividly impressed upon his memory. The Shah, who, be it remembered, is writing in Persian, which to him is as much a foreign language as German was to Frederick the Great, does not record his impressions badly, but allowance being made for the point of view, with considerable simplicity and force. It chances that Herr Schindler gives us a textual translation of his account of an accident which nearly killed him. He had returned from a visit to the Victoria and Albert, when "the boat got under the steam-wheel; the steam-wheel began to move; the wheel very nearly touched our boat; if the wheel had touched our boat, which was not the will of God, we should all have been drowned; praise be to God the Almighty, the wheel stopped; we got on deck without further danger." As it chanced, another visitor saw the scene, and in the *Times* of Thursday he publishes his description of it:

"I was on board a steamer a few yards from the ship, and although the Shah seems to have regarded the matter as a very narrow escape, yet, putting aside any exaggeration, there is no doubt but that for a moment there was considerable danger. The boat containing the Shah, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and others, had been rowed rather quickly, and there was considerable way on her as she neared the stage or gangway of the Sultan. She passed the gangway and came unpleasantly near the enormous wheel of the war-ship, when suddenly the wheel made several revolutions, the prow of the Shah's boat being but a yard or two from it. The Captain and others called loudly to stop the wheel, and it did stop. Probably the rowers with their oars might have pushed away, in any event; but my heart was in my mouth for a moment, for the least contact would certainly have capsized the little launch."

The Shah, one sees, is confirmed, though the ship seems not to have been the Sultan, and the contrast between his bare but quite effectual description of the fact, and the European's conscious and slightly artificial description of the effects of the fact—the shiver, for instance, it produces in him—is intellectually most curious. It is a boy's account, as contrasted with a reporter's account; and, though the reporter's account tells you most, we are not sure that the boy's account is not, from the literary point of view, the more effective. That the Shah should record such an incident at all, when he records so few—his whole visit to England occupies only eighteen pages—seems to Englishmen a little ridiculous, but to him it was most natural. His life was in real danger, and he is the King of Kings, and danger to his life is noteworthy even when he might be discoursing of steam-hammers. Would the Hohenzollern think differently? He might, but most certainly Reuter, whose agents know their business, would not, and would report the Emperor's influenza before they reported the most philosophical remark he is capable of making. The boyishness, and the strange consciousness of a separate position, come out throughout. "We slept," he says, time and again, meaning to say life went on, amid all this strangeness, in its ordinary way, and did not affect us enough to deprive us of our natural rest. The references to the cheers of the crowds look silly to us, who know why the crowds cheered; but to the Shah they seem important, as indicating to his readers that the wonderful white people—there is a sub-note of wonder in the whole account visible in the Shah's astonishment at the ordinariness of daily life—quite appreciated and even liked him, did not, at all events, neglect him, and were even sorry when he went away. The man is utterly simple. The crowd, he says, at the Crystal Palace was such as man never looked on, quite, he continues, 12,000 people in all—perhaps a fourth of the truth. He records the impression a crowd at the Crystal Palace always creates quite naturally; and then as naturally gives the number somebody had estimated the crowd at, never pausing for a moment to notice the contradiction between the two statements. Had he been other than the Shah, he would have added a cypher to the estimate. Like a school-boy he admired the wax-figures at Mme. Tussaud's, and does not see why he should not say so; while this story, with its suppressed chuckle at his own skill at repartee, has the true Eton ring: "I saw a picture of a donkey; asked, 'What is the price?' The Director of the exhibition, who was a clever, white-bearded man, read the price, and said, 'One hundred pounds sterling;' this sum is nearly 250 tomans Persian money. I said, 'The price of a living donkey is at the most only £5, why is a painted donkey so dear?' The Director said, 'Because it costs nothing to keep, it eats neither barley nor straw.' I said, 'If its keep costs nothing, it also does not carry anything, and cannot be used for riding.' We laughed very much." There is a vein of that boyish simplicity in every Asiatic, however astute he may be, and we scarcely wonder at the surprise it always seems to excite in the Western mind. It is not, however, the result of foolishness, but of simpleness, and is consistent, as we may see in the Emperor Baber's memoirs, with high capacity for administration and for war. The East never changes, and had Haroun-al-Raschid visited England, he also would have mentioned his meals, and related his repartees, and thanked Allah for an escape, and described the English as a comely and dignified people, to whom the Almighty has given power and sense, and who therefore have conquered India and possess colonies.

THE GUILLOTINE.

Science, says the London *Lancet*, would almost seem to be as tardy of growth as moral principle in some quarters, if we may judge from the arguments against death by decapitation which have been revived in connection with the recent executions in France. Poiriers, the Limours murderer, and Moreau, the herbal-poisoner of St. Denis, were both guillotined last week, and forthwith the Parisian press inveighs against that mode of execution, citing the old experiments of Dr. Sue, (the novelist's father,) and even advancing as "la plus frappant preuve" that the decapitated head feels and thinks "la joue de Charlotte Corday rougissant sous le soufflet du valet de l'exécuteur." Our readers may remember that rather less than four years ago we had to refute the theory of Dr. Pinel, that Tropmann's head, having lost under the guillotine the sources of common sensation, yet retained hearing, sight, and smell, with the whole apparatus of consciousness and intellect. The trunk, he maintained, died quietly and painlessly from hemorrhage in the course of a few minutes; but the brain, shielded by atmospheric pressure, retained its blood and consequently its life, for no fewer than three hours. It is still necessary, it seems, to reassert the fact that while the brain possesses a considerable quantity of blood after decapitation, the blood rapidly becomes venous for want of oxygen, the condition being like that in complete asphyxia, in which consciousness vanishes in ninety seconds. The physical shock sustained from the guillotine would of itself, moreover, paralyze all nervous function too completely to admit of consciousness taking place during the brief interval necessary for the thorough deoxidation of the blood in the brain. Beyond the momentary impact of the descending knife on the felon's throat no further sensation can be felt. Indeed, the mode of execution is so painless as almost to weaken the deterrent force of capital punishment, certainly to deprive those who would abolish that punishment of any argument deducible from the "horrors of the guillotine."

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

THE OPPOSING CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

The nomination of Mr. Seymour L. Stebbins for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifteenth District of this State is admitted by the Rondout *Freeman*, a "Liberal" paper, to be received upon all sides with great favor. Comparing the two candidates in the district, the same journal continues: "We would naturally expect to find Mr. Seymour L. Stebbins, or a man of his stamp, in the House of Representatives, but it would have to be toned down a hundred degrees in ability before Mr. Bagley could be put in it without making him as uneasy as a fish out of water. We doubt whether the people of this district, sovereign as they are, have any right to put Mr. Bagley in such a false position; it may be as fatal a shock to him as if somebody had tossed him into an ice-cold river, and the chattering of his teeth might disturb the entire assemblage."

THE WARNING FROM THE WEST.

The Rochester *Democrat* closes an article discussing the recent elections in the West as follows:

"The warning, therefore, of the Ohio election rings sharply in the ears of the Eastern and Middle States to battle against Democratic success here. The call is urgent upon honorable men of all parties to vote in such a manner as to rebuke the noxious schemes of inflationists and repudiationists. This can only be done by supporting that party which, not only locally, but also nationally, favors a sound currency. Just as surely as the Democracy, by the circumstances of its management, hastens toward an indorsement everywhere of the platform upon which it has won in Ohio, as surely is the Republican Party becoming consolidated in favor of a legitimate currency and the fulfillment of both the letter and the spirit of the Governmental obligations. Let 'hard-money' Democrats, as well as Republicans, note these inevitable tendencies. A vote for Dix is a vote for a sound currency. A vote for Tilden will encourage the Western Democrats to become even more extravagant in their financial heresies than they have yet shown themselves to be—more insolent in their demands upon the Democracy of the East—more rigid in their tests of party fealty, and more insolent toward the Bentonian Democrats who yet give to the party what little savor it has. Let the men of the East remember that Republican victories will strengthen the hearts of those men of the West who are fighting the battle of an honest currency against the tremendous odds of the Democratic Party and ill-educated Republicans. Republican triumphs at the East presage the consolidation and triumph of an honest sentiment at the West. If these facts are rightly appreciated, the temporary defeat of the Republican Party will prove the precursor of the most brilliant successes. Out of the very jaws of disaster let us wrest dominion. And thus we trust ere long we may confidently affirm: 'Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety.'"

INDIGESTIBLE FOOD.

At a recent meeting of the Société de Médecine of Paris, reported in the *Gazette des Hôpitaux* of Sept. 15, some curious records of cases of foreign bodies in the digestive passages were related. M. Lunier cited the case of a young woman, a maniac, who had several times tried to commit suicide. On the first occasion she took a decoction of two or three packets of tobacco, which she had boiled for half an hour. Another time she swallowed two quarters of a hundred of pins, and buried another quarter of a hundred in her scalp. Finally she procured two hectogrammes (nearly half a pound) of gunpowder, set fire to it, and placed herself over it. However, none of these attempts resulted in anything but making her ill. She passed a great number of pins per annum, and it was only at the end of two or three months those in the scalp were discovered, and thirty of them removed. At the end of three months she was completely cured. This fact tends to confirm the relative immunity from suffering which is peculiar to the insane. M. Péter wrote a work on the migration of foreign bodies in the digestive passages, for which he collected a certain number of cases. Some of them are as follows: A juggler having swallowed a sabre was brought into the Charité Hospital. Serious consequences followed. Adhesive inflammation ensued, resulting in an abscess. The sabre became divided into two parts, and the extraction was performed in two operations. A sailor, for half a pint of brandy, swallowed a knife, which he afterward passed easily. But one day the knife would not pass, serious results came on, and caused his death in three days. The necropsy revealed chronic ulcerous gastritis. The knife was found, but the horn-handle had been completely digested, and there only remained vestiges of the five or six blades it had contained. Another case was that of an hysterical woman, who had swallowed a packet of needles, of which 396 issued from her breasts, arms, chest, &c. M. Réhquet related a case of strangulated hernia, operated on by M. Maisonneuve, in which it was ascertained during the operation that all the effects of strangulation had been brought on by the presence of a lark's claw, which had been swallowed by the patient and had lodged across the intestine. M. Forget drew attention to the preparations presented by M. Gallard's house-surgeon, from the body of a waiter, who, having entered the hospital on one occasion in consequence of having received some blows on the chest, which brought on some general symptoms, left cured. Soon after, however, he again came into the hospital for an abdominal affection, to which he succumbed. At the necropsy old adhesions between the pericardium and the corresponding wall of the lung were found. These two organs were held together by a pin, of which the point issued into the interior of the pericardium, where it was perfectly free. It but rarely touched the heart, on the surface of which was found a series of concentric curves produced by the point of the pin, which inscribed the heart's movements on itself, just as the stylet of a sphygmograph would have done. This case, besides being very interesting from a physiological point of view, proves that the swallowing of a single pin will sometimes cause death. M. Durozier said that coins seemed to find easy passage through the digestive tube. Thus, a man who came to the Hotel Dieu after having swallowed six twenty-franc pieces, passed them all, and recovered without any bad symptoms.

EMIGRATION FROM ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "An official journal gives particulars relative to emigration from Italy. In 1869 the number of emigrants, it appears, was 23,040, but in 1870 it fell to 14,001, and in 1871 to 10,125. In 1872, however, it rose to 20,356, and last year to 26,016, while in the first three months of 1874 5,944 persons embarked at Genoa for America. Allowing for those who repair to French or other foreign ports, the present annual number of emigrants may be stated at 30,000, exclusive of those who betake themselves to different parts of the Continent in the hope of soon returning home. Many of the latter are employed in the construction of railways in Austria and Germany, in the navigation works on the Danube, at Vienna, and in agricultural operations in Turkey, these last returning to Italy every autumn. The emigrants, properly so called, chiefly settle in Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, South America now containing 147,547 Italians, while the United States have only 70,000; the Levant and Africa, 44,360; and Australia, 1,000. Northern Italy furnishes 75½ per cent. of the emigrants; Central Italy, 11; Naples, 8½; and Sardinia and Sicily, 5. The Italian, in spite of his distance from his mother country, preserves an unalterable attachment for it; though he emigrates, he retains his nationality. His country's interests are always dear to him, and he endeavors to further them as far as in his power. He is not an ungrateful son who goes to a distant land, but a member of the family who, though separated from it, is still interested in its welfare. His object is to return home with some savings and end his days there as comfortably as possible. To effect this he submits to privations, and spends no more than is absolutely necessary. From 8,000 to 10,000 emigrants, on the average, return to Italy every year."

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY BOHANNAN, plaintiff, against SYLVANUS TOWNSEND CANNON, Catharine White, John Hannay, Daniel Kelly, Bridget Hannay, Thomas Hannay, John H. White, and Catharine Hanney, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 1, 1874.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the fifth day of October, 1874.
o10-1aw6w* JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—ABRAHAM LOTT against JOHN McGOWAN, Philip J. McGowan and his wife, Diederich Van Thunen, Theophilus Olend, Frank S. Craig, John D. Craig, Herman F. Doscher.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Brooklyn, June 25, 1872.
A. & J. J. LOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.
s26-1aw6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SEYMOUR N. MARSH vs. GEORGE CALDWELL, et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 7, 1874.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of Marsh & Co., who formerly carried on the truss business at No. 2 Vesey street, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with due proof thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d of November, 1874; in default thereof they will be barred from any share in the fund then to be disbursed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1874.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver.
o10-2aw3w*

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1100	Western Un.	79⅝
800	do. s3.	79⅝
800	do.	79⅝
800	do.	79½
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200	do.	29⅝
100	do.	29½
200	do.	29⅝
1000	do.	29¾
200	do. s3.	29¾
1500	Lake Shore	80⅛
1300	do. s3.	80
900	do.	80⅛
100	do. s6.	80
600	do.	80⅛
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600	do. b3.	80¼
1900	do.	80⅜
100	do. c.	80⅜
600	do. s3.	80⅜
200	N. J. Cen.	100¾
100	St. Paul	32⅝
400	Rock Island	97⅞
5	do.	98¼
100	C., C. & I. C. b3.	9¼
200	do. c.	9¼
1400	Union Pacific	34¼
300	do. c.	34¼
300	do. b3.	34⅜
1100	do.	34⅜
800	do. b3.	34½
400	do.	34½
200	North-west	36⅞
500	do.	36¾
200	do. s3.	36⅞
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100	do. b10.	29¾
100	do.	29¾
600	do.	29½
100	do. c.	29⅝
100	do. s3.	29½
100	Ohio & Miss.	28⅜
300	do.	28⅜
100	do. c.	28½
200	do.	28⅝
600	do.	28¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	12.117⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	12.117
1,000	U.S.5-20R.'62, N.	12.116⅜
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C	112⅛
$20,000	U.S. 5s,10-40 R. b. c.	117⅞
1,000	U. S. 5s, '81,C.	112¾
5,000	do.	112⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	12.117¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$1,000	Ill. C. B., '79	101¼
5,000	Ches. & O. 1st coup. on	50
8,000	C. & R.I.&P.7s.	106¼
1,000	C.& N.W. Con. G. B.	81
2,000	do.	81¼
6,000	do.	81½
3,000	Mor. & Es.1st.	109
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	102
6,000	Mor. & Es. 7s, '71 b. c.	97½
2,000	Mich. So. S. F.	105
3,000	Cen. Pac. G.B.	92⅜
3,000	U. Pac. S. F.	73⅞
3,000	U. Pac. 1st	88⅜
5,000	do. b3.	88½
1,000	C.,C. & I.C.1st.	70⅛
2,000	do.	70
1,000	Tol.,P.&W.1st, E. Div.	80
10,000	Tol.&W.Con.C.	57½
5,000	Erie 1st	104½
15	Fourth Nat. Bk.	98
20	do. b. c.	97½
300	Con. Coal b. c.	45
300	Pac. Mail b. c.	46½
100	do.	46⅜
500	do. c.	46¼
200	do. s3.	46⅛
200	do.	46⅛
300	West. U. T. b. c.	79¾
100	do. s3.	79¾
300	do.	79⅝
1500	do. s3.	79½
500	do.	79½
300	do. s3.	79⅜
400	do. c.	79⅜
300	do. b3.	79⅜
100	U. S. Ex. b. c.	66⅛
10	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	101
300	Ill. Cen. b. c.	91½
200	Del., L. & W. b. c.	107⅜
100	do. b3.	107½
300	Chi.M.& St. P. b. c.	32⅝
400	do.	32½
100	Chi. M. & St.P.Pf.	51
100	Erie R. b. c. b3.	29⅞
500	do.	29⅞
200	do. b3.	30
200	do.	30
600	do.	29⅞
300	do. s3.	29¾
200	do. b3.	29⅞
200	do.	29¾
400	do.	29⅝
500	do.	29½
500	do. s3.	29½
10	do.	29⅞
200	do.	29⅝
100	N. J. Cen. b. c.	104¼
100	Ch. & Rk. I. b. c.	97¾
100	C.&N.W.Pf. b.c.b3.	54
30	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	37¼
200	do.	37
200	do.	37⅛
100	do. c.	37
100	do. b3.	37
100	do. s3.	36⅞
1300	do.	36⅞
300	do.	36¾
800	L. Sh. & M.So. b. c.	80⅜
600	do. s3.	80¼
500	do.	80¼
1100	do. s3.	80⅛
100	do. c.	80⅛
300	do. s4.	80⅛
900	do.	80¼
700	do. s3.	80⅛
300	do.	80⅛
2300	do. s3.	80
1500	do.	80
1800	do. s3.	79⅞
300	do.	79¾
200	B., H. & E. b. c.	¾
400	St. L., I. M. & So.	15½
1500	Tol., W.& W. b. c.	29½
200	do. c.	29½
400	do.	29⅜
400	do.	29½
300	do. c.	29⅜
200	do. s3.	29⅜
500	do. b3.	29½
1000	do.	29⅜
2900	do.	29¼
400	do. s3.	29⅛
600	do.	29⅛
600	do.	29
700	do.	28⅞
1400	do.	28¾
800	do.	28⅝
300	do. s3.	28⅝
500	do.	28½
100	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	36
50	Chi. & Alt. Pf. b. c.	105
5	New-Jersey R.	128
1000	Un. Pac. b. c.	34½
500	do. s3.	34⅜
200	do. s3.	34¼
300	do. s3.	34⅛
200	do. b3.	34¼
700	do.	34¼
100	do. s5.	34⅛
200	do. s3.	34⅛
1000	do.	34⅛
1300	do.	34
300	do. s3.	33⅞
100	Ohio & Mis. b. c. s3.	28⅝
400	do.	28⅝
75	do.	28⅜
100	do. c.	28½
200	do.	28½
100	do.	28⅜
300	do.	28¼
100	C., C. & I.C. b.c.s3.	9⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Shares	Stock	Price
500	Western Un. b3.	79⅜
300	do. s3.	79¼
200	do.	79⅜
600	do. s3.	79⅜
550	A. & P. Tel.	16
100	Pacific Mail b3.	46⅛
300	do. s3.	46
700	do.	45⅞
600	do. s3.	45¾
500	do.	45⅞
200	do. b3.	46
300	do.	45⅞
500	Erie Railway	29⅜
300	do. b3.	29¼
1200	do. b3.	29¼
200	do. b3.	29⅜
500	do.	29⅜
400	do.	29⅝
700	do.	29¾
100	Lake Shore b3.	79⅞
400	do. c.	79¾
1000	do. s3.	79¾
2000	do.	79⅞
1500	do. s3.	79⅞
300	do. b3.	80
300	do.	79⅞
200	C., C. & I. C.	9⅛
200	do. s3.	9⅛
100	do. b3.	9¼
200	St. Paul	32½
200	Union Pacific	33⅞
100	do. b3.	34
200	do. b3.	34⅛
200	do. s3.	34⅛
600	North-western	36¾
400	do. b3.	36¾
100	do. b3.	36⅞
100	Rock Island b3.	97⅝
200	do.	97½
20	do.	97¼
200	do.	97½
300	Ohio & Miss	28¼
100	do. b3.	28¼
200	do.	28⅜
500	Tol. & Wab. s3.	28⅝
300	do.	28⅜
300	do.	28½
500	do.	28⅝
900	do.	28⅝
100	do. b3.	28⅞
500	do.	28⅞
300	do. s3.	28¾
300	do.	28¾
200	do.	28⅝
200	do.	28¾
300	B., H. & Erie	⅝
200	Harlem	128½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$10,000	U.S.6s,R.,'81	117¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	112
$10,000	U. S. Cur. 6s	118⅛
1,000	U.S.5s,R.,'81	111⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$5,000	N. Y. C. 1st, Reg. b. c.	109⅝
12,000	H. 1st, 7s, C.	110
2,000	T.& W.C.C. b. c.	57
10,000	do.	56½
6,000	U. Pa. S. F. b. c.	74
1,000	Chic. & N. W. con. c. gold b.	81¼
7,000	do. b. c.	81½
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 2d. b. c.	64
10,000	N.J.Cen.1st,N.	107¼
5,000	C.,C.& I.C.1st.	70½
10,000	Gt. W. 2d.	71
2,000	Can. S. 1st M. with int.cer.	60
5	Park Bank	140
200	Canton Co. b. c.	56
100	Quicksilver Pf.	35
300	W. U. Tel. b. c. s3	79⅜
300	do.	79⅜
300	do.	79½
200	do. b3.	79⅜
200	do.	79½
300	do. s3.	79⅜
500	Pac. Mail b. c. b3.	46
100	do. s3.	45⅞
500	do.	46
700	do.	46⅛
600	do. s3.	46
1400	do.	46
300	Erie Railway b. c.	29¾
20	do.	30
500	do.	29⅝
200	do. c.	29⅝
600	do.	29½
300	do. s3.	29⅜
300	do.	29⅜
200	U. Pac. b. c.	34
600	do.	34⅛
200	do.	34¼
100	do. b3.	34¼
1000	do. s3.	34⅛
1600	do.	34
100	At. & Pa. Tel. b. c.	16
100	Adams Express	110
5	U. S. Express	66
100	C. & P. G'd	87¼
300	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	79⅞
300	do. b3.	80
1000	do.	80
100	do. b3.	80⅛
600	do.	80⅛
1000	do.	80¼
200	do.	80⅜
4800	do. s3.	80¼
400	do. b3.	80¼
300	do.	80¼
600	do.	80⅛
1900	do.	80
100	Ch. & N. W. b. c.	36⅞
100	do.	37
31	N. J. Cen. b. c.	104⅜
200	do.	104¼
100	Chic., M. & St. P. Pref. b. c.	50¾
200	T., W. & W. b. c.	28¾
500	do.	28⅞
100	do. s3.	28⅞
500	do.	29
200	do.	29⅛
100	do. s3.	29
500	do.	29
500	do.	28⅞
300	do.	28¾
800	do.	28⅝
500	do. s3.	28½
300	Ch. & R. I. b. c.	97⅝
80	do.	97¾
6	Del., L. & W. b. c.	107⅝
100	Chi. & Alton	98
100	do. b. c. s60.	98
100	O. & Miss. b. c. b3.	28⅜
600	do.	28⅜
100	do. s5.	28⅜
200	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	9¼
300	do. s3.	9⅛
200	do.	9⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Shares	Stock	Price
$10,000	U. S.5-20s,R., '67	117⅛
25	Western Union	79¾
300	do. s3.	79⅜
200	do. s3.	79¼
1600	do.	79⅜
100	do. b3.	79½
300	do.	79½
5000	do. s60.	79½
300	Pacific Mail	45⅞
400	do.	46
200	do. b3.	46
400	do.	45⅞
1800	do.	46
100	St. Paul	32⅝
100	Erie Railway	29¼
100	do. b3.	29⅜
100	do.	29⅜
300	do. s3.	29¼
100	do. b3.	29⅜
200	do.	29¼
2700	do.	29⅛
400	do.	29¼
40	Mor. & Essex	98
100	do.	97¾
700	Lake Shore b3.	80
700	do. b3.	80⅛
400	do.	80
600	do. b3.	80
300	do. s3.	79⅞
600	do.	79⅞
300	do. s3.	79¾
100	do.	79¾
1000	do.	79⅞
1500	do. b3.	80
300	do.	80
500	do. s3.	79⅞
100	do.	80
25	C., C. & I. C.	8¾
100	North-western	36⅞
100	do. s3.	36¾
300	do.	36⅞
400	Union Pacific	34
100	do. b3.	34
600	do. s3.	33⅞
500	do.	33⅞
300	do.	34
500	do.	34⅛
500	do. b3.	34⅛
800	Tol. & Wabash	28⅝
100	do.	28¾
700	do.	28⅝
400	do. s3.	28½
200	do.	28⅝
200	do. s3.	28⅝
100	do.	28¾
300	do. s3.	28⅞
300	do.	29⅛
1300	do.	29¼
1500	do.	29⅜
1000	do.	29½
300	do.	29⅜
200	do.	29⅜
1000	do.	29½
310	Rock Island	97⅜
50	do.	97½
400	do.	97¼
100	do. b3.	97½
300	do.	97⅜
300	Ohio & Miss.	28¼
100	do.	28⅜
100	do.	28¼
100	do.	28⅛
500	do. s3.	28
500	do.	28⅛
200	do. b3.	28¼

FRIDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

Affairs in financial and commercial circles continue to show considerable depression and uncertainty as to the future of trade prospects, and to-day there has been some further developement of the tendency to weakness which underlies the general business situation. There have been numerous reports of failures and mercantile embarrassments current, and in one or two instances, unfortunately, the rumors were verified. The most important of these suspensions is that of a well-known and long-established commission and auction house, whose misfortunes are said to be due to ill-advised speculation in and advances on mill products and property, from which, in the present shrunken condition of values, no realizations could be made. The other was that of a produce house, the liabilities being limited, however. Advices from London show the general condition of the markets for American Securities to be quiet and firm. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance to-day. A dispatch received this afternoon from Cincinnati announces that a petition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for foreclosure of the second mortgage bonds of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad Company has been filed in the United States Circuit Court in that city. The claim is for $132,000 with interest. The information was received too late to affect the market price of the stock.

The results of the day's operations in the Wall street markets show moderate activity in Money, a steady Gold premium, Foreign Exchange dull and steady, and lower prices in the Railway and Miscellaneous Stock list. Money ruled all the way through at 3@3½@4 ⅌ cent. on Call, closing at 3@3½ firm, and currency Loans for 60 days were done at 5 ⅌ cent. Prime discounts range from 5 to 6 ⅌ cent. for short dates, and 6@7 per cent. for longer dates. Gold opened and closed at 110⅛, with sales during brief intervals at 110. The rates paid for the use of cash Gold were "flat" and ⅛ to 3 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and 1-64 of 1 ⅌ cent. ⅌ diem. Foreign Exchanges were dull all day, the nominal rates during the principal business hours being $4 85 for prime bankers' sixty-days Sterling, and $4 88½ for demand, but at these rates the transactions were few and far between. The market closed weaker, the final rates at which business was done being $4 84¾ and $4 88¼. Cable transfers are sold at $4 89½, and $4 90. Continentals were steady at rates as follows: Reichmarks, 95@96⅛; Cables, 96½; prime Paris francs, 515@512½.

At the Stock Exchange the dealings were limited and devoid of any feature of interest. The principal activity was in Lake Shore, Wabash, Union Pacific, Western Union, and Pacific Mail. The total sales for the day footed up 154,000 shares. As compared with the closing quotations of yesterday the changes at the opening of business were very slight, some stocks being ⅛ ⅌ cent. better and others ⅛ lower, New-York Central and Pacific Mail showing an exceptional decline of ¼ ⅌ cent. During the first hour of business Lake Shore advanced from 80 to 80⅜, North-west Common 36¾ to 37⅛, Erie 29⅜ to 30, Ohio and Mississippi 28½ to 28¾, Wabash 29½ to 29¾, Union Pacific 34¼ to 34½, and Pacific Mail, 46⅜ to 46½. At the first call the market became weak and Wabash subsequently fell off to 28⅜, Erie to 29¼, Lake Shore to 79¾, North-west Common to 36¾, Rock Island to 97¼, Ohio and Mississippi to 28¼, Union Pacific to 33⅞, Pacific Mail to 45¾, and Western Union to 79¼. Toward 1 o'clock the market became firm, and so continued until after the second call, up to which time the recovery had ranged from ¼ to ⅝ ⅌ cent. This advance was succeeded by a period of depression which lasted until near the close of business. Wabash, however, evinced decided strength and recovered to 29½, the opening price. New-York Central was steady throughout the day at 100¾, Harlem at 128½, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 107⅜ @ 107½, New Jersey Central at 104¼, Illinois Central at 91½, Pittsburg at 87¼, Chicago and Alton Common at 98, and Preferred at 105. In State Securities only one transaction was reported, and that in an issue not generally represented, viz., Illinois Coupon Bonds of 1879, at 101¼. A very moderate business was done in Railway Mortgages, and prices, in the main, were steady. The important changes were confined to Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds, and Toledo and Wabash Consolidated Convertible; the former advanced to 81½ and the latter declined to 56½. Morris and Essex Firsts sold at 109; do. Seconds at 102; do. 7s of 1871 at 97½. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund at 105. Harlem Firsts, 7s, coupon, at 110. New-York Central, Firsts, registered, at 109⅝, and New-Jersey Central, Firsts, new, at 107½. The Pacific issues were firm and in good request. Government bonds were without especial change, though in exceptional instances prices were a fraction easier. The transactions footed up only $95,000 at the Stock Exchange. The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $9,000 for interest on the Public Debt, and $41,000 in redemption of Called Bonds. The receipts for Customs were $384,000. The Imports of Dry Goods for the week ending to-day, at this port, aggregated $1,272,170, and the amount marketed $1,483,658. For the corresponding week of last year, the imports were $1,558,413, and of 1872, $2,284,027.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday's final sales;

Closing Quotations—Oct. 23.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., 1881	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117¾	117⅝
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 84¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101	101
Chicago and Rock Island	98	97⅜
Pacific Mail	46½	46
St. Paul Common	32⅝	32⅝
St. Paul Preferred	50¾	50¾
Western Union	79⅝	79½
Union Pacific	34¼	34⅛
Lake Shore	80⅛	80
Toledo and Wabash	29⅝	29½
North-western Common	37	36⅞
North-western Preferred	54	54
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¼	107½
New-Jersey Central	104¼	104¼
Panama	113	113
Erie	29⅝	29¼
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅜	28¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	9	8¾
Harlem	128½	128½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	100¾	100¾	210
Harlem	128½	128½	200
Erie	30	29⅛	16,700
Lake Shore	80⅜	79¾	43,400
Wabash	29¾	28⅜	27,000
North-western	37⅛	36¾	4,130
North-western Preferred	54	54	100
Rock Island	97⅞	97¼	2,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32⅝	32½	900
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	51	50¾	200
Pittsburg	87¼	87¼	100
Del., Lack. & Western	107½	107⅜	300
New-Jersey Central	104¼	104¼	330
New-Jersey Railroad	128	128	5
Illinois Central	91½	91½	200
Union Pacific	34½	33⅞	18,100
Missouri Pacific	36	36	100
C., C. & Indiana Central	9¼	9	1,800
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28	6,075
Boston, Hartford & Erie	⅝	⅝	300
Morris & Essex	98	97¾	140
Western Union	79⅝	79¼	16,200
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	16	16	650
Pacific Mail	46½	45¾	13,900
Consolidated Coal	45	45	300
Quicksilver Preferred	35	35	100
Adams Express	110	110	100
Canton Coal Co.	56	56	200
United States Express	66	66	105
Iron Mountain	15½	15½	500
Chicago & Alton	98	98	200
Chicago & Alton Pf	105	105	50
Total sales			154,795

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117⅞	118⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118½	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109½	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111⅞	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	113	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupon	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20s. 1865, new, Registered	116	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅜	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	117⅛	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111⅞	112
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	112	112¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111¼	111½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅝	112⅞
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92¼	92½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84	84½

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$20,241,000
Gold balances	1,405,000
Currency balances	1,549,359

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$72,886,111
Currency balances	3,844,256
Gold exchanges	8,808,374
Gold balances	1,349,693

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, fund	15	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '76	107
Ark. 7s,L.R.&F.S.iss	9	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	23½
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R.	9	N. C. 6s, old, Apr. & Oct.	22¼
California 7s.	111	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	42
Connecticut 6s	103½	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., Ap. & Oct.	42
Georgia 7s, g. bonds.	73½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J.	30
Indiana 5s.	101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Ap. & Oct.	30
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	101¼	N. C. F'ding Act, '66.	16
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	101¼	N. C. F'ding Act, '68.	15
Illinois War Loan	101¼	N. C. new bs., J.& J.	12½
Kentucky 6s	101	N. C. new bs., A.& O.	10
Louisiana 6s	21	N. C. sp. tax, class 1.	5⅛
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	21	N. C. sp. tax, class 2.	5⅛
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	27	N. C. sp. tax, class 3.	5⅛
Louisiana 8s, L. bds.	23	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Michigan 6s, '78-79.	103	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Michigan 6s, '83	103	Ohio 6s, '86	104
Michigan 7s, '90	104	Rhode Island 6s	103
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100¼	South Carolina 6s	20
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100¼	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	15
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98½	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	15
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97	S. C. Non-f'dable bs.	6
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95¼	Tennessee 6s, old	67
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C	53
Mo. 6s, due in '80	94¾	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	67
Fund. bds. due in 1894	93	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., ex C.	52¾
As. or Un., due in 1892	92¼	Tenn. 6s, new series.	53
H. & St. Jo., due '86.	92	Virginia 6s, old	35
H. & St. Jo., due '87.	92	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	35
N. Y. R. B. Loan	108¼	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	35
N. Y. C. B. Loan	108¼	Va. 6s, Consol bds.	53
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110	Va. 6s, C. bds., 2ds	41½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110	Va. 6s, deferred bs.	9½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110		
N. Y. 6s, G'd R., '87	111		
N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87	111		
N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '83	112		
N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91	114		
N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '75	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	105⅛	Buff. & S. Line 7s.	100
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	22	Kal. & W. P. 1st.	85
B.,C. R. &M.1st 7s,g.	59	L. Shore Div. bs	98
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	50	L. Shore Con. C. 1st.	100½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, ex c.	40	L. Shore Cons. R. 1st.	99¼
Chi. & Alton In.	98½	L. Shore C. C. 2d.	93
St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st.	95	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	102
Chic., B.&Q. 8 ⅌c. 1st.	111	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.	109
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	106¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	107	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	98
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	104	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	98
Am. Dk. & Im. bs.	97	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	94¼
Mil.&St.P.1st 8s P.D.	106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	94¼
M. & St.P.7s, G.R.D.	80	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	109¾
M.& St. P. 1st C.& M.	75	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	109⅝
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85	106
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	97½	Har. 1st 7s, coup.	109¾
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	85	Har. 1st 7s, reg.	109½
Chi. & N.W. c. g. bs.	81	North Mo. 1st.	81
Galena & Chic. Ext.	102½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93⅜
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	92	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92
C.C.C. & I. 1st 7s S.F.	105	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.	74⅝
Del., L. & W. 1st.	101	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	92⅜
Del., L. & W. 2d.	106½	Cen. Pac. St. Aid bs.	101
Del., Lack.& W. 7s C.	107½	West. Pac. bonds.	83
Morris & E. 1st.	109	Union Pac. 1st bs.	88⅜
Morris & E. 2d.	102	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	86
Morris & E. con.	94	Union Pac. In. p. d.	89
Morris & E. 7s of '71.	97	Union Pac. S. F.	73¾
Erie 1st Extended	104½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	80
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	69
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96	Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	100½
Long Dock bonds.	100⅝	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	108¾
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	88	P. F. W. & C. 2d.	104½
Han.&St.Jo.8s, Conv.	78	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	91½
D. & S. C. Second D.	95	Col., C. & I. C. 1st.	70
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	79½	Col., C. & I. C. 2d.	25
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	44	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	64
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	102	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
M. So. N. I. S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	105	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	Tol., P & W., W. D.	74½
Clev. & Tol. n. bs	98	T., P. & W., Cons. 7s.	50
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	71½
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	98	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	71
Det., Mon. & T. bs.	98½	Gt. West. 1st, '88.	86
Buff. & Erie n. bs.	98	Gt. West. 2d, '93.	71

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	149½	Mechanics'	136
American Exchange	114¼	Merchants'	119
Central National	100	Metropolitan	132
Chatham	137	Nassau	107
Chemical	1500	New-York County	205
City	300	North America	93¼
Commerce	117	Pacific	165
Corn Exchange	120	Park	139½
First National	200	People's	140
Fourth National	97	Republic	104¼
Fulton	155	Shoe & Leather	154
Gallatin National	125	St. Nicholas	106
Hanover	100	State of New-York	110
Irving	128	Tradesmen's	143
Leather Manufact's'	180	Union	139
Manhattan	150		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	102
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden & Amboy	128½	128¾
Pennsylvania	54¼	54⅜
Reading	53¼	53⅞
Lehigh Valley	60⅝	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	42½	43
Philadelphia & Erie	14	14½
Northern Central	30⅝	30¾
Lehigh Navigation	46⅜	47
Lehigh Gold Loan	98½	98⅞

The attention of Bondholders of the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad, and of the Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque Railroad, is invited to a notification in our advertising columns, signed by the "Trustees of the 'Detached Coupons,'" and urging prompt concurrence and action in the plan proposed by the recently issued circular.

The Mercantile National Bank has declared a dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable on and after Nov. 2, prox.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 23, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2	Hides, bdls	268
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Grease, pkgs	89
Broom-corn, bales	50	Leather, bales	84
Cotton, bales	2,625	Leather, sides	3,225
Dry Fruits, pkgs	327	Beef, pkgs	560
Eggs, bbls	432	Pork, pkgs	381
Flour, bbls	20,332	Cut-meats, pkgs	313
Meal, bbls	56	Lard, tcs	450
Meal, bags	260	Lard, kegs	400
Wheat, bushels	150,163	Oil-cake, pkgs	936
Corn, bushels	62,750	Tallow, pkgs	159
Oats, bushels	36,459	Butter, pkgs	3,388
Rye, bushels	8,050	Cheese, pkgs	11,763
Barley, bushels	39,192	Pea-nuts, bags	212
Peas, bushels	7,888	Starch, pkgs	570
Grass-seeds, bags	159	Tobacco, hhds	383
Beans, bbls	344	Tobacco, pkgs	1,422
Hops, bbls	97	Wool, bales	14
Hides, No.	804	Whisky, bbls	747

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer August Andry, for Antwerp—47,665 bushels Wheat, 13 tcs. Beef, 3 tcs. Hams, 2 cases Iron Molds, 70 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 8,000 bushels Rye.

By the brig Amy A. Lane, for Seville—4,800 Staves, 390 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Anna, for Morgan Pill—2,200 bbls. Naphtha, 1,250 cases Gasoline.

By the steamer Merrimack, for Rio Janeiro, &c.—450 bbls. Flour, 52 pkgs. Tea, 62 cases Domestics, 250 pkgs. Lard, 25 pkgs. Drugs, 100 pkgs. Peas, 24 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 13 cases Can Goods, 10 pkgs. Butter, 5 tcs. Hams, 159 pkgs. Hardware, 7 cases Chairs, 1 case Rifles, 2 cases Cartridges, 100 bxs. Candles, 31 pkgs. Car Fixtures.

ASHES—Are quite dull, with Pots quoted at $6 50, and Pearls, nominally, at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fair business has been reported in the leading kinds of seasonable goods, since our last, chiefly on orders, and in good part for the South and West. The near-by trade call has been moderately active. The auction houses are yet distributing stock in comparatively liberal amounts. Values on really desirable styles of work show firmness. There is not much complaint about the collections as against the country dealers. The local dealers are represented as paying up with less promptness, doubtless partly owing to the unsatisfactory progress of the City retail business thus far. ....From Boston the latest report is to the effect that "While there is naturally a gradual decline in the amount of goods made, the orders are quite as numerous as any one expected, and from some sections there is a good demand yet for heavy work. The trade with Louisiana and Alabama is quite up to expectations, although not up to that of some past seasons, and the demand from Texas has never been so large as the present season. The shipments to Baltimore indicate a good business with that city, but there is a falling off in the demand from New-York, Louisville, and Cincinnati. There is no perceptible change in the manufacturing towns, and most of the teams find partial employment. But little preparation has yet been made for Spring work, and while some of the manufacturers are cutting out samples of light goods, a large number are not disposed to force trade, believing that better prices can be secured by a little delay."

CANDLES—The offerings are comparatively free, and prices rather weak, within our range, on a restricted business.

COAL—The demand from nearly all sources is comparatively limited in the wholesale line, yet holders claim full prices. At the next auction sale of Scranton Coal, (announced for Wednesday, Oct. 28,) 60,000 tons will be offered to the highest bidder.

COCOA—Has been quiet, but quoted steady, with Maracaibo at 26c.@28c.; Caracas at 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been scarce and held with decided firmness in the local market, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted. Of the remnant (1,999 bags) of the South America's cargo unsold last evening, 1,000 bags have been disposed of to-day at 20c., gold, for prime. The Waldemar's cargo, sold previous to arrival, came to hand to-day. The stock of Rio now in first hands is reported as only 5,499 bags here. Other kinds are offering less freely, and are quoted strong in price, on a fair inquiry; 1,078 bags Maracaibo by the Atlas, sold at full rates, within our range. The stock of Rio at the outports this morning comprised only 3,000 bags at Charleston, 4,500 bags at Savannah, 2,500 bags at Mobile, and 5,500 bags at Galveston. Messrs. William Scott & Sons make the receipts of Rio and Santos at the United States ports, (including New-York,) since Sept. 23, 142,737 bags, against sales of 103,910 bags, leaving the stock in first hands this morning only 21,999 bags, against 73,172 bags on the 23d of September, with, at latest mail advices, 203,791 bags afloat and loading for the United States. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16¾c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@21¼c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 16½c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 16c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been fairly active and quoted firm; Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses, do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.

CORDAGE—Trade has been very slow, with values favoring buyers. Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted at 15c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread do. (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 16c.; do. 12-thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 15½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 15½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 16½c.; do., do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 17½c.; Tarred Manila, 14½c.; fine Tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 16c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 12½c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do. do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 12½c.; do. do., 12-thread (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 12c.

COTTON—Has been comparatively quiet for early delivery, with prices favoring buyers. The demand has been mostly from shippers. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,264 bales, (of which 483 bales were placed last evening,) including 800 bales to shippers, 460 bales to spinners, and 4 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Middling, 16c. ⅌ lb.... The dealings for forward delivery have been unusually extensive, but at a further reduction of 1-16c.@3-32c. ⅌ lb., closing about steady at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,800 bales, of which 10,400 bales were on last evening and 29,400 bales to-day, with 2,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options closing at 14¾c.; November, 14¾c.; December, 14 15-16c.@14 31-32c.; January, 15 3-16c.@15 7-32c.; February, 15½c.@15 17-32c.; March, 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c.; April, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; May, 16⅜c.@16 13-32c., and June, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c. ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,625 bales, including 1,805 bales from Norfolk, 200 bales from Baltimore, and 620 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 22,995 bales, and for the week 129,097 bales, against 121,175 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 501,389 bales, against 375,475 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 33,399 bales; to the Continent, 8,104 bales; stock in New-York, 64,765 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 320,687 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

EGGS—Have been in moderately active request, within the range of from 20c.@27c. for ordinary to fancy, the latter scarce, with the main dealings in supplies available at 23c.@25c. for good to strictly prime.

FISH—There has been a fairly active inquiry noted for the leading kinds at firm and buoyant prices. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 50, chiefly at $5 75@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$16; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $3@$10 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $5@$7 25; Smoked Herrings at 35c.@45c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 05@$1 10 ⅌ keg.

FRUIT—Trade has been on a moderate scale at about steady rates. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bxs. Raisins, including new Layer at $3; old do., $2 60@$2 65; new loose Muscatel, $3 50, and Valencia, 9c.; 1,000 bbls. Currants on the basis of 6c.@6⅛c.; 300 cases Sardines, half-bxs., at 26c., and 3,300 cases do., quarter-bxs., in good part for export, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The general market is depressed and lower. State and Western Flour shows less firmness in most instances, on a restricted trade in nearly all descriptions. The main call has been for shipping extras, within the range of $5@$5 20 for standard to good, and $5 50@$5 75 for choice to fancy, part to arrive. In other grades the business has been mainly in a jobbing way, within our revised range. The sales since our last have been 16,350 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 35@$4 10, chiefly $3 65@$4; Sour Flour at $4 10@$5 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4@$4 70, chiefly at $4@$4 20 for poor, and $4 35@$4 50 for fair to good; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 20; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$6 15, mostly at $5 60@$5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 30, mainly at $5@$5 20; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 35, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 25@$6 10; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 25@$6 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and White Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 65; Western White do. Extras, $5 60@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 50; Extra Genesee, $5 30@$7 60; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 50, with some very fine brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 7,100 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations, including 2,000 bbls. Fancy State, to arrive within ten days, at $5 60 ⅌ bbl.....Southern Flour has been quiet and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$6 50 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 50@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately inquired for, within the range of from $4 20@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 475 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 30 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been quite active, but at rather easier prices, within the range of from $4 35@$4 90 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 40@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,850 bbls., including 800 bbls. Brandywine at $5@$5 10, and 500 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 90....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in light demand at $1 65@$2 ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been in moderate request, within the range of $7 25@$8 75 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in fair demand, within the range of $4 50@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs., the latter an extreme.

GRAIN—Spring wheat has been in comparatively limited demand, for export, as well as for milling, and has been quoted 1c.@2c. lower, closing weak. Winter Wheat has been in quite moderate request. White Wheat has attracted most attention and the finer qualities of this description have been quoted firm. Red and amber Winter has been comparatively quiet, and quoted easier in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 110,500 bushels, at $1 23@$1 36 for poor to extra White Western, chiefly at $1 36 for Extra Michigan, to arrive, with one boat-load reported at a shade better than this rate, and $1 30 for No. 1 Michigan; $1 19@$1 23 for fair ordinary to choice new Amber Michigan, chiefly at $1 20@$1 21 for average samples; $1 10@$1 20 for very poor to very choice new Red Western, chiefly at $1 16@$1 18 for fair to very good; $1 10 for old Red do. in store; $1 16@$1 22 for No. 1 Spring; $1 10@$1 16 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 10@$1 11, mainly at $1 10, for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 05@$1 06½ for fair to choice new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 04@$1 06 for fair to choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 01@$1 02 for No. 3 Spring; $1 01@$1 19 for ungraded Spring....Corn has been decidedly lower, under quite urgent offerings of stock, on a moderate trade and export demand, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 119,000 bushels, at 86½c.@89c. for sound mixed Western, afloat, closing at 86½c. for prime. Other kinds nominal....Rye, dull at 97c.@$1 02....Barley held much higher, checking business. Canada Wheat quoted up to $1 40 bid, with holders claiming $1 42@$1 45 per bushel....Sales, 2,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 20 ⅌ bushel....Malt neglected and nominal....Canada Peas, quoted higher, on meagre offerings even to arrive; prime quoted at $1 08, in bond....Oats have been depressed and lower, on a moderately active inquiry. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at 58c.@59½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 59½c. for prime Chicago; 59c.@61½c. for White Western; and 60c., in part, for White State....Feed quiet at $22@$32 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet and depressed, with Bags quoted at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.; Domestic Bagging at 12c.@13c.

HARDWARE—The market shows a moderate degree of animation. Copper products have been held with more firmness. Most other articles show no important change as to values.

HEMP—Has been dull and drooping; 200 bales Sisal Hemp sold at 5¼c., gold; and 1,000 bales Jute Butts at 2½c., currency. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$275 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 7¾c.@8¾c.; Sisal, 5¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—The market has been rather quiet but quoted steady, with sales reported of 4,000 Montevideo, 400 Buenos Ayres, 500 Mexican, and 1,000 City slaughter, on private terms.

HOPS—The demand has been more active for brewers' use, with less movement on export account, at steadier rates. American, crop 1874, quoted 38c.@45c., the latter an extreme; American, crop 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@48c., ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Domestics have been 3,596 bales, and since Sept. 1, 17,035 bales, against 4,746 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 465 bales, and since Sept. 1, 5,059 bales. Mr. Wells remarks that "it is about time consumers begin to look around for supplies, especially if they want fine Hops. England has already relieved us of 5,000 bales of the cream of our stock, and by the middle of November will probably have taken another 5,000 bales. What remains after that will be seconds and low grades, such as would go begging on this market in seasons of plentiful supplies. We understand that a large number of lager beer brewers met in convention recently in this City and passed a resolution to limit their purchases of Hops to one bale at a time, buying only as needed for actual requirements. By this means they hope to break the market and cause a decline in prices. How well they will succeed remains to be seen."

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been in very good request for shipment (chiefly to Hamburgh and other German markets) and home use, and in some demand also on speculative account at steady prices for suitable grades of stock, especially of medium and over-weights, and good damaged. There has not been much animation in Oak-tanned Sole, or Union Crop, and prices have been rather weak and irregular. In Upper Leather, light movements have been reported on the basis of previous quotations, the advantage having been in favor of purchasers. A very slow trade has been also reported in Morocco, and in Upper Leather at about former figures. The receipts of Leather from the tanneries have been quite liberal during the week, and have tended to weaken values. We quote sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 27½c.@29c. for Orinoco, and 28½c.@29½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c., ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@30c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c., ⅌ lb. The week's receipts have been 62,109 Hides and 2,800 bales; exports, 16,500 sides.

METALS—The demand has been fairly active for Ingot Copper, chiefly for prompt delivery, at full prices, with sales reported of 500,000 lbs., in lots, at 22¼c.@22½c. for Lake, ⅌ lb., December to April options quoted at 23c. bid. Copper products have been in fair demand, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 21c.@21½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ⅌ lb....Scotch Pig Iron has been offered less freely, even to arrive, and has been quoted stronger in price, checking business; 250 tons Eglinton sold to arrive, on private terms; quoted at about $38, and on the spot at $40, with Glengarnock at $41, from yard. American Iron has been in better supply, and much depressed and irregular in price on restricted dealings. We quote: American Pig, $28@$30; No. 2 do., $26 50@$28; Forge, $24@$27; English Rails at $48 50@$50, gold; American Rails, at works, $55@$60; Old Rails at $30@$34; Wrought Scrap, $30@$32 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c., gold....Pig Lead has been generally inactive, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 87½, and American at $6 25@$6 37½, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c. Sales 100 tons Pig on private terms. ....The dealings in Spelter have been in a jobbing way, and chiefly in domestic product. We quote on the basis of 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@7⅛c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery. ....American Steel has been inactive, but quoted steady. ....Regulus Antimony has been scarce, and in request on the basis of 11¾c.@12c., gold, ⅌ lb....Shot quoted firm at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb....Pig Tin has been comparatively dull, and quoted weak in price. The offerings are mostly of Straits. Straits quoted at 21¼c.@21½c., gold; English at 21c.@21½c., gold; Banca at 25c., gold. Tin Plates have been in limited request, as a rule within our range. Sales, 800 bxs. I. C. W. Coke, 10 x 14, and 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne, on private terms. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 50@$10, I. C. Coke, $7 25@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 25....Zinc has been in demand and quoted firmer, on the basis of 8⅞c.@9c., gold. Sales, 15 cks. at 8⅞c., gold.

MOLASSES—In the absence of any fresh arrivals of foreign stock, and in view of the very meagre offerings of desirable grades of even grocery goods from first hands, the market is comparatively dull, though considerable inquiry is noted from trade sources and on Canadian account, at equal to full prices. The bulk of the available supply consists of Porto Rico. A few invoices of English Island product of recent receipt, and not yet reported as marketed, are held above the views of buyers. Refining stock is very scarce in all the seaboard markets, and refiners are consequently operating to only a limited extent. The jobbing business is on a moderate scale. Holders of old crop New-Orleans are more urgent in their offerings, with a view to clearing out even the very moderate supplies at hand, in preparation for the expected receipts of new crop, and values in this instance are depressed and lower, without leading to more than a limited jobbing movement. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (nominally,) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. at 42c.@47c.; Cuba Centrifugal, (nominally,) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 46c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 48c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans, old crop, 65c.@73c., the latter for choice. Sugar Syrup has been in moderate demand within the range of 45c.@75c. Molasses Syrup has been less active, but firm, within the range of 40c.@50c., chiefly at from 45c.@48c. ⅌ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been in good request within the range of 35c. for hhds., and 38c. for bbls.

NAILS—Are generally dull, and weak as to price.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand at about steady rates; sales, 100 bbls. Black at $2 30; 538 bbls. Strained at $2 35@$2 40; 2,500 bbls. good Strained at about $2 42½, and 550 bbls., small pkgs., at $2 45 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at $2 50@$2 75; City Pitch at $2 62½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull; merchantable quoted nominally at 36c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale is steady, but quiet. Crude Sperm is less sought after, owing partly to the confident views of holders as to price. Manufactured Whale and Sperm are in quite moderate demand, in a jobbing way, within the previous range. Linseed is selling rather slowly, and Lard and Cotton-seed attract less attention, at rather easier and irregular figures. Menhaden is wanted and held with confidence. Olive is dull and heavy. Most other kinds quiet. We quote: Crude Whale, 58c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72½c.; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 15, for good to strictly prime, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do., 57½c.; Linseed-oil from 76c.@77c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 10@$1 20, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 38c.@40c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@44c.; Yellow do., 57c.@58c.; White do., 62½c.@67½c.; Paraffine, 23c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 75c.@85c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 15.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate request at easier prices; 4,000 bbls., in bulk, sold at 5⅜c., with shipping stock quoted at 9c....Refined dull at 11⅞c.@12c., here, with sales of 3,000 bbls. at 11⅞c.; and 11½c. at Philadelphia, on sales of 1,000 bbls....Refined, in cases, quiet at 17½c....Naphtha, 9c.@10c. for Western and City.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in better demand, and quoted firmer, with sales reported for early delivery of 400 bbls Western mess, in lots, at $19@19 50, and 50 bbls Extra prime at $17 62½. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls Western mess, October option, at $19. Dressed hogs in more demand, within the range of 8⅜@8¾c for city. But meats have been offered more freely, and quoted somewhat lower, leading to rather more activity. Sales have been reported of 90 boxes clear bellies at 12½@12¾c; 1,500 fresh bellies, in bulk, at 9½c; 10,000 lbs rib bellies at 10½@16¾c; 2,000 fresh shoulders at 6@6¼c; 1,750 pickled shoulders at 9@9⅛c; 1,100 smoked shoulders at 10¼c; 2,500 fresh hams at 10c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 11c.@11½c.; 2,500 Smoked Hams at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been moderately sought after, for early delivery, at about previous prices; sales, 125 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c; Long and Short Clear, for December and January delivery, quoted lower and somewhat nominal at 9¼c.; 250 bxs. reported sold on this basis: And at Milwaukee, 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December option, reported sold at 8¼c....Lard has shown more steadiness on lighter offerings, and a moderately active inquiry for Western Steam. Sales have been reported of 120 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; 250 tcs. do. at 13¾c., cash; 180 tcs. City Steam at 13½c.@13⅝c., mainly at 13½c.; 270 tcs. No. 1 City at 13c.@13⅛c., and 400 tcs. Refined at 14c.@14⅛c., with options on the latter for November quoted at 13c., and for December at 12½c.; and of Western Steam, for forward delivery, 500 tcs., November options, at 12¼c.@12⅜c., with December quoted at 11¾c.@11 13-16c.; 250 tcs., January, at 11¾c.; 500 tcs. February at 11 15-16c.; 1,000 tcs. seller to March 1, at 11 13-16c.; 1,500 tcs. seller the remainder of the year, at 11¾c.@11 13-16c., and 1,250 tcs., seller six months, at 11¾c.@11 13-16c. ⅌ lb....Beef steady, but quiet; 60 bbls. sold, in lots....Beef Hams dull, and quoted weak on the basis of $21 for Summer-cured Western....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted, on a moderate business.

SALT—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for most kinds at essentially unaltered rates. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.@35c.; St. Martin, 35c.@40c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal at 5½c., gold, free.

SOAP—The demand has been on a restricted scale, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—The market is dull to-day for Raw, but quotations are without change of moment. Sales have been confined to 69 hhds. good fair Refining Cuba at 8⅝c.; 20 hhds. Demerara at 6¼c., (gold,) in bond; and 333 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8½c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair Refining, 8½c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime do., 8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Molasses Sugars at 7½c.@8½c.; Melado, 5¼c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in rather more request, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.; Powdered at 11c.@11⅛c.; Granulated at 11c.@11⅛c.; A's at 10⅛c.@10½c., and Yellow at 9⅛c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—The market is firm and fairly active; 200,000 lbs. good to prime sold at 8¾c.@8⅞c., with up to 9c. asked for very choice....Stearine quiet but steady, as last quoted.

TOBACCO—The demand is quite brisk for domestic Leaf at full and buoyant prices, partly on speculative account. Spanish product is in moderate request in a jobbing way, and without material alteration as to values. A fair inquiry is noted for manufactured stock, which has been held with firmness. Sales have been made of 1,200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10c.@25c.; 294 cases crop 1871, Wisconsin, at 8¾c.@9c.; 211 cases 1873, Connecticut, at 6¼c.@8¾c.; 87 cases 1873, Ohio Wrappers, on private terms; 388 cases 1873, Wisconsin, at 8⅛c.@10c., including 114 cases Wrappers on private terms; 200 cases sundries at 7c.@50c.; 400 bales Havana at 75c.@$1.

WHALEBONE—Arctic is quoted firm at from $1 10@$1 15, gold, ⅌ lb., on light offerings, but is quiet.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand, but at lower prices; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $1 02½@$1 03½, the latter an extreme, closing at $1 02½ ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—More animation is noted in the general market, and on the finer grades of stock, which are undoubtedly scarce, values are maintained. The less desirable qualities are in comparatively fair supply, and buyers in instances are enabled to make better terms as to prices than could have been secured a few weeks since. The inquiry from manufacturers has been moderately active. There has also been considerable call for suitable goods on trade account to keep up assortments. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 250,500 lbs. Domestic Fleece, within the range of 52½c.@60c.; 56,000 lbs. Unwashed, 33c.@40c., 5,000 lbs. Washed at 58c.; 300 pkgs. Domestic Pulled, 40c.@50c.; 28,000 lbs. do., 49c.; 65 bales do., at 40c.; 64,500 lbs. Scoured, 52c.@$1; 20,000 lbs. Combing and Delaine at 65c.; 6,000 lbs. Black at 45c.@46c.; 10 bales Black Pulled at 37½c.; 7,000 lbs. do. at 29c.@46c.; 15 bales Nevada at 32½c.; 2,000 lbs. Oregon and rumored 150 bales do. on private terms; 20 bales Lamb's Pulled on private terms; 12,000 lbs. Georgia at 41c.; 123,000 lbs. Spring California, 25c.@32½c.; 364 bales do., 27½c.@36c.; 362 bales Fall do., 25c.@28c.; 29,500 lbs. do., 24c.@26c.; 56,000 lbs. Texas, 21c.@36c.; 36 bales Cape, 35c.@36½c.; 125 bales Australian on private terms, and 250 bales Donskoi at 28c. gold, to 31c.@35c. currency.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively quiet, but generally firm. Berth room has been scarce, with the advantage as to rate in favor of ship-owners. The chartering movement has been very moderate, at about former figures....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last have been by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 5½d.@6d. ⅌ bushel; 60 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 700 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 6¼d.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ⅌ standard bushel, and 470 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton, and 200 tcs. Beef at 5s. ⅌ tierce. Also, a British ship, 1,157 tons, with Cotton, from Norfolk, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb. And a British ship, 686 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For London, by sail, 2,200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ⅌ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at about 6½d. ⅌ bushel....For Cardiff, by steam, 700 bbls. Flour at 2s. ⅌ bbl....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 927 tons with Cotton, from Galveston, at 9-16d., or option of the Continent at ⅝d. ⅌ lb....For Bremen, a German brig, hence, with Cotton, on private terms; and a German ship, 793 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls Petroleum at 3s. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 8,000 bushels Rye and 5,000 bushels Grain, on private terms. ... For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton at ⅞c. ⅌ lb; and 200 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d ⅌. ton....For Constantinople, an Italian brig, 328 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum at 23c....For the Mediterranean direct, an Italian brig, 340 tons, hence, with Tobacco, on private terms....For Alexandria, an Austrian bark, 444 tons, hence, with 14,000 cases Petroleum, at 19c....For New-York, a ship, 1,016 tons, with Dyewoods, reported from the west coast of Mexico, on private terms....For Pernambuco, an American brig, with flour, from Baltimore, at $1 10 ⅌ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 23, 1874.

Trade in Beeves has been slow since our last daily report. On yesterday and to-day Beeves sold from 6¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 4½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. on 55 lbs. to 57 lbs. net. The herds on sale were held from day to day. Poor quality Steers fell from ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb.; good quality Steers were firm and in demand, being scarce. Milch Cows sold from $50@80 ⅌ head; Veals generally at 10c. ⅌ lb.; Grass Calves from $5@$14 ⅌ head. Sheep were very slow of sale from 4½c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs even more dull from 6¼c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs were sold yesterday at $6 20 ⅌ cwt.; there were none on sale to-day. City-dressed opened on yesterday's rates, being 8¼c.@8⅝c. ⅌ lb., with a fair prospect of advancing from 8⅝c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.; trade firm.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for B. Maine 49 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for L. Schomberg 17 common Ohio Steers, from 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Williams & Westheimer sold for selves 54 poor Virginia Steers, from 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 36 Virginia Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 48 generally good Ohio Steers, from 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Lehman Brothers 34 poor Virginia Steers, from 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; had due for selves 3 cars of fair quality Native Steers. B. Westheimer sold for Lehman Brothers 300 Virginia Steers, from poor to coarse, with a good top, from 8½c.@10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., general weight 7½ cwt. C. Khan sold for B. Baker 81 coarse Indiana and Kentucky Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 14 good Kentucky Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale for Khan & Baker 30 Kentucky Steers. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for L. Meyer 36 coarse Virginia Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale for Sadler, Havens & Co. 51 Indiana Steers; for F. Parish 17 Kentucky Steers, for J. Cross 48 Kentucky Steers, for Queensbury 18 Kentucky Oxen. D. Waixel sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 84 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 29 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 84 Texan Steers at 7¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 33 Texan Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold for [illegible] & Co. 15 coarse Ohio Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Stern & [illegible] 60 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7½ cwt. to 8 cwt.; 54 common Kentucky Steers, from 10¼c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 13 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 80 Kentucky Oxen, from 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Bray & Fitch held on sale for Haskel & Co. 170 Indiana Steers. J. & P. Pidcock sold 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,050 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 394 Ohio Sheep, weight 33,260 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 581 Ohio Sheep, weight 54,200 lbs., at $5 31¼ ⅌ cwt.; 173 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,400 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 96 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,350 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 100 Kentucky Sheep, weight 8,440 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 166 Kentucky Sheep, weight 18,680 lbs., at $6 18¾ ⅌ cwt.; 114 Kentucky Lambs, weight 6,590 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale 5 cars of freshly arrived Sheep, and 1 car of Sheep held over. C. Khan sold 207 Kentucky Sheep, weight 17,930 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb. P. Kase sold 185 Kentucky Sheep, weight 98 lbs. ⅌ head, at 5⅞c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—P. Larch sold 431 rough Indiana Sheep, weight 37,150 lbs., at 4⅝c. ⅌ lb.; on yesterday afternoon, 119 Hogs, weight 21,630 lbs., at $6 20 ⅌ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 200 Indiana Sheep, weight 16,010 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 201 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,350 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 225 Illinois Sheep, weight 18,160 lbs., at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 220 Illinois Sheep, weight 18,150 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 220 Illinois Sheep, weight 21,300 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 212 State Sheep, weight 15,920 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 29 Sheep, weight 2,630 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 74 Lambs, weight 4,210 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 320 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb. P. McCabe sold 15 Cows, from $50@$80 ⅌ head, calves included. J. Kirby sold 52 State Sheep, weight 4,760 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 24 State Sheep, weight 2,650 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 31 Canada Sheep, weight 3,420 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 210 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,550 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 138 State Lambs, weight 1,000 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 1 Veal, weight 220 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 24 grass Calves at $5 ⅌ head, 42 grass Calves at $7 50 ⅌ head, 32 grass Calves $8 ⅌ head, 11 grass Calves at $9 ⅌ head, 49 grass Calves at $12 ⅌ head, 20 grass Calves at $14 ⅌ head, 152 Sheep, weight 14,100 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 53 Sheep, weight 4,410 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 93 Sheep, weight 9,180 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 12 Sheep, weight 1,480 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 18 Sheep, weight 2,190 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 47 Lambs, weight 3,050 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 23 Lambs, weight 1,520 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 76 Lambs, weight 3,170 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 94 Lambs, weight 8,832 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 38 Lambs, weight 2,900 lbs., at 7⅝c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh Arrivals at Harsimus Cove for Yesterday and To-day—2,098 head of horned Cattle, 3,785 Sheep and Lambs, 3,376 Hogs.

Fresh Arrivals for Yesterday and To-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—4,609 Hogs, 8 Calves, 3,108 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh Arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for Yesterday and To-day—3,083 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 197 Veals and Calves, 13 Bulls.

At Weehawken Yards, Doty, Spar & Christie have due for to-morrow 30 cars of Beeves, native Steers, save 40 Texans.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,411 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,580 head, or 740 cars, against 696 cars for the same time last week; market lifeless; no sales reported; all fresh arrivals through consignments. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 22,400 head, against 21,200 head for the same time last week; market closed flat, heavy; no sales noted; stock unsold will be shipped East in first hands. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 9,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 29,400 head, against 30,000 head for the same time last week; market slow and dull; pens full of stock; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 75; heavy hogs, $6@$6 25.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Cattle—The market opened brisk, but subsequently dragged. The receipts number 35 head in excess of last week. The average quality is not so good. There is a falling off in the price of all grades of ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. Medium weights are in most demand at 6¼c. Milch Cows—The receipts were only 10, and they were all taken at from $55@$65. Sheep and Lambs—Demand moderate and prices off from ¼c.@⅜c. ⅌ lb., except for extra. Sheep—Common to fine, 4c.@4¼c., fair to good, 4½c.@5c.; extra 5¾c.@6c. Lambs—Common to fair, 5c.@6c.; good to fine, 6½c.@7c.; Extra 7¼c. Hogs—Market dull. The range is 6¼c.@7¼c., the latter for choice Illinois, ranging from 250 to 270 lbs.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,600 bbls.; Wheat, 62,156 bushels; Corn, 198,832 bushels; Oats, 41,500 bushels; Barley, 12,500 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels, Canal Shipments—Wheat, 124,036 bushels; Corn, 90,378 bushels; Oats, 39,042 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; sales of Red Winter at $1 13; White do. at $1 24; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 10@$1 12; do. No. 2 do. $1 01@$1 02; Chicago No. 2 Spring, 97c.@98c. Corn dull and prices nominal; sales of No. 2 Western at 80c.@81c. Oats inactive; No. 2 Western held at 55c.@56c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley irregular; Canada, $1 24@$1 28; State, $1 15@$1 20. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western, $1 50@$1 60; other articles unchanged. Breadstuffs unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c. Pork, Lard, and Bulk Meats—None here. Whisky, 98c. Bagging unchanged.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Flour dull and drooping; Extra Spring, $4 25@$5 50. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, 90c.@92c.; No. 2 do., 85⅜c., spot or October; 85½c. November, 86½c. December; No. 3 Spring, 80½c.@81c.; Rejected, 78c.@79c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 72¾c., cash; 72⅛c. October; 66c. all the year; Ear, 60c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 48¼c. spot, 48⅛c. October, 45¼c. November. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 82c.@82½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 16½@$1 17, cash; $1 08 November; No. 3 do., 97c.@$1. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats in good demand; Short Rib Middles, 9½c., loose. Whisky steady at 97½c.@97¾c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.@4c. On the open board this afternoon, Wheat closed at 85⅛c., November; 86c.@86⅛c., December. Corn, 71½c., October; 68⅛c.@68¼c., November. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 23,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 3 Red Fall, 98½c., cash; 99¼c., November, No. 2 Red Winter, $1 11½, asked; $1 10½, bid. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 76c.; 65c., January. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 50¼c.@50¾c. Barley firm and in fair demand for best grades at unchanged prices. Rye dull and declining at 84c.@84½c. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork unchanged. Dry-salted Meats lower; small lots packed Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11½c. Bacon lower; small lots Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Lard—Only a limited jobbing demand. Live Hogs dull and weak; Yorkers, $4 50@$5; Bacon, $5@$5 25; Butchers', $5 50@$5 80. Cattle unchanged, with but few shipping grades offering. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 head Hogs, 1,700 head Cattle. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Clover-seed dull at 9½c. Timothy nominally $2 70@$2 75. Flax-seed commands $1 90. Flour in improved demand; Superfine, $3 50@$4; Extra, $4 50@$4 70; Spring Wheat Family Extra, $5 62½@$6; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6; high grades, $7 25@$7 75. Wheat dull; Red, $1 20; Amber, $1 20@$1 22; White, $1 28@$1 31. Rye steady. Corn dull and weak; Yellow, 86c.; Mixed Western, 85c. Oats neglected; White, 59c.@60c.; Mixed, 57c.@59c. Petroleum quiet; Refined, 11½c.; Crude, 8⅞c.@9c., in bbls.; 5¼c.@5⅜c., in bulk. Whisky steady at $1 03@$1 03½. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County, 38c.@42c.; Western Prime, 32c.@34c.; do., Choice, 35c.@38c. Cheese fairly active; New-York Fancy, 16c.@16½c.; fine Mild Western, 16c.@16½c.; prime New-York, 14¾c.@15¾c.; do., Western, 14½c.@15½c. Eggs steady; State, New-Jersey and Delaware, 25c.@26c.; Western, 27c.@28c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Cotton fairly active; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 23@$1 24; No. 2 do., $1 20@$1 21; No. 3 do., $1 13; No. 1 Red Western, $1 20@$1 22; No. 2 do., $1 15½@$1 16. Corn dull and nominal; White Southern, 90c.@95c.; Yellow do., 85c.; Mixed Western, 84c.@85c.; White Western, 88c.@89c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye firm and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions; a shade better feeling; Mess Pork, $22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, Refined, 14¾c.@15c. Western Butter unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky dull, at $1 02@$1 03.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Wool dull; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; medium, 55c.@57c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 46c.@50c.; medium, 53c.@55c.; coarse, 48c.@50c.; combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; combing, unwashed, 42c.@43c.; Canada, combing, 62c.@65c.; fine, unwashed, 35c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 40c.@42c.; tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 24c.@26c.; extra and Merino, pulled, 42c.@45c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 45c.@55c.; Texas, fine and medium, 30c.@35c.; Texas, coarse, 25c.; California, fine and medium, 29c.@37c.; California, coarse, 25c.@35c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Flour unchanged; sales, 2,300 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 25; Extra do. at $1 30. Corn unchanged; sales, two cars No. 2 at 90c. Barley firm; Canada offered at $1 36 without sales. Corn-meal—$39 for Bolted, $38 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $32, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; Barley, 5¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Barley, 26,800 bushels; Lumber, 750,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 7,700 bushels; Barley, 68,000 bushels; Lumber, 292,000 feet.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Flour dull. Wheat firmer and higher; Red, $1 05@$1 10; White, $1 12@$1 20. Corn active; Old, 80c.@83c. Oats active at 54c.@56c. Rye steady at 95c. Barley dull; No. 3 Spring, $1 08. Butter dull and declining; Choice, 33c.@35c.; Central Ohio Choice, 30c.@32c.; Medium, 27c.@29c. Pork—Nothing doing. Lard quiet and steady at 13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders steady at 6⅝c. Sides nominal. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c. Clear Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Whisky firm and scarce at 98c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet at 90c. in the street. Corn steady; sales of 700 bushels Old Western Mixed at 94c. Oats dull; sales of two cars No. 2 Mixed Western at 59c.; one car No. 1 White State on private terms, and one car No. 2 White State at 60c. Barley very active and higher; sales of between 40,000 and 50,000 bushels No. 2 Six-rowed State, the bulk of which brought $1 30, part in the elevator, part in boats, and part in store. The balance is understood to be at the same price. Malt steady.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, 92½c., No. 2, 82½c., October; 95⅝c., November. Oats in light demand and lower; No. 2, 46¾c. Corn firmer and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 72½c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 1, 85c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, cash and October, $1 13. Provisions dull.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at 95c.@$1 10. Corn—New Ear 50c.; Shelled dull at 60c. for New, 72c.@73c. for Old in elevator. Barley steady at $1 12@$1 15, October.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Wheat steady; No. 2 Red, $1 04. Corn steady; New Ear, 64c. offered. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 5,448 bales; gross receipts, 6,087 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; sales last evening, 1,350 bales; stock, 66,461 bales. Weekly—net receipts, 26,703 bales; gross receipts, 30,586 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,721 bales; to the Continent, 3,214 bales; to France, 1,765 bales; coastwise, 3,327 bales; sales, 23,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 4,128 bales; gross receipts, 4,177 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,456 bales; coastwise, 1,[illegible] bales; sales, 1,146 bales; stock, [illegible] bales. Weekly—net receipts, 31,472 bales; gross receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,874 bales; to the Continent, 1,450 bales; coastwise, 6,065 bales; sales, 11,245 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,581 bales; gross receipts, 3,581 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,200 bales; to France, 940 bales; coastwise, 1,660 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 41,022 bales. Weekly net receipts, 21,618 bales; gross receipts, 21,718 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,708 bales; to France, 940 bales; to the Continent, 765 bales; coastwise, 9,423 bales; sales, 12,500 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 23.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,019 bales; gross receipts, 2,019 bales; exports to Great Britain, 525 bales; coastwise, 147 bales; sales, 2,058 bales; stock, 83,681 bales. Weekly net receipts, 12,628 bales; gross receipts, 12,852 bales; exports to Great Britain, 525 bales; coastwise, 2,818 bales; sales, 7,813 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 23—1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¼.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¼@27½.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000; Erie Railway Shares, 27¼.

5:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. New Loan, 103¼. Erie Railway Shares, 27@27¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling, 8⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 67,000 bales, of which 16,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales for speculation. The total stock in port is 621,000 bales, including 167,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 138,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales were American. The actual exports were 7,000 bales. The stock afloat, bound for this port, is 251,000 bales, including 82,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7¾c.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 12,000 quarters, including 6,000 quarters American.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 83s. ⅌ tierce for Prime Mess. Pork, 76s. ⅌ tierce for Prime Mess.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady; Corn, 35s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; Flour, 23s.@24s. ⅌ bbl.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,400 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable November and December, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October, at 7⅝d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending downward.

LONDON, Oct. 23—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Produce—Linseed Cake, £11 10 ⅌ ton. Turpentine, 26s.@26s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil opened at 26s. 9d.@27s. and closed at 26s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 23.—Petroleum, 24½f. for fine pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Hess vs. Easton; motion granted, cause restored, and to be put in calendar for 26th of October, 1874; $10 costs of motion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Schoerb vs. Foster; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Steinhardt vs. Steinhardt, Listman vs. Blaut; memorandum for counsel.

In the matter of Cornell; granted.

In the matter of Meeker; order granted.

Groff vs. Swinerton; allowance of $50 granted to the plaintiff.

Shotwell vs. Ager; allowance of $350 granted to the plaintiff.

By Judge Barrett.

McNamara vs. Sexton; opinion.

Clark vs. Barry; memorandum; order of arrest vacated, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Grosebeck vs. Clute; motion denied.

Rosenthal vs. Chapman et al., Hege vs. Robertson, Townshend vs. Malloy, Duer vs. Reed, Preston vs. Goetz, The Potter & Stymus Manufacturing Company vs. Frank; orders granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 40.—*Woodson et al. vs. Murdock et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri.—The Pacific Railroad Company, a Missouri corporation, prior to 1859, received aid from the State to the amount of $7,000,000 in the form of a loan of the credit of the State, by an issue of State bonds, on which the company was to pay the interest, and provide for the payment of the principal when due. The war interrupted the work on the road, and it was not resumed until 1864, in which year the State provided for its extension and completion to its Western boundary, and authorized the company to issue its bonds for $1,500,000, which should have priority of lien over the State lien, for the credit loaned to the company upon the road west of Dresden, the State maintaining a second lien on that portion of the road, to become a first lien only upon payment of the Dresden bonds, as this new issue was called. The work on the road was again interrupted by the military operations in 1864, and the operation of the road again suspended. The State then authorized the County of St. Louis to loan its credit by the issue of its bonds to the amount of $7,000,000 to the company, upon its obligation to provide for the payment of interest and principal. The road was completed to the western boundary of the State in 1866, but there was incurred a large floating debt, mainly to citizens of Missouri, for labor and materials, which in 1868 amounted to over a million of dollars. At this date the Dresden bonds were about maturing, and the portion of the road covered by their lien was exposed to be sold under foreclosure. The company now found itself wholly unable to pay the interest on the State debt, being compelled by law, first to protect the interest on the Dresden bonds and complete the road, and it became necessary for the State to take some action upon the company's default. At this time the stock of the company amounted to $4,000,000, held largely by municipal corporations and citizens of the State, the aggregate amount of stock subscriptions of counties and cities being nearly $2,500,000. Under these circumstances the State passed an act, approved March 1868, for the sale of the road, and to foreclose its lien thereon, and to amend its charter. Thereupon this suit was commenced to restrain the proposed action of the State by its officers, Gov. Woodson and the Attorney General, it being alleged that by an act of Assembly of 1868, the State had released its lien on the road upon the payment of $5,000,000 by the treasurer of the company. The State urged that this act of Assembly was void because in violation of an express provision of the Constitution prohibiting the Assembly from releasing the lien of the State upon any railroad. The Court decided that there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent the state from computing the money value of its lien and executing a full discharge upon its payment, and the decree was accordingly for the road. The question was now heard in review. Britton A. Hill for plaintiffs in error; Wm. M. Evarts for defendants.

No. 18.—*Hamilton et al. vs. Dillin.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee.—This is an action to recover the Treasury tax on cotton belonging to the plaintiffs, and paid by them, amounting to about $240,000. The tax was paid to the Treasury Agent under protest. On the part of the Government it is argued, that one who volunteers to engage in an exceptional business, like that of the cotton trade, while the war was flagrant, cannot be heard to say in a suit with an official, that his performance of the conditions imposed by his license was involuntary. Having accepted the license, he must be considered to have assented to the conditions. The trading done was not the exercise of a constitutional right, but of a favor existing under the President's discretion as to beginning, conduct, and termination. It was a relaxation of a stern and notorious prohibition, and was to be taken with such features as pleased the Department whose function it was to impose or exact. It was the exercise of a war power, the details of which are political only and so raise questions not to be considered in this court. The regulations cannot be severed from the license, because the President made the former a condition of the latter. On the part of the claimant it is contended that the power to lay and collect Federal taxes is vested in the Legislative Department alone. It is not conferred upon any other branch of the Government, and Congress could not, even if so disposed, delegate the authority to fix the rate of taxes, duties, imposts, &c. It is a legislative prerogative, and cannot be exercised by a department under the authority of the President. The money was collected as taxes. That point is conceded all through the case, and the conditions under which it was collected amounted to compulsion. Hence it is a case for recovery.

Attorney General Williams and Solicitor General Phillips for the Government; C. Cole and Edward Jordan for the claimants.

McClellan et al. vs. United States, from the Court of Claims, involving the same question, is heard with the above case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

THE VALUE OF AN ATTORNEY'S SERVICES.

The attorney for Frederick Weshall, who had made a general assignment to cover indebtedness for the attorney's services, sued the general assignee for $548 19. The defense was that the services were not worth more than $250, measuring the compensation by the time spent in the service. Judge Van Brunt, in charging the jury, instructed them that the time spent by an attorney in the performance of professional services was not the measure of his compensation so much as was the extent of his previously acquired knowledge which enabled him to shorten the time.

The jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Algernon S. Sullivan for plaintiff.

AMERICAN FORGERS ARRESTED IN THE EAST.

A Constantinople letter to the London *Globe* says: Smyrna has made a splendid haul of suspected persons named Jourdan, Becker, and Maguire, who have been arrested on the charge of forging a letter of credit on Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., of Paris, and, *on dit*, they will also be called to account for various little operations concluded during their tour in the Levant. Alexandria was the town they last attempted, and it was through their intended victims, Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., who seem to have escaped without loss, that they were found out. Jourdan tried to obtain 15,000 francs on the letter of credit; some suspicion crossed the minds of Messrs. Tod & Co., and a telegram to Paris brought back an answer which confirmed it. By this time, however, Mr. Jourdan and his two friends, provided with American passports, had left in the Mars for Smyrna, so the wires were again set to work to inform the United States Consul at Smyrna that he might expect the three gentlemen. Consequently, they found on their arrival the staff of the American Consulate on the watch for them, and they were, when the latter [illegible] left, lodged in the English prison till it is decided to where they shall be sent. About £1,[illegible] and a large quantity of jewelry were found in their possession, but their luggage has afforded no clue to further identification, and they are discreetly silent as to relations and acquaintances. Jourdan, whose passport calls him Kulbers, and Becker are about twenty-five, Maguire some ten years older.

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Oct. 23, was quite large, and business as follows was transacted:

B. P. Fairchild, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-eighth street, north side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue, for $36,500, the purchaser being A. J. Smith, plaintiff in the legal action.

William Kennelly, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of William C. Conner, Sheriff, to close out a mechanic's lien, sold a three-story brick house, with lot 24 by 75, on Third avenue, west side, 48 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, for $7,020, to W. J. Foster, and a similar house and lot adjoining, for $7,010, to John [illegible].

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with Goelet lease of lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 260 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $16,500, to John Maloy, owner of a second mortgage on the property. Lease dated April 29, 1871; term, twenty-one years; ground rent, $1,075 per annum.

E. A. Lawrence, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George W. Denton, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 28 by 165, on Mill Brook, south of Westchester avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $3,150, to E. J. Green.

No other sales were made, the following legal auctions being adjourned: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a lot on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, west of First avenue, adjourned to Friday of next week; and sale by Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on Livingston avenue, south east corner of Sixty-first street, adjourned to the 30th inst.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold at private contract the two five-story brick tenement-houses and lots, one 25 by 50 by 65, and the other 12.6 by 50 by 65, Nos. 51 and 53 Cherry street, near Roosevelt street, for $15,000. Purchaser, Patrick Kerrigan.

Only one auction is noticed for to-day, namely: sale by James M. Miller, of a house, with lot 20.1 by [illegible], on Seventh avenue, west side, 19.10 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By B. P. Fairchild.	
1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 68th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison av., lot 25x100.5	$36,500
By William Kennelly.	
1 three-story brick house and lot, 3d av., w. s., 48 ft. n. of 116th st., lot 24x75	$7,020
1 three-story brick house and lot, 3d av., w. s., 72 ft. n. of 116th st., adjoining above lot, same size	$7,010
By James M. Miller.	
1 four-story and basement, brown-stone front house and Goelet-lease of lot, East 46th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 25x100.5, lease dated April 29, 1871, to run 21 years, ground-rent $10 75 per annum	$16,500
By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
1 plot, Millbrook, s. of Westchester av., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, 28x165	$3,150

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 22.

Eldridge st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton st., 75x87.6; George Herdtfelder to Jacob Heinlin. Consideration omitted.	
83d st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x98.9; Margaret Bogert to Christian Eberhardt, mortgages $8,000	$9,000
88th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x98.9x75.4x98.9; W. Sinclair, Referee, to Fernando Baltes	22,500
Same property, Fernando Baltes to E. D. Brown	22,500
89th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 24x98.9; Joseph Ross to H. Joveshof	17,000
88th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; G. A. Canis to Benedict Fischer	12,000
52d st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; James A. Stricker to Amelia F. Fredericks	2,600
56th st., n. s., 114 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x99.10; M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, to Michael Gehegan	300
71st st., n. s., 826 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.6x102.2; Margaret Scheig and Henry Guth, Executors, to Emelie, wife of Frederick W. Wurster	nom.
113th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11, T. A. Rogers, Referee, to Catharine Newschafer	700
114th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; S. J. Bidlack to Paul Fleury	800
Fordham av., lots Nos. 216, 217, map Central Morrisania, 100x128.8; Margaretta Cook to Ann Van Valkenburg, ¼ part	250
2d av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 56th st., 20x66; Margaretta Loersch to Aaron Goldstein	14,500
8th av., n. e. corner of 126th st., 24.11x100; 126th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x99.11; Hugh McCormick to Maria Theresa McCormick; mortgage, $3,000	nom.
9th av., n. e. corner of 117th st., 125x100; 117th st., n. s., 101 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x about 100.11; J. Watts De Peyster, Red Hook, Dutchess County, to Mary Livingston De Peyster, wife, Frederick De Peyster, Jr.	36,500
LEASES RECORDED.	
Grand Circle and 59th st., store and basement in Voorhis Building, 5 7-12 years at per year, ranging from $2,000 to	$3,500
Rivington st., No. 44, 5¾ years, per year	1,500
3d av., No. 1,382, 3 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

J. E. LEAYCRAFT,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 698 8th av., near 44th st.

City and Country Property bought sold and exchanged.

RENTING and COLLECTING a SPECIALTY.

Entire charge taken of property. Reference given.

FOR SALE, AT A SARIFICE, 3D AV. BUSINESS property; full lot, 28 feet front, worth $10,000, for $6,500, if sold before 1st of November. Apply to BENJAMIN BROWNE, 3d av., cor. 125th st., or No. 39 Nassau st., room No. 6.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5TH av.—First-class full-size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CLIFF SIDE.—A RESIDENCE ON THE lower Hudson, unequaled in beauty of situation and perfect healthfulness by any place on the river; twenty acres of land, and all the improvements for a first-class place; one hour and twenty minutes from Wall st.; is now offered at $40,000. Address W. R. DEAN, Nyack.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

HUDSON RIVER FARM AT A BARGAIN—eighty acres, at Staatsburg; eight-room cottage, barn, vineyard; other fruits; high, healthful, picturesque; beautiful river and mountain scenery; only $5,000; very easy terms. C. H. OLIVER, 1 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

Real Estate, No. 21 Park row;
Merchandise, &c., No. 37 Nassau street.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

HOMES AND FORTUNES SECURED IN A DAY.
OWNER MUST HAVE MONEY, AND TO
GET IT MUST SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS

18th WARD BROOKLYN LOTS

FOR JUST WHAT THEY WILL BRING.
THIS NOTICE MEANS BUSINESS.
AT 1 O'CLOCK, SHARP, ON

MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 26,

ON THE PREMISES.
The sale will commence on block No. 6,
Opposite High Ground Park (Armbruster's),
And just above
MYRTLE AVENUE PARK,
AND WILL CONTINUE TILL ALL THE 250 LOTS ARE SOLD.
THEY ARE SPLENDIDLY LOCATED ON
MYRTLE, KNICKERBOCKER AND JOHNSON AVS.,
GROVE, RALPH and BLEECKER STS.

We mean business, the owner means business, and let every business man and woman put ten per cent. and auction fees in their pockets and secure this opportunity of a lifetime to make themselves rich. Don't stay away from the great sale for fear the lots will bring too much and ever after regret it. Remember, buyers and not the owner fix prices. Prof. Harrison will entertain you. Terms, ten per cent. and auction fee on day of sale; balance in one month. Maps, &c., at office, No. 31 Park row, New-York.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act, entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public action at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements hereadvertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.

FORTY-SIX
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS
ON
8TH AND 9TH AVS.,
69TH, 70TH, 77TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,
including several prominent corners and LARGE PLOTS,
suitable for
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, &c.,
will be sold at auction on
MONDAY, OCT. 26,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.,
Or of JOHN M. PINKNEY,
No. 19 Barclay st.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET.—COURT OF COMMON Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ROSS against JAMES ROSS, David McAdam, Louise Thompson, late Louise Oberlander, and Isidor Rosenthal.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, the undersigned, Referee named therein, will sell at public auction, by Anthony J. Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, on the 9th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises: That certain indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, made by Peter Goelet to Nathaniel J. Burchell, of all the premises hereinafter described, for the full end and term of twenty years, from the 1st day of May, 1870, yielding and paying therefor to the said lessor the yearly rent or sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, in equal quarterly payments, which said lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,135 of Conveyances, page 455, on the 4th day of May, 1870, and also the leasehold premises thereby demised, and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the north-west corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, thence running westerly along said Sixty-third street twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-third street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third street at the point or place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever of said Nathaniel J. Burchell and those claiming title through or under him, in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, articles and condition therein expressed and contained, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated 17th of October, 1874.

WILLIAM WATSON, Referee.

PADDOCK & CANNON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front houses and lots

NOS. 519 AND 521 MADISON AV.,

between 53d and 54th sts., will be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Immediate possession. Seventy per cent. on mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NO. 15 EAST 47TH ST.—THIS ELEGANT full-sized stone-front dwelling will be sold at auction, on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27,
at 12 o'clock,
at the
Exchange Sales-room.

This house is finished in hard wood throughout, and the elegant

PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS

will be included in the sale.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT IN THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA.,

A first-class residence, having all the modern improvements, and very handsomely furnished; is offered for rent to a responsible tenant who will obligate himself to take good care of the furniture and appointments of the house. The same fronts on Pulaski square, and is surrounded by a first-class neighborhood. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to

BLUN & DEMERE,
Real Estate Agents and Brokers, Savannah, Ga.

AT 76TH ST., EASTERN BOULEVARD, below Yorkville—A large furnished house, conservatory, stable, and three acres of ground if desired, to let to a respectable family of adults; the advertiser (a single man) prefers rent partly in board, but will deal liberally independent of such provision. Address or apply on the premises before 12 M. to the owner, HAMLIN BABCOCK.

TO LET IN PHILADELPHIA—THE BEST corner in the city; south-east corner of 4th and Chestnut sts.; very suitable for an agency of a first-class house; rent, $4,000. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house, 30 feet front, fully furnished, with garden adjoining; also, if desired, a stable, with entrance on next street; moderate rent to a good tenant.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, ON third floor, No. 103 East 24th st., corner 4th av.; possession immediately.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 207 10TH AV., FITTED with modern conveniences; suitable for a small family. B. M. CLARK.

TO LET, AT RYE, N. Y.—A PRETTY COTTAGE OF eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all in good order; rent low. JASPER CORNING, No. 58 Cliff st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO RENT OR LEASE—NO. 838 BROADWAY, with rear entrance; possession November. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th st., (Everett House,) branch office.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH renewals, the south-west corner Broadway and Houston st.; lot 50x100. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor, No. 103 East 24th st., corner of 4th av.; suitable for two persons; reference required.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES

To let, in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED ROOM in a private house; heated, or with grate; references given and required. Address A., 20 East 35th st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

AT PRIVATE SALE—ALL THIS WEEK AT Hager's store, 34th st. and 8th av., handsome household furniture in lots to suit; mirrors, paintings, carpets, &c., at a great sacrifice.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance,

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER-CURE.

The Hydropathic Institute, No. 313 West 22d st., is now open for the reception of ladies and gentlemen and for the treatment of all curable diseases, that is of all diseases not organic, and especially of old chronic complaints.

C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER.

References:
HON. JOHN BIGELOW, our late Minister to France,
JUDGE BOSWORTH,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq.,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
EMMA STEBBINS.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE WANTED, viz: A first-class piano, grand, square, or upright; a parlor organ, a span of family horses, harnesses, saddles, a carriage, (carryall preferred,) a buggy, some first-class bedroom furniture, or a bill of first-class family groceries; any or all in exchange, on fair terms, for improved Brooklyn suburban property on line of horse-cars. Address RUSSELL, Box No. 308 Post Office, Brooklyn, with full particulars and real name and address. Applications treated as confidential, if requested.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nu ssaa st.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,

(SEVEN PER CENT.,)

With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS,
President.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, AND MINNESOTA AND CHICAGO, CLINTON, AND DUBUQUE RAILROADS:

In view of the lateness of the season, we beg leave to urge prompt action in sending in answers to the circulars lately issued. It is imprudent for us to call for coupons, or for the parties with whom we contract, to go on with the needful work until a sufficient number of bondholders have expressly signified their assent.

ASSENT OF THE BONDHOLDERS.

The undersigned holder of bonds of the Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota Railroad Company, and bonds of the Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Railroad Company, hereby assents to the foregoing plan and agrees to detach and deposit with JOHN M. FORBES, CHARLES P. BODWITCH, and JAMES B. THAYER, Trustees, to be held for the purposes proposed, the interest coupons of said bonds up to and including June 1, 1877, whenever the details of the foregoing plan are put into such shape as to be satisfactory to all said Trustees, and when the amount of coupons agreed to be deposited with said Trustees is practically sufficient in the unanimous opinion of said Trustees, to prevent any small minority in value from seriously embarrassing the carrying out of the proposed plan by not coming into this arrangement and withholding their coupons; and then and thereupon said Trustees are hereby authorized to act as contemplated by said plan, and to give notice by mail requiring the coupons to be deposited under this agreement.

Bondholders who have not received circulars can have them on application personally or in writing at the office of Charles P. Bowditch, No. 28 State st., Boston.

J. M. FORBES,
CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, } Trustees of the "Detached Coupons."
JAMES B. THAYER,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED AS SUCH, will be received at this department until Saturday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Loans:

$300,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds, due three years from date, registered.
100,000 Improvement Bonds, due in 1884, coupon or registered.
100,000 Permanant Water Loan Bonds, due in 1904 and 1910, coupon or registered.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The right is reserved to reject any bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railway Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds which mature Aug. 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber, on presentation to him, on and after Oct. 26, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 56 LISPENARD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE ELECTION of Trustees, will be held at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 7 next, from 1 to 3 P. M.

D. S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted Railroad bonds bought by the old established house of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST NOTICE.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, purchasers under the foreclosure of the South Side Railroad, hereby give notice:

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, that became due and payable at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the same railroad, that became due and payable at the same place May 1, 1874, will also be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

Notice is also given that on and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free from all taxation, has been declared by the Directors of this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 2d day of November next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 2.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen again on the 4th November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 FROM SECOND MORT-gage bonds of St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid in gold on and after Nov. 2 at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 2d day of November next.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

A letter addressed to the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, containing the following named notes, payment of which has been stopped, and duplicates applied for, viz.: Mill Brook Woolen Company, dated Sept. 11, three months, $5,000; Mill Brook Woolen Company, dated Sept. 15, three months, $6,000; American Hosiery Company, dated Sept. 5, four months, $5,900 72; Conversevile Company, dated Sept. 1, four months, $3,754 71; Briggs Brothers, dated Sept. 4, four months, $3,144 14; Briggs Brothers, Sept. 11, four months, $3,148 33.

H. C. JUDD & CO.,
of Hartford, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,

For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.

A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.

E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)

Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,

No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.

Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,

For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principla.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,

NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)

French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.

REOPENED SEPT. 23.

French classes for ladies three times a week.

MISS SPRING'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.

Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.

An early attendance is specially requested.

School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed.

WALLER HOLLADAY.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

CONTINENTAL FINISHING SCHOOL FOR LADIES IN BRUSSELS.—A Protestant lady has a few vacancies in her school. Home life and every facility for the acquirement of music, painting, and languages; terms moderate; good references. Address M. DUPRE, No. 94 Chaussée de Charleroi, Bruxelles.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE RE-opened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24.

Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.

FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN UNDER fifteen. Only ten taken. Terms moderate. School reopened Sept. 26. Address Rev. R. BOLTON, Lewisboro, Westchester County, N. Y.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 872 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROAD-way.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY IN-STITUTE.

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRY-town, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn.
H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H.-R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER,
Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU

is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, who speaks French, and is qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, wishes a position as governess. Address A. B. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, fully competent, desires tuitions; she instructs in the English branches, French, drawing, and music; highest references. Address Ipswich, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A SCHOLAR AND GOLD MEDALIST OF FOR-eign University, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A GERMAN university, experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German; best references. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY FROM EDINBURGH, SCOTland, desires a position as governess; branches, music, English, French, and wax flowers; references. Address H. H. P., No. 920 8th st., Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24	*Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11
*Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 28	*Russia, Wed'sday, Nov. 18
Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31	Java, Wednesday, Nov. 25
*Algeria, Wed'sday, Nov. 4	Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 2
Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7	Algeria, Wed'sday, Dec. 9

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA	Wednesday, Nov. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES	Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE	Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE	Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH	Nov. 17, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England.....Oct. 24, 3 P. M.	Erin.........Nov. 7, 3 P. M.
Spain......Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Egypt...Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..................Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE	Saturday..Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT	Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE	Saturday..Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 39 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*ABBOTSFORD.....Oct. 29	OHIO...........Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA....Nov. 5	*KENILWORTH....Nov. 26
ILLINOIS.........Nov. 12	INDIANA.........Dec. 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Nov. 10	Colina,	Oct. 29
Nederland,	Dec. 4	Switzerland,	Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Nov. 10	Switzerland,	Oct. 29
Vaderland,	Dec. 4	Colina,	Nov. 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. [illegible], on SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING.

GRAND EXCURSION TRIP
TO
PANAMA AND RETURN,
On the new and splendid steam-ship
CITY OF TOKIO.
Capt. JEFF. MAURY,
Sister ship to the CITY OF PEKING.

Cabin tickets, as above, good for this trip only, will be issued at

$100 CURRENCY.

To sail from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Oct. 26, 1874.

This excursion will afford a sea voyage of 4,000 MILES and a visit to the Tropics, on one of the finest ocean steam-ships afloat.

A competent Surgeon on board. Table and service first class. For tickets, &c., apply at

COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE ON WHARF,
Foot of Canal st., North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Oct. 24.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ATLAS.................................Oct. 29

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VECEZUELA.

ALPS.................................Nov. 4

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Nassau)	Thursday, Oct. 29
CUBA	Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA	Thursday, Nov. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CUBA	Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO	Saturday, Nov. 21

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans for New-York Nov. 7, calling at all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VRAU, Freight Agent.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs., Oct. 22..2:00 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 23...6:30 A. M.
Friday, 23d.......2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th....7:30 A. M.
Wednes., 28th..10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 29th..8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BROAD TOP COAL REGION.—ONE OF THE largest and best collieries in the Broad Top Region, from which a very large quantity of coal can be shipped annually, can now be leased on favorable terms to a good tenant. This coal can be taken by rail direct from the mines to Amboy, and for steam purposes no better coal can be had. Apply to Post Office Box No. 2,224, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—FOUR COUNTERS, IN GOOD ORDER; two twenty feet long and two six feet long, which must be sold by Monday on account of change in business. Apply to WM. MICHELS, No. 211 East 47th st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER barrels in quantites to suit the purchaser. For sale by A. F. BRIGGS, No. 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

FOR BUILDING A RESERVOIR AND PUBLIC HIGHWAY IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 28, 1874, for building a storage reservoir on middle branch of Croton River in the town of South East, Putnam County. Also for constructing a public highway on the east side of the storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners, Putnam County.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,

57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Minister.
Sunday morning at 10:45,
"Regeneration; An Open Way."
Evening at 7:45,
"The Mocking Spirit, the Nineteenth-Century Devil."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER of Madison av. and 35th st.—This church will be open for Divine service at 10:30 A. M. on Sunday, Oct. 25. Rev. Edward Sullivan, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Chicago, will preach. The afternoon service will commence at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. C. M. Callaway, D. D., of West Virginia, will preach.

CORNELL MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A public meeting will be held in this church, 76th st., near 2d av.,
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
under the auspices of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society.
GEORGE J. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, and
Rev. Dr. CURRY,
Editor of the *Christian Advocate*,
will address the meeting. The public is cordially invited to attend.

GERMAN CHURCH WORK IN NEW-YORK.

A public meeting will be held in the
SECOND STREET GERMAN M. E. CHURCH
(Between Avenues C and D,)
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
in behalf of Church Extension and City Missions.
The following well-known gentlemen will speak:
Rev. J. B. MERWIN,
Rev. J. C. FLEISCHHAKER,
J. H. OCKERSHAUSEN, Esq.,
and W. K. PEYTON, Esq.
The public is cordially invited to attend.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.

The 108th anniversary will be celebrated to-morrow.
Rev. Dr. C. N. Sims, of Newark, will preach at 10:30 o'clock in the morning.
Rev. Dr. Wakeley will deliver an historical address at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Chaplain McCabe will preach at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.
A love feast will be held at 9 A. M., and a reunion prayer meeting at 6 P. M.
A special invitation to all friends.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Services Sunday, Oct. 25. Social Bible-class, for young men only, 5 o'clock P. M., in the lecture-room. Meeting for young men at 6 o'clock. Service of song in large hall at 7:30 o'clock, followed by an address to young men, by Rev. Harvey D. Ganse. Young men's meetings on Thursday and Saturday evenings. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. William D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Come one, come all. Dr. Matthew Hale Smith will deliver his popular lecture "Our Minister's Wife," on Tuesday evening the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—Preaching Sunday, Oct. 25, morning and evening, by the Pastor, Rev. C. E. Harris. At 2:30 P. M. a grand meeting of the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Church. Rev. John Parker and Rev. W. P. Estes will be present and address the meeting. Some good singing may be expected.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st., Rev. Gervaize Smith, Secretary of the British Wesleyan Conference, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Dr. Chapman at 7:45 P. M. Also, lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45. Young People's Prayer-meeting Sunday evening at 6:45.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st., Sunday, at 10:30, Rev. William Fishbough. Subject—"The Whence and Whither of Creation." 2:30, Rev. Lady Sophronia and inspiration seance. 7:30, Mrs. Helen Marian Walton. Subject—"The Position of Women in the New Government."

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Bishop Whittaker, of Nevada, will preach in the evening. The Rector in the morning.

ABBOTT—REV. WM. P.—WILL PREACH IN THE Washington Square M. E. Church on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited and always welcome.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., will preach in this Church, on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, west of 8th av.—Rev. Isaac Riley, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., on "Individual Responsibility," and in the evening, on "The Life of Bunyan."

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st.—Preaching, Oct. 25, by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 25, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M.; Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,

East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, Pastor,
will preach Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.
All are cordially invited to attend.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts. Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours. Subject, in the morning: "Invisible Conflict;" evening: Baptism after the sermon. Sociable, Thursday evening. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER OF Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Services Sunday, Oct. 25—At 10:30 A. M. morning service and sermon; at 3:30 P. M. children's service and sermon; both services by the Rector; at 7:30 P. M. evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Chicago. All cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Subjects—Morning—"Blind Bartimeus." Evening—"Paul the Hunted Fugitive." Seats down stairs cheerfully furnished by ushers. Galleries free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGton av., corner of 35th st.—Rev. Dr. Jennings, Deputy to General Convention from Missouri, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and Right Rev. Dr. Robertson, Bishop of Missouri, in the afternoon at 3:30.

CORBIT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF SEVENTH Street M. E. Church, will continue his sermon on "The Enemies of the Cross," on Sabbath morning, and in the evening on "The Intermediate State." Seats all free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. Funeral service of Mr. Thomas Dewey, at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free to all.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER st., near Waverley place.—Dr. Deems preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Out of Ur of the Chaldees." All seats free.

CONGREGATIONS TAKE NOTICE—$60,000 will buy three full lots, with a beautifully furnished church, (500 seats.) Location, 57th st., near 4th av. Terms very easy. M. PARPART, 906 and 908 3d av.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near 8th av.,) Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Preaching in the morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:30.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday 25th inst., Holy Communion 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon by Right Rev. J. C. Talbot, D. D., Bishop of Indiana, 10:30 A. M. Children's service and catechising, 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. William Adams, D. D., of Nashotah, 7:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening; services at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; a cordial invitation is tendered to all.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; children's church at 3 P. M. The Rector will officiate at each service. All cordially invited.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Baptismal service and sermon at 10:30 A. M., by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Preaching by Pastor at 7:30, evening. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth st., W. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public invited.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 2d av. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Russ. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

GLORIOUS TIMES AT HAND.—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion Church will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Woe unto you that desire the day of the Lord." Amos v., 18—20.

HON. J. M. PEEBLES LECTURES FOR THE Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Condition and Occupations of the Dead." At 7:45 P. M. a spiritual test matinée will be given by Mr. J. V. Mansfield; also, a reading, by Mrs. Josie Prosh. Admission, 50 cents, at the New Opera-House, No. 1,195 Broadway, near 29th st.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. D. Fulton, D. D., will preach next Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, "It Pays to Serve Christ," and in the evening at 7:30. Subject, "The Deserved Rebuke." Strangers cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM.—Rev. Wm. Neilson McVicker, Rector, will preach Sunday morning, and Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Boston, in the evening.

JANE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Jane st., between 8th and Greenwich avs., Rev. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor.—Public service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible lessons of school at 9 A. M.; varied exercises of school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. All are cordially invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. R. D. Williamson, of Troy, N. Y., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Unseen Sources of Character."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. F. Elder, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Primary Class this afternoon at 2:30, in lecture-room of Young Men's Christian Association building. Superintendent's Class next Tuesday at 4, in Fulton Street Prayer-meeting Room. Normal Class, first meeting next Friday, in Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, at 7:30. Mr. Ralph Wells conductor. All teachers invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariner's Church, Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 7:45 P. M., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st., Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter.—Morning service, subject—"The Lesson of the Leaves;" evening service, 7:30, preaching by Rev. J. D. Wilson, subject—"The Lost Bible."

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; subjects—Morning, "Negative Sins;" evening, "Half-way to Canaan."

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., west of 8th av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 and 7:30. Evening, "The Golden Words of Jesus Christ." Welcome to all.

REV. E. R. WELLES, D. D., BISHOP ELECT of the Diocese of Wisconsin, will be consecrated to the Episcopate on Sunday morning next in St. Thomas' Church, corner of 53d st. and 5th av. The sermon will be by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota.
Per order of the presiding Bishop.
WM. BLISS ASHLEY,
President Standing Committee Diocese of Wisconsin.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church in Laight st., Sunday morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30. Prayer meetings before each service. An Adult and also a Ladies' Bible Class every Sunday afternoon. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. All classes affectionately invited to our services; the sittings throughout the house are free.

REV. DRS. CUYLER, SCUDDER, AND Thompson will address the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, in the Hanson place M. E. Church, next Thursday evening. Singing by a quartet choir.

REV. DR. N. W. CONKLING WILL PREACH on Sunday at 10:45 A. M. in the chapel, and at 7:30 P. M. in the church, corner of 4th av. and 22d st., Dr. Crosby's.

REV. W. H. CORNFORTH, OF LONDON, ENG., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. J. F. McClelland, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. FREDERICK EVANS WILL PREACH IN the Central Baptist Church, south side 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcomed.

REV. MR. GANSE WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M.—Subject—"The Sacred Side of Trouble." At 4 P. M. a sermon to children—"Blind Bartimeus." Madison av., corner of 57th st.

REV. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

RIGHT REVEREND, THE BISHOP OF VERmont, will preach in St. John's Chapel, Varick st., Sunday morning, Oct. 25. Service at 10:30 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH,

near 2d av.
Rev. W. H. BOOLE
will preach SUNDAY.
Morning subject, (10:30 o'clock,)
THE ALABASTER BOX.
Evening subject, (7:30 o'clock,)
THE MERRY FEAST; Or, FROM DEATH TO LIFE.
This is the first of a series of discourses on the dramatic scenes of the Bible, to be continued Sabbath evenings. All seats free.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.,
Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"What is Education?" Evening subject—"Habit." Bible-school at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. J. H. VINCENT, D. D., will speak in this church on Friday evening, the 30th. ALL ARE WELCOME.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. H. M. Paynter, of Springfield, Ill., will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"My Body Broken." At 3 P. M., the Communion of the Lord's Supper. All who have received and confessed the Lord Jesus are cordially invited to unite with us in celebrating His love. Evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the next lecture in course on the Tabernacle, illustrated with diagrams. Subject—"The Laver, the Coverings." The public invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To-morrow at 3:30 P. M., the addresses of Rev. Mr. Hinman and the Indian delegate will be interpreted for deaf mutes. At 7:30 P. M., Rev. J. W. Bonham will preach on the "Great Awakening in the English Church." Usual services at 7 and 10:30 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services, early celebration, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and choral celebration, 10:30. Preacher, Rev. Canon J. H. Knowles, of Chicago. Evening prayer choral, 7:30, with sermon.

SAMUEL J. LEVICK, OF PHILADELPHIA, A minister in the religious Society of Friends, expects to attend the meetings held on First day morning at 15th st. and Rutherford place, at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 27th st., near 6th av., at 7:30 o'clock, to which Friends and others are cordially invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57TH sts., midway between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. A. C. Garrett, D. D., Dean of Cathedral, Omaha, Neb., will preach on Sunday at 10:30; Rev. James Rankin, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Geneva, in the evening at 7:30.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 o'clock. Monthly missionary meeting of the Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 40th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. N. B. Hart, associate; Rev. Prof. Roberts, assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder W. S. Campbell, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with prophecy relating to the Second Coming of Christ, and the end of the world.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. S. M. Hamilton, at 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

STRANGERS AND FRIENDS WANTING A home for Sabbath worship, are cordially invited to free seats in the Old Allen Street Presbyterian Church; service morning and evening. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D ST.—ON SUNday morning the sermon will be preached by Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., of Worcester, Mass. Services at 10:30 and 7:45.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. James Boardman Hawthorne, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning subject:
"Finding God."
Evening subject:
"The Path of the Just."
Young men and strangers are cordially invited.

TRINITY CHURCH.—ON SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, Right Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Missionary Bishop of Montana, will preach. Subject—"What the Church is doing for Utah, and What is to be Done." In the afternoon Right Rev. Dr. Pierce, Missionary Bishop of Arkansas, will preach. On and after Sunday, Oct. 25, until Easter Day, the afternoon service will commence at 2:30 o'clock.

THE PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 73d st., will be open every Sabbath for divine service. The Pastor, Dr. Alexander, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M., and Rev. John Hall in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church.—Preaching Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George D. Mathews will preach here Sunday forenoon at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 7:45.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET copying to do at home; writes a plain legible hand. Address HOME, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is very clean and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, smart German girl, who has good references and is very active about the table; is neat, tidy, and respectful; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, to do chamber-work, or to take care of growing children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 33 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent woman with nine years' character. Can be seen at her present employer's. Address J. H., Box No. 91 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable, well-recommended young woman; can work all kinds of machines. Call at No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable girl, anxious to get a place for the Winter; good reference. Call at No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid and waitress, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH woman; she is an excellent washer and ironer; strong, active, tidy, willing, and obliging disposition; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A SMALL private family; wages about $20 or $25. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO THE COOKing in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 39 West 48th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE colored woman; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; is tidy and industrious; has good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A FIRST-class cook; City or country; is a very reliable, capable, desirable servant, and thorough cook; has best of City references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer, and ironer; understands baking and pastry; best of references; country preferred. Call at No. 178 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, for two days.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two capable young Swedish girls; are able and willing to do the work of a family between them; good references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS plain cook; will do the coarse washing; is neat, willing, and good-tempered; best testimonials. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over the Russian Baths.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN girl; is a thoroughly good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 845 6th av., corner 48th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; will assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; best City references. Call at No. 121 West 19th st., near 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDish young woman for City or country; has good references; low wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT AT her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 130 Clinton place, 8th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH EXCELlent references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE, Swedish girl as general servant; has good reference; can cook, wash, and iron well, or do chamber-work and waiting; will go to the country in a good family. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S OR lady's family; has had long experience; can bring good testimonials; capable of taking entire charge; can sew; understands the care of children. Address or call at No. 72 Fleet st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, WHO have been taught to do house-work well and cleanly; have no parents, and wages no object; are tidy, and willing to work in City or country, having good references. Inquire at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, WILLING, and industrious girl; a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give good references. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WHO HAS been taught to do house-work well; no parents, and wages no object; is tidy, and willing to work in City or country, having good references. Inquire at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in a private family; will do all the work; good City reference from last place; wages from $12 to $14. Call at No. 411 8th av., near 30th st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER wishes a few more customers by the day, week, or month; prices moderate. Call at No. 822 6th av., between 46th and 47th sts.

LADIES' DIRECTORY,

For faithful domestic service.
LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM, No. 1502 Broadway.
LADIES' COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
WORK ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, Nos. 170 and 168 West 45th st.
COOKING SCHOOL, No. 166 West 45th st.
Situations wanted for governesses, companions, housekeepers, &c.
Country orders should be received two days in advance of visit.
Classes for ladies in the cooking-school on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms, $5 for ten lessons. The girls belonging to the Directory are taught free of charge.
The management earnestly request the co-operation of all who are interested in this reform, and prompt replies from those to whom they apply for information.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 752 3d av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH lady's maid; will assist with children. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; no objections to go South; good reference. Address H. M., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. Hardman. Select servants, Protestant, German, French, Irish, English, Scotch, Swedish, and colored. Lady attending.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; in a worthy family will be found a faithful nurse. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th st., near 6th av., rear house.

NURSE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF AN EXperienced male nurse and rubber; would take charge of an invalid going South; can show first-class private and medical references, can address W. H. E., No. 661 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family; is kind and attentive to children; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 East 10th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS WET nurse. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 201 East 61st st., fourth flat, after 10 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, as wet nurse; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address M. G., 417 East 15th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; a good operator; can cut and fit, and understands all kinds of embroidery; will assist with children or of chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.; basement bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN; understands all kinds of family sewing; would give lessons in music and English; City reference. Call or address H. H., No. 109 Charlton st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as seamstress and to assist with chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family; understands the care of silver and making salads; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 7th av.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, to go out by the day or week to wash, iron, or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d av.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes engagements to go out by the day washing or house-cleaning; no objection to a laundry. Call at No. 317 East 38th st.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO PROFESSES TO BE A thorough accountant, is experienced in mercantile finances, has a superior record as salesman, and is a fair penman, desires to reengage in business, and seeks a position in some well established and reputable house; compensation to depend on the value which shall be found in his services; highest references given as to integrity and habits. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A GENTLEman's family as butler; most thoroughly experienced; or would take a place single handed. Address T. J. R., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, BY A young man; can be well recommended; not long disengaged. Address G. F., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS BUTler in a private family; first-class City references. Call for two days at No. 945 Broadway; fruit store.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A man aged 23 years, with good recommendations, who can care horses and cattle; is a good driver, also handy with mechanics' tools, and will make himself useful to his employer; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is sober and obliging; can milk, tend furnace, &c.; good reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; City or country; has five years' reference from his late employer, where he is just disengaged. Call on or address H. B., Nos. 521 and 523 5th av., stables.

COACHMAN. — BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED Protestant young man; 5 feet 10 inches; stylish driver; fifteen years' experience. Call or address No. 132 West 20th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET a situation for his coachman (a married man), whom he can highly recommend. Address "Westchester," Box 2,442, Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; first-class coachman and groom; married; no family; has the best reference from his last employer. Address M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG colored man; has good reference from last employer as to capability, sobriety, &c. Call for A. W., at No. 136 East 17th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A GERMAN, married man; can give best reference. Address R. G. S., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

PARTIES GOING SOUTH FOR THE WINTER can find a perfectly reliable couple to take charge of house by applying at No. 150 West 48th st.; best reference from present employer.

PORTER OR COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED man that can be recommended highly in every respect. Call at No. 7 Pine st., Room No. 5.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty years, who is willing to work for moderate wages, and can care horses and cattle, drive, milk, and do plain carpenter's work, also paint and do general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, SPEAKING English; has been waiter five years in a private family; is willing to be useful; waits on table nicely; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms 23d st., corner 4th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE BLANKETS.—The
EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand, are offering their immense stock of Horse Clothing and Robes at retail at wholesale discounts.

A PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—60 FEET deep, with the owner occupying half, and all modern improvements; the whole or one-half will be rented; rooms suitable for coachmen, at No. 18 East 13th st.; also for sale, one three-quarter Clarence, shifting top phaeton and top wagon; all City made; cheap.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, 15.2 hands high; light build; gentleman's road team; stylish, kind, and true; will be sold at a sacrifice; price, $450. Apply at JAMES MOTT'S stables, No. 121 West 23d st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

A magnificent suite of apartments, parlor floor, will be let, with private table, until Dec. 1; also, smaller suite, very elegant, on third floor, permanently, for a small family or a party of two or three gentlemen who wish to be very comfortable and exclusive.

RICHLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND in suites, at the Grand Union Hotel, (Park,) 4th av. and 41st st. Dining-room supplied with the best the markets can furnish. Prices moderate.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

NO. 11 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor, well-furnished, with southern exposure, to rent en suite or separately; also, double and single rooms, suitable for gentlemen, on the fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together, for lady and gentleman; also rooms for single gentlemen; terms moderate; table first class; references exchanged.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 130 WEST, NEAR Broadway and 6th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of front rooms on second floor, with first-class board; references exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A HANDSOME PARlor and one or two bedrooms on second floor; private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 53 7th av., south-east corner of 14th st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 161.—AN ELEGANT second floor, with or without private table. Large front room and handsome reception room for gentlemen. Unexceptionable table. References.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., elegantly-furnished parlor and bedrooms on first floor; also on second and third; every convenience; without board.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH OR without private table; appointments first-class; highest references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms with board, for families and single gentlemen; house, location, &c., first-class; table boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, rooms for families, handsomely furnished; one hall room for gentleman. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 108 EAST 24TH ST.—A PLEASANT, sunny room, with closets, grate fire, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; private family; references.

NO. 307 EAST 18TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, owning house, will let large hall-room, neatly furnished, with board, to a gentleman, or gentleman and wife; all home comforts; use of piano; references.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs.—Rooms with board; connecting rooms suitable for a family, and others for gentleman and wife.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST.—LARGE ROOM AND two smaller; nicely furnished; desirable location for gentlemen; few doors west of Broadway; family small and private.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen without board in a private family; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ONE LARGE ROOM AND HALL ROOM, southern exposure, in first-class house, to gentlemen, where they may enjoy home comforts. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, liberal table, and comforts of a refined home; private table if desired; also one square room.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors; heated by steam, with baths, &c. Also, basement, suited for carpet, shoe, or trunk business. Apply on premises.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with every convenience, and superior board, for parties who desire a refined and permanent home.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsome suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table if desired; also single rooms; references.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also, rooms for gentlemen without board; references. Apply at No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

5TH AV., NO. 566, OPPOSITE WINDSOR Hotel.—Two elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS, NO. 33 EAST 23D ST., has desirable suites of rooms to rent, with first-class board; rooms with southern exposure.

22D ST., NO. 45 WEST.

Two large connecting rooms on second floor to let with board; best reference given.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST ST.

Second floor to let with board, together or separately; private table if desired. References.

THIRD STORY FRONT ROOMS TO LET with board; references exchanged. No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH WELL-furnished, sunny front rooms, at moderate price to families, or gentlemen friends. References.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room, fourth floor, to let, with board, to gentlemen; best reference given and required.

NO. 34 WEST 46TH ST.—LARGE FRONT room, fourth floor, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, without board, in a first-class house, No. 34 West 25th st.

TO RENT, WITHOUT BOARD, A LARGE handsomely furnished room on third floor, (southern exposure.) No. 12 West 9th st.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with southern exposure, to rent, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table, or without board.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT and hall room, connecting, second floor, (sunny side,) with board; all appointments of house first-class.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A FINE LARGE FRONT room on second story to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT SUITE FRONT rooms, with board; also single rooms; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 255 4th av.; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY TEACHER WISHES board, with the comforts of a home, in a refined private family; would teach in whole or partial payment if desired; location east side, between 15th and 30th sts. Address L. A. R., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BOARD WANTED—LARGE BACK ROOM, SECond floor, large sunny room third, and three small rooms in first-class house above 14th and below 38th sts., between 4th and 6th avs., for adults; must dine on parlor floor. Address particulars to H. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE GOOD board and a pleasant front room, in a private family, for the Winter; location in the vicinity of the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 131 Nyack on the Hudson.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ELIZABETH.—BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate two or three adults with pleasant rooms for the Winter; three minutes' walk from the depot; references exchanged. Address C. M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

AT PAREPA (LATE EAST SIDE) HALL, Corner 86th st. and 3d av.
YORKVILLE BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
Lecture by
Hon. DANIEL DOUGHERTY.
Subject—ORATORS AND ORATIONS.
MONDAY EVENING Oct. 26.
Tickets, 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
THE NEW AMERICAN COMEDY,

MOORCROFT!!

By the author of SARATOGA!
AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
ELECTRICAL APPLAUSE
AT EVERY POINT.
RINGING LAUGHTER
IN EVERY SCENE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MACCABE.—TWICE TO-DAY. STEINWAY HALL. Matinée at 2. Evening at 8.
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original entertainment,
BEGONE, DULL CARE.
The most original and pleasing entertainment ever presented to the public, depending solely on the versatility and talent of a single artist.—Public Opinion.

MACCABE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. BEGONE, DULL CARE is given at every matinée precisely as at night, and is now the magnetic point of attraction in New-York.
Wondering and delighted thousands are bewildered with surprise, and wish to know how it is all done by one person. They refuse to believe their eyes, and say "It is impossible."

MACCABE.—STEINWAY HALL TO-DAY AT 2 AND 8.—Twenty-four of his original, bright, and delightful
PERSONATIONS AND SONGS,
elegant, novel, and diversified, replete with intensely comic incidents and situations. Every taste suited. Beautiful melodies, operatic selections, piano recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism and Character Delineations.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Reserved seats can be secured at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS and PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
In announcing the eighth season of
THEODORE THOMAS'
SERIES OF SIX
SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
the management takes pleasure in stating that in compliance with numerous requests made for several years past, Mr. Thomas has decided to give one full
PUBLIC AFTERNOON REHEARSAL
two days in advance of each concert. It is believed that this arrangement will not only meet the wishes of many lovers of art who are prevented by distance and other obstacles from attending the evening performances, but will add to the value and attractiveness of the concerts themselves in a manner which every amateur and student of music will at once appreciate.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL WILL TAKE PLACE
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 5, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.
To Symphony Concerts, with Reserved Seat........$8 00
To Public Rehearsals, with Reserved Seat.......... 4 00
The sale of Subscription Tickets, with Reserved Seats for either the Symphony Concerts or Public Rehearsals, or for both, will commence on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.
SUBSCRIBERS,
desirous of having the same seats during the season, can select them at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, on and after Oct. 26. Circulars can be obtained at all the principal Music Stores and Piano Warerooms.

A CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY.
MAX MARETZEK, the renowned Conductor and operatic impresario, is now associated in the direction of THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., (next to Delmonico's,) and will personally instruct such pupils as desire to prepare for a public career. Mr. MARETZEK will also have charge of the amateur operas to be given by the Conservatory the ensuing season.
THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS CONNECTION cannot be overestimated. Pupils fully competent may obtain good engagements, either in this country or in Europe.
THIS SELECT and popular music school, the first in the country offers superior advantages in all branches of music, from the first beginning to the finished artist.
New pupils received daily.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS EVENING.
Afternoon at 2, LUCILLE WESTERN. ONLY MATINEE OF EAST LYNNE.
TWO PIECES. CARPENTER OF ROUEN AND MOSE.

NIBLO'S. C. R. THORNE, Lessee and Manager.
Reconstruction of the
DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST.
Betty Remnelsberg, Julia Seaman, Boissett Family, Kiralfy Sisters, Lilly McDonald, Le Jeune Bonney, Ulm sisters, the Schottee Sisters, 200 Ladies of the Ballet, and Warriors and Amazons. Matinée on Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER

OF

Macon & Brunswick Railroad.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 6, 1874.

In accordance with an order issued from the Executive Department of this State, published herewith, will be sold on the first TUESDAY in December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at the depot of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, in the City of Macon, Bibb County, Ga., at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, extending from the City of Macon to Brunswick, in Glynn County, Ga.—a distance of one hundred and eighty-six miles—with the branch road extending from Cochran to Hawkinsville, a distance of ten miles, and about five miles of side track on the main line of the road, and about two miles of extensions in the said City of Brunswick, together with the franchises, equipments and other property of said company, consisting of its road-bed, superstructure, right of way, motive power, rolling stock, depots, freight and section houses, machine shops, carpenter shops, grounds, furniture, machinery, tools, and materials connected therewith.

Also the following property of said company, to wit: Tracts or parcels of land Nos. 1, 3, and 4 in District Twenty, and Nos. 124, 126, 127, 144, 145, 151, 155, 156, and 157 in District Twenty-one, and all lying and being in Pulaski County, Ga., and containing each two hundred and two and a half (202½) acres.

Also, a certain tract or parcel of land in the City of Brunswick, known as the wharf property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company.

Also, one-half (undivided) of lots Nos. 3 and 4 of block No. 37 in the City of Macon, known in the locality as the guard-house property.

Also, city lots Nos. 1, 2, and a portion of No. 3, in square No. 55, in the City of Macon.

Also, a tract or parcel of land in said City of Macon, there known as "Camp Oglethorpe," containing ten acres, more or less.

Also, city lots Nos. 1 and 7, in block No. 7, in Southwest Macon.

Also, city lot No. 3, in square No. 13, in said city of Macon, with the buildings thereon.

Also, tract or parcel of land No. 217, in District Three, Wayne County, Ga., and four hundred and forty shares of stock in the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, certificate No. 1,009.

The foregoing property will be offered for cash.
E. A. FLEWELLEN,
Receiver Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Sept. 30, 1874.

Whereas, by virtue of the authority given in the second section of an act entitled "An act to extend the aid of the State to the completion of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and for other purposes," approved Dec. 3, 1866, an order was issued from this department on the 2d day of July, 1873, seizing and taking possession of all the property of said railroad company, and placing the same in the hands of an agent for the State, to be held, managed, and the earnings applied in accordance with the provisions of said second section of said act; and,

Whereas, among other provisions of said second section of said act, it is expressly provided that, after the seizure of all of the property of said company as aforesaid, the Governor "shall sell the said road and its equipments, and other property belonging to said company, in such manner and at such time as, in his judgment, may best subserve the interest of all concerned," and having become satisfied that it will be for the best interest of the State and all concerned that all the property of the company seized under said order be sold at an early day, it is, therefore,

Ordered, that all of the property seized as aforesaid, now in the possession of Edward A. Flewellen, Superintendent of Public Works and Receiver of the property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company under said order, be sold to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the depot of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, in the City of Macon, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., on the first Tuesday in December next, and the right is hereby reserved to the State to bid for the same at said sale to the extent of one million five hundred thousand dollars. It is further

Ordered, that the said Edward A. Flewellen, as Receiver aforesaid, make out an advertisement under this order, setting forth, with requisite particularity, all the property to be sold as aforesaid, and publish the same in such public gazettes in this State and in the City of New-York, as in his judgment, will give proper publicity to said sale.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, the day and year above written.
JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.
By the Governor:
J. W. WARREN, Sec. Executive Dep't.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HELP WANTED.

COOPERS WANTED.—TWENTY MEN ACCUStomed to trimming. No society men need apply. W. S. WAYDELL, Secretary Boss Coopers' Association, No. 21 Old Slip.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR THE CUTLERY and Fine Goods Department.—A young man of good address, with thorough knowledge of the business, and unexceptionable references as to character. Apply by letter only, to
FRANCIS TOMES & CO., No. 6 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FOURTEEN YEARS OF age, in a publication office. Address, in own writing, giving references and where previously employed, T., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer; German. Apply at No. 35 East 33d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK

Of Octave Feuillet's and G. F. Rowe's wonderful play,
THE

SPHINX.

Notwithstanding the

IMMENSE AUDIENCES

nightly attracted to witness the performances of this MARVELOUS PLAY,
the management are now compelled to withdraw it, in order to fulfill a design long since formed for the revival of a STANDARD ENGLISH PLAY before the close of Miss Clara Morris' present engagement. They have, therefore, placed in rehearsal and will produce with an immensely-powerful cast, and with all the sumptuous elegance for which this theatre is distinguished, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, Sheridan Knowles' beautiful play of

THE HUNCHBACK.

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, (her first appearance as Julia,) Miss KATE CLAXTON, (her first appearance as Helen, and first appearance this season,) Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., (his first appearance this season,) Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON, Mr. STUART ROBSON, (his first appearance this season,) Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, Mr. Mr. H. IRVING, JOHN MATHEWS, Mr. W. H. WILDER, and others.
SATURDAY, OCT. 24, LAST MATINEE OF THE SPHINX.
Box-sheet for HUNCHBACK nights now open.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUETTE AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, CAN BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
AFTERNOON AT 1:30 O'CLOCK,
HENRY THE VIII.
Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN for the last time on any stage as QUEEN KATHARINE.
EVENING at 8 o'clock,
MACBETH.
LADY MACBETH..........Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
MACBETH..................Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
Locke's original music by eminent soloists and a GRAND OPERATIC CHORUS.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.

PROF. O'REARDON'S	The Great Cyclorama. MIDNIGHT STORM over PARIS.	MRS. JARLEY'S
TUMBLERONICON.	New attractions in the LECTORIUM.	WAX WORKS.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Every matinée (excepting Saturday,) 50c.; children, 25c.
Every evening and Saturday matinée, 75c.; children, 40c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF J. B. STUDLEY.
SNOW BIRD,
KIT CARSON,
CHARCOAL BURNER.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS,
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.,
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2 P.M.
Children accompanied by their guardians half-price to reserved seats.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8.

ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
KALIEDAGYNAI;
Or, Mysteries of Ancient Mythology.
THE CAN-CAN AND FEMALE MINSTRELS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of article I., title I., of chapter IV. of part second of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of Limited Partnerships," and the acts amendatory thereof, under the following terms and conditions, and therefore do make, file, and publish this certificate, and declare:

That the name, or firm, under which said partnership is to be conducted is "ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS."

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in coffee, tea, sugar, and other merchandise, for their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, of the City, County, and State of New-York; EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey; and the names of the special partners are EDWIN D. MORGAN, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey.

That the amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: The said EDWIN D. MORGAN has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said SOLON HUMPHREYS has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

That this partnership is to commence on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1874, and is to continue until the 1st day of October, 1876, and that the City of New-York is to be the principal place of business of the said partnership.

Dated Oct. 2, 1874.
W. F. ROWLAND,
E. W. HUMPHREYS,
E. D. MORGAN,
SOLON HUMPHREYS.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, before me personally came WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, to me personally known to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.
EDWIN F. COREY, JR.,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, of said City and County, being sworn, saith that he is one of the general partners in the firm of ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS, mentioned in the foregoing certificate, and that the sums of fifty thousand dollars each in the said certificate specified to have been contributed to the common stock of said firm by the said EDWIN D. MORGAN and SOLON HUMPHREYS, the special partners therein named, have been actually, and in good faith, paid in cash.
W. F. ROWLAND.
Sworn to before me this 2d day of October, 1874.
EDWIN F. COREY, JR.,
oc3-6w8. Notary Public, New-York County.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION,

In consequence of the death of Mr. FREDERIC P. TERRY, the firm of "ROWLAND, TERRY & HUMPHREYS" is hereby dissolved by mutual consent from and after this date.
Dated Oct. 2, 1874.
W. F. ROWLAND, E. W. HUMPHREYS, } Surviving General Partners
E. D. MORGAN, JOHN T. TERRY, SOLON HUMPHREYS, } Special Partners.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 2d day of October, 1874, before me personally came WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, JOHN T. TERRY, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, surviving partners of the firm of ROWLAND, TERRY & HUMPHREYS, each to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they had executed the same.
EDWIN F. COREY, JR.
Notary Public New-York County.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874. CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE,
Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
jy4-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.
JOHN B. STEVENS, EUGENE THORN, } Executors.
my30-1aw6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.
JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS H. SLADE,
my23-1aw6m8 Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA E. S. HEENAN,
jy11-1aw6m8 Administratrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—MATINEE. RUY BLAS.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 24, AT 1:30.
Doors open at 12:30.
FOURTH GRAND MATINEE.
Only matinée representation of the brilliantly successful new opera, by Marchetti,
RUY BLAS.
Presented with new scenery, costumes, &c., and the following admirable cast:
Donna Maria, Queen of Spain......Signora POTENTINI
Casilda, Lady of Honor..................Miss A. L. CARY
Ruy Blas.........................Signor CARLO CARPI
Don Sallustio.....................Signor DEL PUENTE
Don Guritano...........................Signor FIORINI
Miss COONEY, Signori LOTTI, HALL, and CAPRA.
Powerful chorus and grand orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO
MONDAY, Oct. 26—Thirteenth subscription night, Mlle. HEILBRON for the first time in IL TROVATORE, with Miss Cary, Signori Carpi, Del Puente, Scolara.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28—RIGOLETTO. Mlle. EMMA ALBANI in her renowned rôle of Gilda. Miss CARY, Signor CARPI, and Signor TAGLIAPIETRA (his début at the Academy).
MATINEE.—General Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $1 extra.

WALLACK'S.
THE RECEPTION
accorded to the performance of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
induces Mr. Wallack to announce it for
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW.
And A CAST including the names of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss MABEL LEONARD.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
Engagement for TWO WEEKS ONLY of the
Distinguished and popular artist
MISS NEILSON,
MISS NEILSON,
Who will appear
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, OCT. 24,
in her great impersonation of
JULIET,
In Shakespeare's Grand Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Juliet.....................................Miss NEILSON
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 26 and 28,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
MONDAY, NOV. 2, MISS EMILY SOLDENE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Grand Concerts by Full Orchestra.
A combination of
INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT
Hundreds of
WONDERFUL MACHINES AT WORK.
The Grandest Display of America's Industrial Skill ever brought together.
ADMISSION ONLY 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
EVERY NIGHT
JOHN T. RAYMOND
as
COL. SELLERS,
by
MARK TWAIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
VAUDEVILLE | VARIETIES OF | AMERICA.
IMMENSE BILL.
GENEVIEVE
GUS WILLIAMS, Rickey and Barney, Alice Harrison, Bath of the Innocents, Deardons, Velocipedists; Billons, Ballet, and 100 artists in song, dance, and farce.
The crême de la crême of specialty, novelty, and variety.
Every EVENING at 7:45, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.
DE BRABANT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—EVERY SATURDAY evening, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany building,) from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets (invitation) to be had at the hall and at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—TWO HUNDRED pictures of orange groves, cities, &c., illustrating two lectures, at
COOPER INSTITUTE, Oct. 27 and 28.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK HEIM, against whom a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1874.—In Bankruptcy.—Upon reading and filing the petition in the matter aforesaid, and the affidavits accompanying the same, it is ordered: That the said Frederick Heim do appear before this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, in the County of Mercer, in said district, on the 30th day of October, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and it appearing by the proofs filed with said petition that the said Frederick Heim has departed out of the State of New Jersey, and is not now a resident therein, it is further ordered, that notice of this order to show cause be given by publication thereof in the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, published in the City of Newark, and the NEW-YORK TIMES, published in the City of New-York, five days successively. Witness, the Hon. John T. Nixon, Judge of said District Court, and the seal thereof at Trenton, in said district, on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1874.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk of Court.
CHARLES F. HILL, Solicitor.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. THOMPSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry H. Thompson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixteenth day of November, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-third day of October, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o24-1aw3w8a*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BOWROSAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, October 23, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, the said Register, at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the fifth day of November, 1874, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; and that the Assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of McCULLOUGH'S LEAD COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant of bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of McCullough's Lead Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK MAHER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Patrick Maher, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHRISTIE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, October 23, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, the said Register, at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the fourth day of November, 1874, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

THE TURF.

THE BALTIMORE RACES.

LAST DAY OF THE FALL MEETING—THREE CONTESTS YESTERDAY — VANDALITE, KADI, AND JACK TAR THE WINNERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—This is the fourth and last day of the Maryland Jockey Club, and opened as favorably as the preceding ones. Throughout the week Indian Summer has prevailed, and the weather could not have been more favorable. The attendance to-day is the largest of the meeting.

The first race of the day was the Breckenridge Stakes, for three-year olds; two miles; $500 subscription; half forfeit; the club to add $1,000, of which $500 to the second horse; closed with eighteen nominations.

The starters were three in number—Sandford's Brigand, Lewis & Co.'s Vandalite, and Chamberlin's The Hoaxer. Before the start betting was brisk, Vandalite selling favorite, the average being Vandalite, $500; Brigand, $195; The Hoaxer, $20. In the French pools over 1,800 tickets were sold on the favorite. At the start Vandalite immediately went to the front, and was leading four lengths at the end of the first mile. In the second mile she still kept increasing her lead, and came in an easy winner by fully ten lengths, Brigand second, and The Hoaxer a bad third. There was really no contest in the race, Vandalite making the race to suit herself and winning as she liked. Time, 3:35.

The second race was for a handicap purse of $400, for all horses that have run during the meeting; one mile and a quarter; weights to be announced immediately after the last race on the third day; acceptances to be made at that time. Eleven horses started as follows: P. Lorillard's Stanford, 4 years, carrying 95 pounds; Bannatyne's Audubon, 4 years, 104 pounds, and Stockwood, 6 years, 93 pounds; Brown's Paladin, 3 years, 75 pounds; Bethune's Rosebud, 4 years, 87 pounds; Weldon's Radi, 5 years, 111 pounds; Wilson & Co.'s Bettie Clapham, 3 years, 75 pounds; Davis' Fadladeen, 7 years, 111 pounds; Donahue's Cariboo, 4 years, 87 pounds; Cottrill's Lottie Moon, 3 years, 95 pounds, and Chamberlin's The Hoaxer, 3 years, 75 pounds. The favorites in the pools before the start were Fadladeen and Lottie Moon, who sold about even. After several false starts, a good send-off was effected, from the three-quarter pole, with Stanford in the lead. On entering the quarter stretch, Rosebud drew ahead and passed the judges' stand a head in advance of Audubon, Paladin being in the rear. At the half-mile, Rosebud was still in advance of Audubon, the latter lapping her saddle-girths, the two end horses being Paladin and Bettie Clapham. Nearing the homestretch, the stragglers began to close up, and Kadi and Audubon drew out from the ruck, and taking the lead from Rosebud, came home under the whip, Kadi winning by less than a neck, Audubon second, Rosebud third. Time, 2:11½.

The third race was the Bowie Stakes, for all ages; four-mile heats; five or more subscribers to fill; $500 entrance, half forfeit; only $25 if declared out on or before Oct. 1; the club to add $2,200 if three or more start, of which $2,000 to the first horse, $200 to the second, who is also to receive the stakes to the amount of $300; maidens allowed if 3 years, 3 pounds; if 4 years, 7 pounds; if 5 years and upward, 12 pounds. Five horses started, Bowie's Picolo, 3 years, carrying 95 pounds; Lewis & Co.'s Bessie Lee, 5 years, 111 pounds; Jennings' Silent Friend, 5 years, 114 pounds; Hunt Reynolds' Whisper, 4 years, 108 pounds, and Burton's Jack Frost, 4 years, 108 pounds. Preakness, who was favorite in the pools last night by large odds, did not start. In the pools sold to-day Silent Friend became the favorite, one of the pools sold being as follows: Silent Friend, $200; Bessie Lee, $70; Picolo, $50; Jack Frost, $50; Whisper, $31.

The race was won by Jack Frost, who took the second and third heats, Bessie Lee winning the first heat.

First Heat.—Silent Friend took the lead at the start, Bessie Lee getting off second. Before the half-mile was reached the latter was leading by two lengths, with Jack Frost third and Picolo last. The same order was preserved until near the end of the first mile. Bessie Lee had by that time increased her lead to five lengths, Silent Friend being second, with Whisper, who had passed Jack Frost, close to his quarters. The second mile was run without any change in the order, Bessie Lee, running under a pull, six lengths in advance. At the half-mile pole in the third mile Bessie had opened a gap of ten lengths between herself and Silent Friend, who still kept second place. Nearing the end of the third mile Jack Frost drew ahead, taking third place. Picolo also passed Whisper, and in this order they passed under the string. On the fourth mile Bessie increased her lead, and won the heat by twenty lengths, Silent Friend coming in second, Jack Frost a good third, Picolo fourth, and Whisper distanced. Time—7:33.

Second Heat.—Bessie Lee took the lead, with Silent Friend second, and Jack Frost last. Bessie Lee drew away twenty lengths, passing the half-mile pole that distance ahead of Jack Frost. Passing the Judges' stand at the end of the first mile, Bessie Lee still led Jack Frost. Gaining at the end of the second mile, Jack Frost had decreased the gap between him and Bessie Lee to three lengths. Piccolo and Silent Friend were fifteen or twenty lengths behind. During the third mile Jack Frost ran Bessie Lee very close, alternately lapping her and falling back, and passed under the string only one length in the rear. Silent Friend now made a fine burst of speed and passed Piccolo, but both were then out of the race. At the first quarter-pole of the last mile Jack Frost was hanging on the quarter of Bessie Lee, and going up the second quarter-mile the horses were neck and neck. At the third quarter Bessie Lee led by a length, but entering the homestretch Jack Frost collared her and passed under the string, winning the heat by two lengths, with Silent Friend and Piccolo distanced. Time, 7:41. The finish was very exciting and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Jack Frost now sold in the pools for $1,000, and Bessie Lee $250.

Third Heat.—Bessie Lee again took the lead at the start, and kept it throughout the first mile, Jack Frost beidg ten lengths behind at the finish. Bessie Lee increased her distance in the first quarter of the second mile to fifteen lengths, but Jack Frost closed up to within ten lengths again before the Judges' stand was passed. On the third mile, Jack Frost gained steadily and entered upon the fourth mile under a pull about five lengths behind. Going up the quarter stretch he lapped Bessie Lee. On the second quarter Bessie Lee drew away again and passed the half-mile pole two lengths in advance, which, at the three-quarter pole, was decreased by a length. Entering the homestretch Jack Frost forged ahead, and amid great excitement and the loud cheers of the spectators won the heat and the race, with Bessie Lee under whip and spur, one length behind. Time—8:11.

This was the last race of the day and meeting.

Bobby Swim, the rider of Tom Bowling, rode Jack Frost.

THE WINNING HORSES AND SIRES OF THE MEETING.

By Vandal.		*By Asteroid.*	
Vandalite, 2 races	$17,300	Ballankeel, 1 race	$575
By Lexington.		*By Gilroy.*	
Finework, 1 race	1,900	Grinstead, 1 race	500
Bannerette, 1 race	700	*By War Dance.*	
Preakness, 1 race	400	Limestone, 2 races	850
Kadi, 1 race	400	*By Australian.*	
Harry Bassett, 1 race	350	Lottie Moon, 1 race	400
By Jack Malone.		*By Leamington.*	
Jack Frost, 1 race	2,450	Aristides, 1 race	400
By Ulverston.		*By Lightning.*	
Trouble, 1 race	750	O'Neil, 1 race	200

THE WINNING STABLES.

A. B. Lewis & Co.	$17,800
M. H. Sanford	3,300
A. M. Burton	2,450
D. McDaniel	1,450
W. Cottrill	1,100
L. A. Hitchcock	850
A. H. Lawrence	800
W. Jennings	575
Thomas Puryear & Co.	500
J. M. Weldon	400
H. P. McGrath	400
Lawrence & G. Lorillard	200
T. S. Moore	200
J. W. H. Reynolds	100
T. B. & W. R. Davis	100
A. D. Brown	100
A. P. Green	75
A. Belmont	50

FALL MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The second Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association began yesterday, but the attendance of spectators was quite small. There were two races, the first being for horses that had never beaten 2:38, which had nine entries and eight starters, including Little Dan, Gilt Edge, Cheston, Zephyr, T. G. Stevens, J. N. Mansuay, Brown Prince, and Pauline. In the betting, Zephyr was the favorite at $45; Pauline, $25; T. G. Stevens, $18; and the field, $31. Zephyr won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Friday, Oct. 23.—Purse $800, for horses that had never beaten 2:38, mile heats, best three in five in harness; $400 to first horse, $250 to second, and $150 to third.

W. C. Trimble's b. m. Zephyr	1	1	1
C. H. Simmons' br. g. Cheston	3	2	2
J. H. Harbeck's blk. g. Gilt Edge	2	4	7
S. Y. Whitson's b. m. Pauline	4	5	3
A. Strouse's s. g. T. G. Stevens	5	3	8
A. Snyder's b. g. J. N. Mansuay	7	7	4
Otis Borts' br. g. Brown Prince	6	6	5
Dan Mace's s. g. Little Dan	8	8	6
A. Patterson's b. g. William Walsh	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:16	2:36½
Second heat	38	1:14½	2:34
Third heat	37¼	1:14	2:35½

THE 2:29 PURSE.

The principal event was the $1,000 purse for 2:29 horses, which had six starters out of eight entries, and they were Bella, Lady Byron, Vanity Fair, Ben Smith, M. A. Whitney, and Carrie. Bella was the favorite over the field at three to one, until after the third heat, when Mary A. Whitney became favorite. The judges gave the word in some of the heats, with Whitney almost forty yards in the lead, and made the time slower than outside watches. There was much dissatisfaction in consequence. There was so much delay that darkness came on before the race was finished, and it was postponed until 1 o'clock to-day.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $1,000; for horses that had never beaten 2:29; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $550 to first horse, $300 to second, and $150 to third.

D. Mace's br. g. Vanity Fair	2	1	2	1
P. Manee's b. m. Mary A. Whitney	1	2	1	2
John Splan's b. m. Bella	5	3	3	3
D. Wilson's b. m. Carrie	3	6	5	4
H. Casey's blk. m. Lady Byron	4	4	4	5
James Dougrey's gr. g. Ben Smith	6	5	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:10¾	2:30½
Second heat	35	1:12¼	2:30
Third heat	36	1:11	2:28
Fourth heat	35	1:09½	2:26

THE LUNAR ECLIPSE.

THE TOTAL DARKENING OF THE MOON TO-NIGHT—A REMARKABLE ASTRONOMIC OCCURRENCE.

Those who are interested in the study of astronomy and the various phenomena which occur at certain conjunctions of the planets in their relations to the sun will have an opportunity to-night of witnessing one of the most remarkable occurrences within the limits of our observation. Lunar eclipses have in every age been regarded with great interest. Before astronomy had attained the rank of a science, or the movements of the heavenly bodies were understood as they are at present, a total eclipse of the moon, like the advent of a comet, was regarded as an unmistakable omen of Divine displeasure, if not the forerunner of some great disaster to the human race. Now, however, the merest schoolboy knows that it is the result of natural causes, being occasioned by the shadow of the earth falling upon the moon at certain periods when our planet passes between it and the sun. It is, therefore, needless to offer any lengthened explanation in this respect. The eclipse which takes place to-night will entirely cover the moon with darkness, and is the first total eclipse visible to us since 1856. It will commence at 11:48 P. M., when the moon will enter the penumbra, and will continue until 3:56 o'clock to-morrow morning. The eclipse will be total at 2:04 A. M., and will continue so until 2:38 A. M., when the moon will begin to emerge from the darkness. Though the moon will enter the penumbra at the time stated, there will be no perceptible change in her appearance until about ten minutes before 1 o'clock, when a small section of the surface will be veiled by the earth's shadow. This shadow will continue to advance across the moon until 2:04 A. M., when it will have completely covered its surface. The total eclipse will last for about thirty-four minutes. The moon will then begin to show a faint streak of light, and will finally pass out of the shadow about two hours afterward, at 3:56 A. M. It is possible for a lunar eclipse to remain total for two hours and four minutes; but this can only occur when the moon passes exactly through the centre of the earth's shadow, a circumstance which has, probably, not taken place for thousands of years. The size of the shadow also depends upon the distance of the earth from the sun, which varies to the extent of 3,000,000 miles. When the earth is nearest to the sun the shadow is greater in its dimensions than when further removed from it. The average length of the shadow is about 856,600 miles, and its diameter where the moon generally passes through it about three times the moon's diameter. Although the sun does not shine directly on the moon it is yet visible during the continuance of an eclipse, and presents the color of tarnished copper. This circumstance was formerly the subject of much dispute, but has long since been satisfactorily accounted for as being due to the refraction of the sun's light.

JERSEY CITY'S ABSCONDING TREASURER.

HAMILTON GROWS TIRED OF EXILE AND SURRENDERS HIMSELF—THE DEFAULTER HELD IN CUSTODY — HISTORY OF HIS WANDERINGS.

Great excitement prevailed in Jersey City yesterday morning in consequence of the announcement that Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting City Treasurer of Jersey City, had returned and surrendered himself to the authorities. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday night he drove into Jersey City from New-York, and searched Jersey City for Chief of Police Champney for the purpose of delivering himself up, but could not succeed in finding that official. He then went to the residence of Police Inspector Benjamin Murphy, who, to his surprise, was confronted with the man whom he had hunted for several weeks in the Southern section of the country and in Mexico. Hamilton and Inspector Murphy then drove to the residence of Chief Champney, and the three proceeded to the First Precinct Police Station, where Hamilton was provided with quarters for the night. In the morning he was visited by several of his friends, some members of his family, and his bondsmen. He delivered up to the Police twenty-six of the fifty-one $1,000 bonds which he had stolen.

At noon he was taken to the Court of Sessions, where he was arraigned before Judge Hoffman on an indictment charging him with embezzlement. The bill charges the embezzlement of $51,000 in bonds and $16,000 in cash. Hon. Charles H. Winfield, counsel for the accused, entered a plea of not guilty, reserving the right, in case the indictment should on examination prove defective, to withdraw the plea. Judge Hoffman fixed the bail at $25,000, and the prisoner offered Mrs. Clewes, his mother-in-law, as surety. The lady owns only a life estate in some property on Mercer street, valued, according to her estimate, at $30,000, and the court refused to accept her as surety. Hamilton was thereupon remanded to jail, where he is confined in cell No. 13.

The story of Hamilton's wanderings appears like a romance. He says that he went to St. Louis and thence to Galveston, Texas. He then sailed for Corpus Christi, and started out to drive across the country when he was overtaken by Chief of Police Parker, of that place. The Chief took him to a ranch near the town, and, charging him with being the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, offered to release him again on payment of $3,000. Hamilton paid the money and started off again. He had not gone far before Parker, with two or three companions, again overtook him. Hamilton drew his pistol determined to fight, but his guide advised him not to. He then dropped the valise, containing his money and bonds, and concealed himself. The valise was picked up by his pursuers, who soon became involved in a quarrel over the division of the spoils. Hamilton then stepped in, and Parker asked him to divide the property. The defaulting Treasurer then divided $17,000 among Parker and his gang, and they departed. Hamilton and his guide then captured a couple of horses on the prairies and camped on the Souce River. The former awoke one morning and discovered his guide leaning over him with a drawn dagger. Hamilton drew his pistol and was about to shoot when another Mexican interfered. When the party reached Matamoras the defaulter sent for Cortinas and made a bargain with him for protection, the nature of which, however, he refuses to divulge. He remained in Cortina's house for several weeks, during which time Inspector Murphy visited the Governor in search of the prisoner. While the Inspector and Cortinas talked in one room Hamilton lay in the next. Hamilton finally escaped from Cortinas, and traveled through the country, paying his way part of the time, and working when he had no money. He finally became tired of exile, and surrendered himself.

THE LATE JOHN A. STEVENS.

FUNERAL SERVICES YESTERDAY—TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT.

The funeral services over the remains of the late John A. Stevens, for many years President of the National Bank of Commerce, and one of the most prominent members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, were held yesterday morning at the University Place Presbyterian Church, Rev. Robert R. Booth, Pastor, officiating. Several prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce attended, to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased merchant, among them being William E. Dodge, President; Moses H. Grinnell, Samuel B. Ruggles, and A. A. Low, Robert Lennox Kennedy, the present President of the National Bank of Commerce, and a number of the attachés of taht institution with which Mr. Stevens had been so long cannected, were also in attendance. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Robert Ray, John C. Green, Benjamin D. Silliman, Moses H. Grinnell, James Brown, Samuel B. Ruggles, Edwin D. Morgan, Thomas M. Adriance, A. A. Low, Henry F. Vail, Robert Lennox Kennedy, and John A. King. The remains were inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, mounted with silver bars and handles. A silver plate on the lid bore the following inscription:

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS,
Born, New-York, Jan. 22, 1795.
Died, New-York, Oct. 19, 1874.

A number of choice floral emblems had been contributed by friends of the deceased, among them a magnificent cross and crown of tuberoses and camelias, the offering of the members of the Chamber of Commerce. The service for the dead was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Booth, in accordance with the simple practice of the Presbyterian Church. The remains lie at the church until to-day, when they will be interred in the family burying-place in Green-Wood Cemetery.

THE SOUHEGAN BANK ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—A telegram has been received at Milford from the detectives in pursuit of the robbers of the Souhegan Bank, in which they state they are in good luck. It is now reported on what is considered good authority that the robbers engaged teams at a livery-stable in Leominster on Monday night, returned hither on Tuesday morning, and took the first train south on the Fitchburg Railroad.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

To-day is the last of the days appointed for the registration of voters. Republicans should see to it that they do not neglect this last opportunity. If you do not register you cannot vote. Register before you go to your place of business.

On Monday next William E. Harding and Edward Mullen start on a walking-match, for $300, from Jersey City to Philadelphia.

The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, which left Liverpool Oct. 10, and Queenstown Oct. 11, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, William Knight recovered $1,250 from the City for injuries sustained in being thrown off a truck by the imperfect condition of the street.

Robert Noak was tried yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, on an indictment for sending obscene matter through the United States mails. The jury disagreed, and on motion of his counsel, the accused was admitted to bail in $1,000 to appear at the next term of the court.

Some weeks ago Edward Kenny died intestate, leaving property to the value of about $10,000. His father, Michael Kenny, applied for letters of administration on the estate, which were granted. Yesterday application for a revocation of the letters was made to Surrogate Hutchings, by a woman named Maggie Hagan, who claimed to be his widow. Decision reserved.

The case of Cutoff against Ex-Collector Murphy was tried in the United States Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Shipman. Mr. Cutoff, who is an importer of carmine, some years ago imported a lot of carmine lake, and was made to pay duty for carmine. He claimed a reduction on the ground that the article imported did not come under the head of carmine. The jury found a verdict of $264 for the plaintiff.

The work of obtaining statistical information concerning pauperism in the southern counties of New-York begins to-day. The Secretary of the Board of State Charities, with the assistance of the County Committee, will examine the Almshouses of Queens County to-day, and those of other adjacent counties next week. The object of the investigation is to discover who are really deserving of the charity of the State, and how the public Treasury may be guarded against all others. The name and condition, including all antecedents, of the pauper are to be taken in detail and recorded for the future information of the authorities.

BROOKLYN.

From the 1st to the 21st of the present month the Department of Fire and Buildings issued ninety-one permits for new buildings.

Sneak thieves entered the house of Mr. James Sparrow, at No. 107 Kent street, yesterday morning, and stole $300 worth of clothing. No arrests.

The schooner Planter, lying at the Brooklyn Oil Refinery, on Newton Creek, was boarded by river thieves, yesterday morning, and $200 worth of ropes, sails, &c., stolen therefrom. No arrests.

Michael Caromente, who was arrested on a charge of murdering Salvadore Torrino on the night of the 12th of August last, was yesterday discharged by Justice Morse, the detectives having withdrawn the complaint made by them.

The Photographers' Association of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon, and resolved to attend in a body the funeral of Mr. Charles Williamson, who died yesterday morning of congestion of the brain. Mr. Williamson was the oldest photographer in Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Baptist denomination of Sing Sing have extended a call to Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., of New-York City, to become their Pastor.

Mary Jackson, a colored convict, died on Thursday morning at the Sing Sing Prison from disease of the brain, supposed to have been caused by a fall from one of the galleries last Monday. Verdict accordingly.

George Doughty, a convict, aged forty-two years, died suddenly in the quarry connected with the State Prison, at Sing Sing, on Thursday, as was shown by testimony adduced at the inquest, in consequence of a fatty degeneration of the heart.

Justice Tappen having dissolved a temporary injunction obtained by a few residents of North Tarrytown against others who were seeking to incorporate the village, the people are now at liberty to proceed and complete the incorporation of the village. The decision has been anxiously awaited for some time.

The authorities of the village of Mount Vernon have adopted an ordinance requiring all the property-owners to plant shade-trees in front of their lots not exceeding twenty-five feet apart. It is the desire and intention of the Trustees to render the avenues and streets of the village as attractive as those in the far-famed "Elm City"—New-Haven—if possible, and believe that the cost will at the same time prove a profitable investment by enhancing the value of property there.

NEW-JERSEY.

The corner-stone of the First German Baptist Church in Newark was laid Thursday afternoon.

John Anderson pleaded guilty, in the Morris County Court yesterday, to an indictment charging him with having shot and dangerously injured Special Officer High, of Paterson.

William Giblon was arrested in Paterson, Thursday, on a charge of breaking into the barber shop of Ralph Teal, on Oliver street, and stealing a quantity of razors. He was identified by some cuts inflicted upon him by Mr. Teal at the time of the robbery.

A man who gave his name as George Richter, and another who gave his name as Ferdinand Mantz, were arrested in Newark, Thursday night, as suspicious characters. In Richter's possession, when he was searched, were found an overcoat, a pair of pantaloons, a pair of pearl sleeve buttons, a doctor's book, and a razor. John J. Brooks, of No. 274 Walnut street, identified the goods as part of a quantity stolen from his premises some time ago. On Mantz were found a lady's gold watch, a rubber chain and breast-pin, a razor, and some other goods. Both were committed for trial.

A very serious accident occurred yesterday morning at New Brunswick, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A train loaded with ties and bound for New-York was moving over the bridge which spans the Raritan, when one of the ties fell beneath the wheels. Several cars were thrown from the track and fell through the railroad bridge. No lives were lost. A large force of men was immediately put at work removing the débris and repairing the bridge. For several hours eastward bound trains were obliged to run on the westward bound track. Trains are now running as usual.

THE AFFAIRS OF HENRY CLEWS.

Some time since Louis E. Schneider recovered a judgment against Henry Clews & Co. for $7,266 61, and issued execution thereon, but realized nothing. Edward F. Brown, Schneider's counsel, submitted to the court an affidavit reciting the judgment, and alleging that Mr. Clews and his partner, Mr. Theodore F. Fowler, have property which they unjustly refuse to apply toward the satisfaction of the judgment, and which cannot be readily identified or with ordinary diligence reached by execution, and that an assignee claims to be in possession. The affidavit further states that on the 21st inst., the deponent found Mr. Clews and his assignee taking property out of Mr. Clews' safe, and that he believes the defendant, Clews, was in the act of carrying out a threat made in the deponent's presence, to see to it that plaintiff should not get one dollar of his claim. On this affidavit Judge Lawrence granted an order for the examination of Mr. Clews as a judgment debtor, accompanied by an injunction restraining him from disposing of his property. Yesterday a motion was made before Judge Lawrence to vacate his former orders, on the ground that Mr. Clews had made an assignment on the 20th inst. The Judge denied the motion, and ordered that the Sheriff keep possession of the property, Mr. Clews in the meantime to be restrained from making any disposition of the property or going on the premises. Mr. Clews' examination was postponed until to-day.

It is understood that judgments have been obtained against the firm by a number of creditors, and are now in the hands of the Sheriff for collection. Among the judgments are the following:

John D. Hays et al	$2,982 45
Kanawha Valley Bank	9,378 60
Louis E. Schmider	7,266 60
Raphael M. Gomez et al	7,793 69
Charles E. Burr et al	1,597 95
Abram J. Dovall	1,128 69
National Bowery Bank	3,355 73
First National Bank, Tarrytown	1,754 16

No business was transacted at the establishment yesterday, the office being in the hands of the Sheriff. Hopes are entertained that the difficulties between the firm and its creditors will be amicably arranged and business resumed.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CORNELIUS WALFORD.

Yesterday afternoon the members of The Insurance Press presented a testimonial to Mr. Cornelius Walford, the eminent London insurance writer. The testimonial consisted of a beautiful ebony and silver inkstand, bearing an appropriate inscription.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SECURITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—It was stated at the Contractors' Association meeting to-day, that a proposal in writing had been received from one of the largest and most responsible banking firms in the United States to take half a million dollars' worth of the District of Columbia securities at 72½.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's Fall and Winter style of gentlemen's Hats is creditable to that popular manufacturer's artistic skill and refined taste. To say that it is worthy of the bright days of this most enjoyable season, is faint praise. Of course, everybody who is anybody buy their hats at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

What the New-York *Weekly Witness* is doing:

Number of subscriptions received week ending 21st inst.	2,064
Number of copies printed for issue of 24th inst.	51,000
Number of copies to be printed for issue of 31st inst.	52,000

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Merrimack, for Rio de Janeiro.—Y. Urquinaona and wife, Mr. Gaudin and wife, J. D. Moore, Hugo Heberlein, C. Morton Stewart, G. B. Cerruti, Rev. J. C. DuBois, Dr. Foster Swift, Mrs. G. B. Cerruti and two children, Dr. Domingo Cabrera Rivera, Mrs. Philip Roche and infant, Mrs. S. Savage, Miss Sallie Butler, Mr. Andrade, Florention Satiago, Bernard C. Coffin, William Eichelberger, Mrs. R. Hutchinson, Charles W. Doolittle, J. A. Duncan, jr., E. A. Mosely, Capt. W. F. Biddle, E. T. Merrill, Thomas Hutchinson, Dr. Augustus Daussa and wife, H. Clay Lukens, wife and two children, H. F. Hitch, James T. Abbott, Frank A. Lapham, W. T. Moore and wife, H. C. McBurney, wife, infant, child and nurse, F. Cuebas, B. Nadal, F. D. Sherman and wife, Miss Julia Sherman, Mrs. De Costa Gomez, Julian de Ansa, Augustus B. Klink, Charles A. Foster.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—Mrs. A. McCullum, Miss Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomson, Miss E. Taylor, H. N. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rice, Mrs. R. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Fleetwood Sandeman, Mr. Borlase, G. R. Grant, Mrs. Hancock and child, E. C. Bliss, Mr. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Slayback and child, P. P. Nevens, Mrs. C. Richards, T. J. Elmore, H. Grant, Mrs. G. W. Elder, three Misses Elder, Mr. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Shaw, Mrs. G. Hurst, Master Hurst, Gen. and Mrs. Donaldson, A. B. James, A. G. James, Mr. and Mrs. Abbot Kinney, Mrs. D. Whiton, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Leyburn, Miss Ramus, W. Hockett, A. D. Cludsey, M. T. Warne, J. S. Rodenbough, W. C. Farriday, Mrs. Head, Miss Head, and child, H. Serré, Mrs. A. K. McClure, Landon Longworth, W. R. Morgan, H. B. Burt, Miss Baker, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore and son, Coleman Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Arnold, Miss E. Arnold, Miss C. Arnold, Miss C. B. Arnold, Miss G. Arnold, Francis T. Walker, Miss Fanny Walker, Miss Katie Walker, Miss Annie Walker, Miss Walker, Miss Bornes, Prof. Benjamin Pierce and wife, H. Tompkins, H. M. Nisbett, R. C. Burlage, Edward Glynn, T. Bronson, Henry Anstice, Mrs. Rowland, two infants, J. Sarasin, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Stevens, Z. Ring, Dr. Ring, Mr. and Mrs. John Carter, Morris Arnold, John H. Parnell, Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, Miss Parnell, Mrs. George Ripley, Miss Ripley, E. Marcy, Mr. and Mrs. James Webster, Mrs. C. A. Leatham, two Misses Leatham, W. L. Trenholm, G. N. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Graydon, Rev. O. Crane, Miss Leupp, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wickham, Miss Miller, Miss Gertrude Miller, Mr. Reitlinger, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hays, Master William H. Hays, Master Frank K. Hays, Mrs. Montagnie Ward, Miss A. P. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stuart, Miss Stuart, Miss Watson, C. J. Dixon, A. W. Conant, N. E. James, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel James, Mrs. N. E. James, Mrs. Oldershaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. Price, two children, and nurse, R. Frangopulo, A. Meyer, H. Eckman, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Goodrich, James Macgregor, Walter D. Green, Richard Harding, Robert Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bowden, R. Martin, Capt. Seymour, Paul Strebel, Otto Ralbe.

In steam-ship Bolivia, from Glasgow.—Robert Common and lady, Miss Common, Miss A. McNee, Miss Mary A. Patterson, Andrew Harvey and lady, Mrs. Jeanie Lothian, Miss Jessie L. Lothian, Master James C. Lothian, and nurse, Andrew Peck, A. G. Turner, E. L. Woodruff, Mrs. Margaret McGrew, Miss Jennie Strain, John Mueller, Mrs. J. C. Rankine, Miss Jennie Rankine, Alexander Reid and lady, Miss S. H. Porter, Mrs. Forde and family, Jesse Green, Miss Clinton, Mrs. George Rome and family, Capt. James M. Richardson, James Munro, Mrs. Hanna and son, Mr. Hogue, A. A. Jamieson, Mrs. Wright, Miss Wright, Miss Edith Wright, Master Robert Wright, Master Arthur Wright, Master Henry Wright, Matthew Gibb and lady, Mrs. John Robertson, Mrs. E. Schaw, Mrs. Peter H. Young, Miss Janet Marshall, Miss Marion Marshall, Miss Catherine R. Richardson, James D. Wood, David Fleming and lady, Miss Ellen M. Smith, Miss C. A. Kerfoot, A. S. Mesier and lady, Miss E. Frackleton, Miss Boyle, Miss M. Marietta, Miss Duluc, Rev. Mr. Casella, Rev. Mr. Alexander and lady, Miss Alexander, Mr. Keach, F. H. Kimball and lady, Miss Jane Harbison, Mrs. Margaret Doherty, Dr. William Ross, H. A. Trower, E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Annie Blake, John Smith, Mrs. Annie Milco and family, Miss Kate Milco, T. Measurd.

In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.—F. C. Alley, Dr. Sullivan, Mr. Jacobson, Rev. Mr., Mrs., and Miss Perival, Mrs. Pomeroy and infant, Mrs. Ryder, Miss A. Gray, L. Williams, Mr. Suddert, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Nichols, V. A. Stafford, Dr. T. P. Wright, C. A. Seymour, T. Wilson, G. W. Mitchell, T. H. Witherscombe, Rev. Mr. Husman, T. Pope, Mr. Faust and two children, Rev. J. Oliver, Rev. C. Turner, D. H. Renorsville, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hurlburn, Miss Keen, Misses F. I. and E. Weston, Mrs., Miss, and Master Gladwin, Mrs. M. Walker, S. H. Roberts, Brother Jesper, Brother Joachin, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Coggswille, Miss J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. De Bessuns, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Crossman, Mrs. Hunter, Miss and Miss Berger, Mrs. Magillcuddy, Miss Hunter, Miss Minot, Miss S. E. Minot, Mrs. Bird, Mr. Sacktleben, E. A. Skinner, A. T. Sannendigger, Rev. Mr., Mrs., and Miss Chandler and two sons, Mrs. Betts, Miss E. Webb, Mr. Pontifex, D. E. Collins, Mr. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Berry and infant, A. B. Langlois, E. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitten, Mrs. and Miss Wyth, Mr. and Mrs. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Upton, J. Cromir, W. Skicos, H. Trevaski, Mr. Drexell Capt. and Mrs. Borg, Mr. and Mrs. H. West, Mr. Hay.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Mrs. J. T. McFarland, two children, and servant, J. McLean, Miss Ella Wise, J. M. Allen, Capt. A. Myers, Chas. A. Chamberlin, Mr. Van Every and wife, Miss Nettie Lawrence, S. M. Barrett.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:21 | Sun sets......5:08 | Moon sets...5:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:28 | Gov. Island..7:17 | Hell Gate...8:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Utopia, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; August Andre, (Belg.,) Grevo, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Merrimack, Slocum, St. Thomas, Rio, &c., W. R. Garrison; Mastiff, (Br.,) Barry, St. Johns, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks Anna, (Norw.,) Peterson, Morgan Pill, Funch, Edye & Co.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Joseph Foulke's Sons.

Brigs Mariposa, Fletcher, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond; Amy A. Lane, Carver, Seville, Spain, Walsh, Field & Way; Johanna Elwood, Richmond, Va., J. Swan.

Schrs. Sullivan Sawen, Rich, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond; A. A. Booth, Bayles, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Brother; Potosi, Jackson, Progreso and Tampico, Thebaud Brothers; Trott King, Bradford, Fernandina, Fla., J. Boynson's Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Oct. 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 163 passengers to C. G. Francklyn, Oct. 13, lat. 50 22, lon. 22 37, passed a French bark bound west, showing unintelligible signal of W. T. P.; 16th, lat. 47 18, lon. 38 12, a German steam-ship, bound east; 20th, lat. 42 12, lon. 55 57, steam-ship Java, hence for Liverpool; 21st, lat. 41 12, lon. 65 22, an unknown steam-ship, bound east.

Steam-ship Annie Ainslee, (Br.,) Corkery, Denia Sept. 13, Java, —, Almeria 27th, and Malaga 30th, with fruit, &c., and four passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Oct. 10, lat. 38 13, lon. 35 56, passed a large can buoy, painted black and white stripes.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Carthagena Oct. 6, Savanilla 11th, Santa Martha 13th, Kingston 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.; Oct. 22d, lat. 36 16, lon. 74 18, spoke bark Wilhelmina Fust, (Ger.,) from Alexandria, for New-York.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow via Noville, Oct. 11, with mdse., 86 cabin and 238 steerage passengers, to Henderson Bros.; Oct. 20, lat. 43 04 N., lon. 57 35 W., passed State Line steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 42 20 N., lon. 60 39 W., Anchor Line steamer, bound E.; 21st, lat. 40 52 W., lon. 66 19 N., a German steamer bound E.; was detained off Sandy Hook by a dense fog.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Harris, Genoa Sept. 15, Leghorn 16th, Naples 19th, Marseilles 23d, Denia 26th, Malaga Oct. 2d, and Gibraltar 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Oct. 15, lat. 42 38, lon. 47 32, passed ship Shakespeare, (Ger.,) hence for Bremen; 19th, lat. 42 08, lon. 61 52, a German steamship, showing letters Q B H M, bound east; same date, lat. 42 07, lon. 62, steam-ship California, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Pembroke, (Br.,) Williams, Cardiff Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to A. Baxter & Co.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans Oct. 16, and South-west Pass 17, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship City of Moutreal, Mudgett, Liverpool Sept. 7, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Ship Vasco De Gama, (Port), Ferreira, Rio Janeiro 53 days in ballast to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Anna A. Rich, Rich, of and 14 ds. from Pictou, N. S., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to master.

Bark Niord, (Norw.,) Larsen, Harwich 37 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Chieftain, (of Victoria,) Draper, Cebu 134 ds., with sugar and hemp to S. Oliphant & Co.

Brig George Gilchrest, ——, Boston, to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Waldemar, Parker, Rio Janeiro via Hampton Roads 50 ds., with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Rambler, (of New-London,) Coleman, Baracoa 16 ds., with fruit to Thos. I. Madge—vessel to I. E. Staples. Had strong gales; carried away bobstays and fore gaff and split sails.

Schr. F. E. McDonald, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to Drew & Buckie—vessel to Bently, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. James M. Riley, (of Cherryfield,) Eaton, Port Caledonia, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Adda Doane, Nickerson, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. Liuhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. J. H. Perry, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. W. A. Levering, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.
Schr. Franklin, Hulse, New-London.
Schr. J. B. Havens, Havens, New-London.
Schr. Sharpshooter, Lynch, New-London.
Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, New-London.
Schr. Sarah Foulker, Wilson, New-London.
Schr. Old Zack, Reeve, New-London.
Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, New-London, for Rondout.
Schr. Xcebec, Shopshire, Pawtucket.
Schr. Horizon, Leet, Pawtucket.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket.
Schr. Niagara, Warden, New-Haven.
Schr. Sparkling Sea, Baker, Bristol.
Schr. Fred Brown, Wilson, Bristol.
Schr. T. J. Trafton, Hoyt, Newburyport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. C. C. Sadler, Braisden, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Stratford.
Schr. Izetta, Smith, Fall River.
Schr. A. S. Cannon, Grace, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Carroll, Robinson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. McCobb, Horton, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. P. P. Keller, King, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Joseph Marsh, Suffin, Fall River.
Schr. W. E. Hustis, Gardner, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. Mettler, Parker, Sanwich.
Schr. Mary Lovell, Murphy, New-Haven.
Schr. S. C. Hart, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Palma, Weeks, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Neptune, Clark, Hartford.
Schr. George B. Somers, Kenniston, Stonington.
Schr. Addie Jordon, ——, Kennebec River, for Baltimore.
Schr. Golden Rule, Wilson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Potter and Hooper, Bradbury, Newport.
Schr. Hanora Butler, O'Brien, Newport.
Schr. D. G. Floyd, Gifford, Newport.
Schr. Lamartine, Botts, Newport.
Schr. Saddie Wolcott, Handy, Boston.
Schr. Golden Eagle, Howes, Boston.
Schr. Annie Stevens, ——, Boston.
Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Boston.
Schr. Marion Gage, ——, Boston.
Schr. Marshall Perrin, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Transit, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. L. K. Friend, ——, Boston.
Schr. Cordova, Gifford, Bristol.
Schr. Hattie Loon, Boyles, Brookhaven.
Schr. Thomas J. Owen, Simpson, Providence.
Schr. Maria, Hall, Providence.
Schr. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Providence.
Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Providence.
Schr. George Edward, Sammis, Providence.
Schr. Hiram Tucker, Knowlton, Providence.
Schr. J. A. Tate, Tate, Providence.
Schr. M. P. King, Jarvest, Providence.
Schr. F. A. Fowler, Mackey, Providence.
Schr. Nightingale, Young, Providence.
Schr. Gust, Martin, Providence.
Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence.
Schr. Pecora, Amiford, Providence.
Schr. Henry May, Hatch, Providence.
Schr. William Bement, Wiggins, Providence.
Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, Providence.
Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. James Alderdice, Rockhill, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Westmoreland, Allen, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Scud, Allen, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. Tempest, Tracy, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Minquas, Heavy, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Emma Day, Clark, Portsmouth.
Schr. R. M. Brookings, Brown, Portsmouth.
Schr. Abbie Corson, Corson, Portsmouth.
Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Portsmouth.
Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. T. Carlisle, Smith, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.
Schr. E. Simmickson, Penwell, Lanesville.
J. L. Maloy, Fleming, Pigeon Cove.
Schr. Frances Hatch, Fales, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. L. A. Johnson, Willis, Windsor, N. S., with plaster for Philadelphia.
Schr. Astra, (Br.,) Haskins, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to P. J. Nevius & Son.
Schr. L. B. Nichols, Fanning, Windsor, N. S., to C. W. Bertaux.
Schr. Speedwell, Spaulding, Rockland, with stone for Norfolk.
Schr. Anna Frye, Smith, Whiting, Me., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. D. Streaker, Van Gilder, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. J. W. Hall, Powell, Gloucester, with stone.
Schr. Kate and Lucella, Perry, Vinalhaven, with stone.
Schr. M. F. Pike, Good, Windsor, N. S., with plaster.
Schr. Sammy Ford, Allen, Windsor, N. S., with plaster for Newark.
Schr. Nettie Cushing, Irving, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressy.
Schr. Enterprise, ——, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Olive, Wall, Shulee, N. S., with piling.
Schr. Ida, Deering, Somerset.
Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Somerset.
Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Somerset.
Schr. E. H. Clark, Fengar, Somerset.
Schr. I. & D. Cranmer, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr. Ella Barnes, Larder, Richmond, Va.
Schr. W. Mason, Vance, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Gen. Corbett, Sheppard, Virginia.
Schr. J. P. Cake, Booye, Virginia.
Schr. J. Veldran, Cavalier, Virginia.
Schr. B. Olyphant, Truax, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Alethea, Darbey, Virginia.
Schr. D. S. Miller, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Mills, Willey, Virginia.
Schr. Two Marys, Brower, Virginia.
Schr. Welaka, Perkins, Germantown, Ga., 10 ds., with yellow pine to J. Huff—vessel to master.
Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Pawtucket.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Terrill, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Emma and Ellen, Fox, Hartford.
Schr. General Sheridan, Stewart, Portland, Conn.
Schr. R. A. Cheesebro, Wilsen, Westerly.
Schr. Ella Jones, Bayles, Brookhaven.
Schr. Josephine, Wakeley, Bridgeport.
Schr. A. Crandell, Hall, Westerly.
Schr. E. H. Branes, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Emeral, Davis, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Orient.
Schr. E. J. Oakley, Newman, Pawtucket.
Schr. L. O. Welles, Welles, East Greenwich.

SAILED—Steam-ship Merrimack, for Rio Janeiro, &c.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E. S. E., cloudy and hazy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Arr. steamers Peruvian, from Liverpool; Wm. Lawrence, from Boston; McClellan, from Providence; Josephine Thomson, from New-York; Wm. Whilden, from Philadelphia; brig Starlight, from Demerara; schrs. Poerless, from St. Johns, P. R.; Louise Crockett, from Windsor, N. S.; Gertrude E. Smith, from Kemp, N. S.; Forest Oak, from New-Haven. Cld., steamers Sea Gull, for Charleston; Rebecca Clyde, for New-York; William Kennedy, for Providence; Octarara, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Edward, for Bremen; Battaglia, for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; Mindora, for Rio; Valkyrien, for Gloucester, Eng.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Arr. steamers Aries, Wheldon, from Philadelphia; Williamsport, Willets, from do.; Perkiomen, Willetts, from do.; Neptune, Berry, from do. Brigs D. A. Small, Bush, from Cape Haytien; Helen, Finbush, from Turk's Island. Schrs. Benj. Young, (Br.,) McDonald, from St. Marc; Northern Light, Wallace, from Sagua; Hattie A. White, Bellotty, from Brunswick, Ga.; Eagle, Chase, from Charleston, S. C.; B. W. Hill, Higgins, from Alexandria; Ellen M. Duffield, Raynor, from Raritan River; Stephen Davol, Huntley, from Baltimore; Joshua S. Bragdon, Lavender, from do.; Henry H. Fisk, Nixon, from do.; Jno. T. Manson, Manson, from do.; Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore; Maggie Smith, Grace; George Nevinger, Smith; Sarah Wood, Hickman; Alice B. Bassett, ——; E. N. Atwood, Haskell, Julia Nelson, Home, and S. C. Tryon, Nickerson, from Philadelphia; 21 Friends, Jeffers, from do.; Elvira, Bancroft, from South Amboy; Eliza Williams, Handy, from Port Johnson; Convoy, French, from New-York; Warren Sawyer, Krie, from Baltimore; J. Satterthwaite, Lang, from Philadelphia; Jennie N. Huddell, Jr., Cranmer, from do.; Jacob Kenzie, Steelman, from do.; E. B. Phillips, Baker, from do.; steamer Geo. Appold, Loveland, from Baltimore.

Cld. steamer John Hopkins, Hallett, for Baltimore; brig Goldfinder, (Br.,) Hadley, for Port au Prince; schr. M. K. Rowley, Rowley, for Pascagoula.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., Oct. 23.—Arr., steamer Gulf Stream, from New-York; brig Black Swan, from Porto Rico for Boston, (leakey off the port; bark Brazil, from Liverpool.

Sld., brig Ellida, for Bull River, S. C.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 23.—Cld. brig Brockelsby, for Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 23.—A ship, supposed to be the Pauline David, from Philadelphia, arr. during the night. Nothing has passed in or out since last report.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23.—Cld. steamers Yazoo, for Philadelphia; West Stanley, for Liverpool; Gen. Meade Hudson, for New-York.

NEW-CASTLE, Oct. 23.—The steamer Martha Stevens, from Baltimore, for New-York, came into the harbor this morning and left again.

Passed up, barks Waaja, (Rus.,) from London via Sandy Hook; Union, from New-York; revenue steamer Hamilton.

The schr. reported ashore on Goose Island was the Tennessee, from Blue Hill. She came off last night and passed up.

Passed down, bark Vigor, for Cork or Falmouth.

A heavy fog prevails.

Also passed up, steamers Abbotsford, Liverpool; Saxon, Boston; Mary, Providence.

Passed down, steamers Indiana, Liverpool; North Point, New-York; schrs. Ben. W. Robinson and Aithea, Boston; Angelina, St. Andrew's; also numerous coal-laden schrs., bound eastward.

A heavy haze prevails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 23.—Arr. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Arizona, from Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 23.—The Pacific Mail steamer Granada sld. for Panama at noon to-day.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 23.—Arr. 22d, bark Talisman, Baker, from Antwerp.

Cld. bark Homa, Bernecker, for Revel.

Sld. steam-ship Herman Livingston; schr. Eclipse, Conklin, for New-York.

Arr., 23d, ships Quebec, Smith, from Bremerhaven; Endymyon, Clark, from Liverpool; steam-ships Leo, from New-York; Saragossa, from Baltimore; tug L. Summers, with dredge Philadelphia.

Cld., ship George Bell, Rose, for Liverpool.

Sld., ships Montebello, Kelly, for Liverpool; Beethoven, Smith, for South-west Pass; schr. Charles F. Heyer, Poland, for New York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 22.—Arr. Brig Gen. S. Berry, Bon-Air 20 ds., of and for Portland; schrs. Bucco, (Br.,) St. Thomas 24 ds., for Boston, (experienced heavy northerly winds, split sails;) Charles S. Hazard, Elizabethport, for Boston; Frolic, Chilmark, for do.; Almira M. Choutman, New-York, for Camden; Judge Low, do., for Dennysville; William Rice, do., for Saco; Napoleon, Apponaug, for Bangor; Richard Vaux, Boston, for Philadelphia; Fannie Harmer, Nantucket, for do.; Ocean Wave, Provincetown, for do.; Henry R. Hallock, Saco, for New-York; Cyrus Fossett, Rockport, Mass., for Cross Ledge (Delaware) Bay; Earl H. Potter, Boston, for Pensacola.

Passed by schr. Vashti R. Gates, Calais, for New-London.

Sld. United States steamer Woodbury, schrs. Ivy Bell, Susan Stetson, Benjamin Young, (Br.,) E. M. Duffield, William B. Thomas, E. H. Atwood, Addie Jordan, Mattie A. Hand, Helen G. King, Nathan Clifford, Georgianna, Ethan Allen, George Nevenger, Carroll, Sallie B., Almira M. Choutman, Charles A. Hazard, Judge Low, and Commodore Rice.

Wind south-west; moderate; clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thompson, from Liverpool, which arr. at an early hour Oct. 23, reports: Experienced during the first part of the passage heavy head winds and sea; on the last part, moderate head winds and clear weather; Oct. 21, at 8:45 P. M., passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Schr. Henry, Terrill, from South Amboy, with coal for New-Haven, while passing through Hell Gate on the night 22d, ran ashore on the Nigger Heads and started stern post, causing her to leak badly. She was hauled off by steam-tug [illegible], and [illegible] beach, where she will discharge her cargo [illegible] the railways for repairs.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sld. for the United States, Minnie G. Loud, J. R. Whiting, Golconda, and Edward [illegible].

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Magenta, Talisman, and Jenny.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Annie Kimball, Sarah Smith, and Fra Francisco.

Also arr. out, Rachel, and Germania.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 23.—The Cunard Line steam-ships Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Oct. 14, and the Samana, Capt. Billinge, from Boston Oct. 13, for Liverpool, arr. here at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brooklyn sld. hence, to-day, for New-York.

The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Oct. 13, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The White Star Line steam-ship Oceanic, sld. from this port for New-York, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Have received from their Factory,
PLACE CONARIN, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND,

a full line of their new Watches for ladies. The movements are of the same system as their standard Watch, the result of experience, care, and successive experiments; they are thoroughly adjusted to heat, cold, and position; are stronger and of much higher grade and finish than any before made for ladies' use, and guaranteed as timekeepers equal to the Standard Watch for gentlemen.

They are of all desirable sizes and styles of casing—some with ornamentation not before offered in this market.

Chains, Chatelaines, and Leontines, &c., to match.

AS A CONQUEROR OF RHEUMATISM, gout, and neuralgia, and cure for scrofula, all diseases arising from impurity of blood, the old and reliable Family Medicine, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM stands unequalled, as proven by its innumerable great cures during the past twenty-six years.

BABY CARRIAGE—THE NOVELTY—CAN be used as a cradle for the Winter months. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Send for circular.

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CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
BUSINESS SUITS
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SCHOOL SUITS
FOR
BOYS,
AT
PRICES VERY LOW.

Silver-plated Ware.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
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AND
White Metal
ELECTRO-PLATED
TABLE WARE.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF
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Suitable for Wedding Presents.

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Replenishing our Stock upon a falling Market, we are enabled to offer our Superior Garments at lower prices than charged by others for inferior goods.

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THE ONLY STANDARD SEWING-MACHINE Really Silent and Light-running;

or that can be used with safety by delicate women;

or that sews directly from the spool;

or whose seams can be readily taken out if desired, being at the same time the neatest, most elastic, and most durable known.

THE ABOVE FACTS ARE WELL ATTESTED.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY are reorganizing their Agency Department, and offer liberal terms to reliable parties to sell their machines in every city, town, or county.

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Ready-Made and Custom
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New Fall Styles, Fancy Checks,
English and French Suitings, &c.
ALSO
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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FREEMAN & BURR, AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE great depression in trade and decline in prices in replenishing stock, open the season with a very much LARGER STOCK than ever before, and are selling at corresponding LOW PRICES.

To Order, or Ready-Made.

SUITS, $10 | OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, Sacks, Surtouts, Ulsters, $5, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20, $30, $40. OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, Capes, Half-Capes, Talmas, | BOYS' SUITS, $5.
SUITS, $15 | BOYS' SUITS, $8.
SUITS, $20 | BOYS' SUITS, $10
SUITS, $30 | BOYS' SUITS, $12
SUITS, $40 | BOYS' SUITS, $15
SUITS, $50 | BOYS' SUITS, $20
SUITS, $60 | BOYS' SUITS, $25

To Order, or Ready-Made.

COUNTRY ORDERS. ORDERS BY LETTER ATTENDED TO WITH CARE AND PUNCTUALITY. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the MOST PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES OF GOODS, PRICE-LIST BOOK OF FASHIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

HALF COST AND LESS.—FREEMAN & BURR ARE CLOSING OUT AT A FRACTION OF THEIR COST A large assortment of odds and ends from broken suits, &c., embracing many of the most useful and serviceable garments that can be made.

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IN
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And all Upholstery Goods at the closing-out sale of
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NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR WHOLESALE HOUSE, THE STORE NO. 865 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS., WHERE THEY WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND MUSICAL BOXES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. WEDDING PRESENTS.

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